Statement Exhibiting the
Moral and Material Progress
and Condition of India
1861—1862

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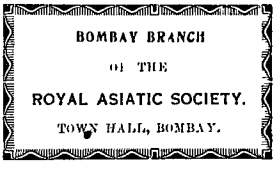

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EAST INDIA (PROGRESS AND CONDITION).

1865

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

India Office,
14 May 1863.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 53.)

135379

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of *India*, during the Year 1861-62.

CHAPTER I.

NARRATIVE OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION, During the Official Year 1861-62.

THE Report for this official year is divided into two parts: the first showing the course of legislation in the Legislative Council, and the second showing the subsequent course of legislation under the Indian Councils Act at meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations. At the end of each division a list is given of pending Bills, showing the stages at which they had severally arrived at the time of the adjournments of the Councils.

The Acts passed by the Legislative Council from the 1st May 1861 to the date of its adjournment (16th November 1861) prior to its abolition, were Acts XII. to XXXIII. of 1861. They are noticed in numerical order.

Act XII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XLII. of 1860).

One of the provisions of Act XLII. of 1860 (for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter) precluded any Government from constituting any court a Court of Small Causes under that Act, so long as such court exercised any other civil jurisdiction. On a representation from the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal the present Act was passed for the removal of the restriction.

The Act empowers Local Governments to invest judges of Small Cause Courts with the powers of a principal sudder ameen within fixed limits; also with the powers of a magistrate; and with power to try suits under Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

It also provides for the appointment and removal of clerks of Courts of Small Causes, and prescribes the duties to be performed by those officers; authorizes Local Governments to appoint any court in a district in which there may be more than one court, the principal court in such district; provides that the judge of the principal court in a district may sit with the judge of any other court in the same district, for the trial of certain suits; and prescribes the procedure in such cases when the judges concur in decision, and when they differ. Lastly, it provides for the trial of suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts, which may be pending at the time of their constitution.

Act XIII. of 1861 (An Act to regulate temporarily the Procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861, for the Regulation of Police).

This was a temporary Act to regulate the procedure of the police formed under Act V. of 1861, pending the passing of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. That code was subsequently passed on the 31st August 1861, and came into operation on the 1st January 1862, when this Act expired. The provisions of this Act were substantially the police sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was then under consideration of the Council.

CHAP. I.
Legislative Council.

Act XIV. of 1861 (An Act to remove certain Tracts of Country in the Rohilcund Division from the Jurisdiction of the Tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts).

The tracts affected by this Act lie in the Terai, on the north of the province of Rohilcund, skirting the Kumaon Hills. They are peculiar in character; swampy and uncultivated; calling for measures suited to the purpose of reclamation from a state of waste, for extensive works for surface drainage and irrigation, and for efforts to attract cultivators. The country is peopled, moreover, partly by migratory tribes in a primitive state, requiring a simple and patriarch form of administration.

It was represented by the Government of the North Western Provinces that the requirements of the country could not be met under the divided management of two or three different collectors burdened with other laborious duties; and that the gradual reclamation of the tract could only be hoped for from the introduction of a uniform system worked under the direction of a single officer.

This Act was, therefore, passed to meet the views of the Government of the North Western Provinces. The provisions are similar to those of Act XXII. of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the eastern border of the Chittagong district from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts), removing the districts from the jurisdiction of the courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and from the control of the ordinary offices of revenue, and from the system of procedure prescribed for those courts and offices, and vesting the administration in an officer or officers to act under the direction, control, and instructions of the Lieutenant Governor.

Act XV. of 1861 (An Act for the Levy of Port Dues in the Ports of the Concan).

This Act provides for the levy of port dues in the ports of the Concan, as required by Act XXII. of 1855 (the Port Dues Act). It is drawn like various other Acts, to authorize the levy of port dues in various parts under Act XXII. of 1855, limiting the amount to be charged.

Act XVI. of 1861 (An Act for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages).

This Act was passed with the view of putting a stop to the cruelties practised on the horses (generally undersized) employed in the service of the various dawk companies established for the conveyance of passengers to and from the Upper Provinces.

The Act defines the vehicles subject to its operation; prescribes rules for the issue of licenses; provides against the employment of carriages unsafe or unfit, and against overloading; provides the penalties for breach of its several enactments and for misconduct of drivers; defines the cases in which proprietors shall be liable for the penalties imposed; provides for the issue of summonses for the adjudication of penalties, for their recovery by distress, and for imprisonment in default of satisfaction by that means in cases of other than European British subjects. It also prescribes the procedure for recovery from European British subjects; and lastly, it excludes the Madras Presidency and the Straits Settlement from its operation, until extended thereto by the respective Local Governments.

Act XVII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1843, for regulating the Customs Duties in the North Western Provinces).

This Act was passed on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. It raises the duty on sugar and other saccharine produce exported from the North Western Provinces, and rendered dutiable by Act XIV. of 1843, as follows:—

On misree, kund, cheenee and all clayed and refined sugar, from eight annas per maund to one rupee per maund.

On goor, rab, sheerah and all unclayed and unrefined saccharine produce, from three annas per maund to six annas per maund.

It was expected that a considerable increase of revenue would be derived under this Act.

ACT XVIII. of 1861 (An Act for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades and Dealings).

A Bill for the licensing of Arts, Trades and Professions was prepared and brought in by the late Right Honourable James Wilson simultaneously with the Income Tax Bill in March 1860. In June 1860 the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject submitted an amended Bill, with an addition enumerating the professions placed under the obligation to take out licenses; a further provision for special licenses to be taken out by tobacco dealers, and a third investing collectors with powers of remission in the case of the poorest classes of persons liable to take out licenses. As settled in committee of the whole Council in September 1860, the measure took the title of "A Bill for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings, and to require Dealers in Tobacco to take out a License."

It was then so limited as to exclude from its operation cultivators, labourers, professional persons and all but those exercising any lawful art, trade, or dealing for gain or profit and not subject to the income tax, also all dealers in tobacco.

This Bill was last before the Council in September 1860, and no steps were taken to carry it before the 31st July 1861. On that day Sir Bartle Frere, on behalf of the Government, stated that the condition and prospects of the revenue rendered it necessary to proceed with the Bill.

The Act exempted all persons paying income tax, and divided all other persons exercising any lawful art, trade, or dealing for gain or profit into three classes chargeable respectively with the annual duty of three rupees, two rupees, and one rupee.

ACT XIX. of 1861 (An Act to provide for a Government Paper Currency).

This Bill was originally introduced by the late Right Honourable James Wilson on the 3rd March 1860. The Select Committee on the Bill, in their report presented on the 16th February 1861, stated that "the leading features of the scheme consisted in the issue at various circles into which India was to be divided, and through the agency of an independent body of Commissioners, of a paper circulation of notes from 5 to 1,000 rupees, based on a reserve, partly of specie and partly of securities, in a proportion which might fluctuate from time to time, but was in no case to fall below that of one-third of specie to two-third of securities." But subsequently the Secretary of State communicated the opinion of the Home Government, that the principle ought to be the same as that adopted in England, of permitting issues of paper only against actual coin or bullion, with the exception of a certain limited amount to be defined by law, below which it might be reasonably supposed that the paper circulation could never fall. In this opinion the Select Committee concurred, considering the principle safer and more applicable to the circumstances of India. The Bill was accordingly amended by the Select Committee, and a section introduced providing that all issues of notes should be made against actual coin or bullion with the exception of an amount not exceeding four crores, which might be issued against securities. This fundamental change in the principle of the Bill led to corresponding amendments of detail.

An amendment was also introduced providing that the Government might, by special order, issue notes to a specified amount, not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion under this Act, in exchange for gold coin of the Government of India or for foreign gold coin or bullion to be computed at certain fixed rates.

The Act as finally passed on the 13th July 1861, in the form recommended by the Select Committee, provided that the lowest denomination of note issued under the Act should be ten rupees.

ACT XX. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XXV. of 1858 for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for raising a Fund for Municipal Purposes in the Town of Bombay).

This Act was passed on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay.

It provides for the removal, under certain circumstances, of the two municipal Commissioners appointed by the bench of justices, and for the levy of a town duty on bricks and tiles imported into Bombay. It authorises composition for limited periods for duties payable under Act XXV. of 1858, and gives authority to the municipal Commissioners to remit duties payable under that Act on articles re-exported, or which are the property of Government, or which are issued for the use of the Indian Navy or any other Government purpose.

CHAP. I.
Legislative Council.

ACT XXI. of 1861 (An Act for limiting in certain Cases, for the Year commencing from the 31st Day of July 1861, the Amount of Assessments to the Duties chargeable under Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices; and Act XXXIX. of 1860, to amend Act XXXII. of 1860).

The object of this Act was to enable Government to dispense with fresh annual returns under the Income Tax Act. It was limited to the year commencing from the 31st July 1861. The power was reserved of calling for a return from any person who had made no return in the previous year, and the operation of the Act was confined to such parts of India only as it should be extended to by an order of the Governor General in Council.

ACT XXII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 relating to Trespasses by Cattle).

This Act was passed to amend the Cattle Trespass Act. Its objects chiefly was to supply an omission in the 17th section in Act III. of 1857, which provided how a penalty might be adjudged, and how it might be recovered; but did not provide what the penalty should be, nor define the offence; and as the Penal Code, which under the provisions for mischief would meet the difficulty, was not to come into operation until the 1st January 1862, this Act was passed at a time when many complaints of cattle trespass were reaching the Government to meet the emergency. The power of seizing trespassing cattle was also given to persons who had made advances on the crops injured, or to whom the crops had been sold or mortgaged. Representations were made to the Council that the Act should provide for the levy of fines on the villages to which the owners of the cattle belonged; but this provision was not recommended by the Select Committee, or adopted by the Council.

ACT XXIII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 for simplifying the the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

This Act embodied, and therefore repealed, two former minor Acts for the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure; viz., Acts IV. and XLIII. of 1860; but it was not designed to be a general revision of that code. Its object was simply to make such amendments as seemed to be immediately required. The Act provides for the costs of the serving process, for the procedure when a court should see that it had no jurisdiction in a case in which a plaint had been filed; for cases in which there were more defendants than one, and all the defendants did not reside within the jurisdiction of the court in which the suit was brought; for cases wherein it was discovered that the usual notice had not been served on the defendant in consequence of the plaintiff failing to deposit costs for issuing it; and for cases of application for discharge by a person arrested in execution of a decree for money. It gives power to a court to summon witnesses of its own accord, and regulates the procedure ere questions regarding the amount of mesne profits and sums alleged to have been paid in satisfaction of decrees.

In suits of the nature and amount cognizable by Small Cause Courts, it provides for immediate execution on the verbal application of the judgment creditor. It provides for the procedure in certain offences under Chapter XI. of the Penal Code, and in certain cases of contempt under that code. It amends the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of appeals, and also of reference to the Sudder Court, and provides for limitations or restrictions of the code if extended to non-regulation provinces.

ACT XXIV. of 1861 (An Act to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment and exchange of Government Currency Notes and certain Business hitherto transacted by the Government Treasuries).

The object of this Act was simply to authorise the banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to enter into agreements with the Government for superintending, managing, and becoming agents for the Government currency notes, and also for transacting the business of Government, which had usually been conducted at the public treasuries.

ACT XXV. of 1861 (An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

This important measure was first introduced to the Council on the 24th January 1857, in four separate Bills, for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the North Western Provinces, to give effect to the Code of Criminal Procedure prepared by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to consider the reform of the judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws of India. Subsequently the select committees appointed on these Bills presented to the Council on the 30th April 1859, a joint report, accompanied by three Bills, viz.:

1. A Bill for simplifying the procedure of the courts of criminal judicature not established by Royal charter.

2. A Bill to constitute courts of civil judicature.

3. A Bill to constitute courts of criminal judicature.

The first of these embodied (with amendments) the four Bills previously submitted to the Council. It passed through a committee of the whole Council on the 14th September 1859; and a committee having been appointed to revise it with special reference to the amendments introduced into the penal code, and certain despatches from the Secretary of State on trials by jury and appeals, and the minutes of the judges of the Nazamut Adawlut of the North Western Provinces on the subject of police investigations, that committee reported on the 2d of March 1861. The Bill again went through committee of the whole Council, and was finally passed on the 31st August of that year.

The Act contains a complete code of procedure, defining the jurisdiction of criminal courts; the mode of compelling the attendance of defendants and witnesses; the powers of the police, the modes of investigation and trial of cases by magistrates and courts of session, and fully provide for subjects such as security to keep the peace or for good behaviour, the abatement of local nuisances, the maintenance of wives and children, disputes relating to the possession of land, the custody and trial of lunatics, the constitution and duties of juries, and the powers of the Sudder Court, and appeals. It also provides an Appendix of forms and a Schedule, embodying the practical directions of the code.

ACT XXVI. of 1861 (An Act to regulate the Occupation of Land in the Settlement of Malacca).

At the time of the cession of Malacca to the British Government, in 1825, it was found to be held by individuals under old grants from the Dutch Government, which entitled the grantees to levy for the cultivators of the soil one-tenth of the produce. The object of Government was to redeem the rights acquired under these grants, so as to obtain full power to deal with the land.

Certain payments were therefore made to the grantees; but a provision was made that if ever Malacca should be transferred to another State, the Government would replace the grantees in their former position. On this certain doubts had arisen as to the powers of the Government. This Act, while it provides for compensation to persons interested under the grants in the event of any change in the sovereignty of the country, declares the lands to be vested absolutely in Her Majesty. The Act provides for the payment, from lands held by prescription of one-tenth of the produce to Government, and also provides for grants of leases of lands, claims to waste lands, surveys and measurements, and the adjudication of cases of disputed possession.

ACT XXVII. of 1861 (An Act to regulate the Administration of Port Blair and other Settlements in the Andaman Islands.)

The object of this Act was to provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Andaman, and the establishment of such regulations as are necessary for the discipline and security of a penal settlement. No person is allowed to land, or to land goods without a license; power is given for the inspection of vessels visiting the port; and a penalty is provided for receiving on board any escaped convict.

CHAP. I.
Legislative Council.

ACT XXVIII. of 1861 (An Act to extend the Provisions of Act I. of 1859 for the Amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen).

A difficulty having arisen at Aden respecting the powers of the judicial officers there to inquire into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters or mates of ships, and as to shipwrecks, this Act was passed to extend the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act I, of 1859, and authorises all courts having Admiralty jurisdiction in India and the principal criminal court in ports where there is no court having Admiralty jurisdiction, to inquire into the cases mentioned, by whatever authority the certificate of the masters or mates may have been granted.

ACT XXIX. of 1861 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.)

In this revision of the articles of war for the native army many previous Acts were repealed.

The object in view was to simplify the articles, and to increase the power of commanding officers. A large number of verbal amendments were made by the Act in the former articles, and to these the assent of the military authorities was given.

ACT XXX. of 1861 (An Act to enable the Bengal Military Orphan Society to register under Act XXXI. of 1860, for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies).

This Act was passed simply to enable the Bengal Military Orphan Society to register, under Act XXI. of 1860 (for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable institutions).

ACT XXXI. of 1861 (An Act to regulate the Manufacture of Saltpetre and the Sale of Salt educed in the Refinement thereof.)

The manufacture of saltpetre was not under regulation by law; but the same liberty did not exist in respect of salt which might be educed in the manufacture of saltpetre. The object of this Act was to license the manufacture of saltpetre, and to turn to profitable account the salt produced in the process. The Act was passed for the North Western Provinces, and might be extended to other parts of India. It provides penalties for violations of the Act, and provides for searches, and for the destruction of the works of offenders.

ACT XXXII. of 1861 (An Act to postpone the Operation of a Portion of Clause 8, Section I. of Act XIV. of 1859, to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

Clause VIII. of Section I. of Act XIV. of 1859 limited the period for the commencement of suits for the amount of Bills for articles sold by retail to three years from the time the cause of action arose.

By Act XI. of 1861 the operation of this provision was, on the representation of the Calcutta Trades Association, postponed to the 1st January 1862, and the Act under notice further postponed it to the 1st July 1862.

ACT XXXIII. of 1861 (An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure).

This was the last Act passed by the Legislative Council. It was rendered necessary by the discovery that the jurisdiction under the schedule of the code of criminal procedure would have been limited in all cases of theft, and all cases of lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking by night, however trifling, to the Court of Session or the magistrate of a district. This Act altered the words in respect of theft "to the Court of Session or any magistrate," and in the other case "to the Court of Session or magistrate of the district, or subordinate magistrate of the first class."

LIST of BILLS and other Business pending before the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of *India*, at the date of its last adjournment, the 16th November 1861.

1	Bill to repeal Act IV. of 1840, and to amend the law for giving relief in cases of forcible dispossession within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	After a first and second reading this Bill was referred to a Select Committee, who presented their report on the 17th March 1855.
2	Bill to amend the law relating to the sale of under-tenures.	This Bill stands as settled in Committee of the whole Council on the 31st May 186, after having been read a first and second time, and referred to, and reported on by, a Select Committee.
3	Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of native inhabitants of India to the Island of Mauritius and other places.	After a first and second reading this Bill was referred to a Select Committee, who presented their report on the 10th March 1860.
4	Bill to extend Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil).	This Bill (after having been read a first and second time, and referred to, and reported on by, a Select Committee) was settled in Committee of the whole Council on the 10th August 1861, and ordered to be republished for six weeks.
5	Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee; who presented their report on the 10th August 1861.
6	Bill to amend Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee who presented their report on the 17th August 1861.
7	Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the courts of requests in the settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.	This Bill (after having been read a first and second time, and referred to, and reported on by, a Select Committee) was settled in Committee of the whole Council on the 31st August 1861, and ordered to be republished for two months.
8	Bill for regulating public conveyances in cities and towns in British India.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee, whose report was presented on the 24th August 1861, and the Bill, as amended, was ordered to be republished for two months.
9	Bill to provide for the dissolution of certain marriages entered into by Christian converts before their conversion.	Read a first time on the 31st December 1859.
10	Bill to provide for the imposition of a tax on tobacco and pawn in the districts subordinate to the Government of Bengal.	Read a first time on the 7th September 1861.
11	Project of a law for the better preservation of the public peace of the island of Singapore and the places subordinate thereto.	Referred to a Select Committee on the 17th February 1855.
12	Question of a municipal law for the conservancy of towns in the territories under the Government of the East India Company.	Referred to a Select Committee on the 10th March 1855.
13	Bill to amend the law relating to affidavits, affirmations, and solemn declarations.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 21st June 1856.
14	Question of enabling the Legislative Council to call for evidence.	Referred to a Select Committee on the 20th September 1856.
15	Petition of the European banking institutions in Calcutta, praying for the passing of an Act securing to the banks of this country similar protection to that afforded to bankers in the United Kingdom by the statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, s. 19.	Referred to a Select Committee on the 15th November 1856.
16	Bill for the prevention of fraudulent transfers of property and of secret trusts.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 29th January 1859.

LIST of BILLS, &c. pending before the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of *India*, &c.—*continued*.

17	Bill to regulate the appointment, employment, and dismissal of village watchmen in the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 2d April 1859.
18	Bill for regulating the establishment of markets.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 23d April 1859.
19	Bill to provide for better supplying with water the town and suburbs of Kurrachee.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 20th August 1859.
20	Bill to provide for the good order and discipline of the battalions of military police.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 24th December 1859.
21	Bill to repeal Regulation XIX. of 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. of 1817 of the Madras Code.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 28th April 1860.
22	Bill for facilitating arrangements between debtors and creditors.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 21st July 1860.
23	Bill for extending certain provisions of Acts XIV. and XXV. of 1856 to the town and suburbs of Rangoon, and to the towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and for appointing municipal commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the said towns.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 19th January 1861.
24	Bill for the preservation of property recovered from wrecked boats.	This Bill was read a first and second time, and after being referred to and reported on by a Select Committee, came under the consideration of the Committee of the whole Council on the 2d March 1861, when it was referred back to the Select Committee.
25	Bill to provide for the punishment of breach of contract for the cultivation, production, gathering, provision, manufacture, carriage, and delivery of agricultural produce.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 16th March 1861.
26	Bill to provide for the registration and for the better enforcement of engagements for the cultivation and delivery of agricultural produce.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 31st March 1861.
27	Bill to constitute courts of civil judicature	These Bills, as prepared by the Select Committee on the Code of Criminal Procedure, were referred back to a Select Committee on the 13th April 1861.
28	Bill to constitute courts of criminal judicature	
29	Bill for securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the State.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th April 1861.
30	Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay, exclusive of Scinde, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands, wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 6th July 1861.
31	Bill to amend the law relating to the use of a Government seal.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 6th July 1861.
32	Bill relating to emigration to the British Colonial dependency of Seychelles.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 13th July 1861.
33	Bill to provide for the construction, by companies and by private persons, of branch railways, iron tramroads, common roads, or canals, as feeders to public railways.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 13th July 1861.
34	Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of customs duties.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 20th July 1861.
35	Bill for the better enforcement of discipline in the house of correction at Calcutta.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th July 1861.

LIST of BILLS, &c. pending before the Legislative Council of *India*, &c.—*continued*.

36	Bill to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 31st August 1861.
37	Bill for the registration of Nijjote and Khamar and other such lands as well as of Ryottee tenures involving the immediate occupation of the soil for the purposes of cultivation or for other purposes.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 31st August 1861.
38	Bill to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits).	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 7th September 1861.
39	Bill further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties).	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 7th September 1861.
40	Bill to improve the system of zemindary dawks in the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.	This Bill, after being read a first and second time, was referred to a Select Committee on the 7th September 1861.
41	Proposed amendment of the law relating to judicial oaths and affirmations.	The papers on this subject have been printed.
42	Petition of inhabitants of New South Wales, praying that encouragement may be given to the emigration of labourers from the Indian ports to that Colony.	Ordered to be printed on the 23d September 1854.
43	Petition of the inhabitants of Agra, praying for the passing of an Act for the Civil Registration of children born in India.	Ordered to be printed on the 6th December 1856.
44	Petition of inhabitants of Bangalore on the same subject.	Ordered to be printed on the 24th January 1857.
45	Petition of Protestant missionaries in and near Calcutta for a law to suppress the cruelties practised at the Churruck Poojah.	Ordered to be printed on the 9th October 1858.
46	Communication from the Straits Government regarding the abolition of the office of Coroner in that settlement, or its limitation to the precincts of the towns only of the several stations.	Ordered to be printed on the 27th November 1858.
47	Correspondence between the Foreign Department and the Bombay Government on the subject of prohibiting the exportation of pig lead.	Ordered to be printed on the 5th March 1859.
48	Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, relative to the rights of British subjects not in the service of Her Majesty to enter the territories under Her dominion and those under the rule of the Native Princes of India.	Ordered to be printed on the 30th April 1859.
49	Communications from the Bombay Government, on the necessity of making adequate legal provision for the administration of justice at Aden.	Ordered to be printed on the 3d September and 3d December 1859.
50	Communication from the Home Department, relative to the necessity of raising the maximum of the municipal rates and taxes at Singapore.	Ordered to be printed on the 3d December 1859.
51	Communication from the Bengal Government, on the subject of the law relating to the claims of native Christian converts upon their families detained by their heathen relatives.	Ordered to be printed on the 3d December 1859.
52	Communication from the Straits Government, relative to a proposed imposition of a tax upon dogs throughout that settlement.	Ordered to be printed on the 3d December 1859.
53	Communication from the Military Department, regarding the expediency of passing an Act empowering cantonment magistrates at stations where there are European troops to expel all persons considered unfit to remain therein.	Ordered to be printed on the 3d December 1859.

LIST of BILLS, &c. pending before the Legislative Council of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

54	Communication from the Straits Government, suggesting extension to that settlement (with necessary modification) of Act I. of 1847 (for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal).	Ordered to be printed on the 7th January 1860.
55	Papers relative to the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.	Ordered to be printed on the 6th November 1858, and 4th February 1860.
56	Petition from the Calcutta Trades Association, on the subject of a law regarding masters and servants.	Ordered to be printed on the 4th August 1860.
57	Petition from Lall Chand Mookerjee and others, praying for a divorce law affecting native Christians.	Ordered to be printed on the 18th August 1860.
58	Petition from certain proprietors and lessees of rum distilleries in the vicinity of Calcutta, and in Jessore, praying for a reduction of the present rates of duty upon the manufacture and exportation of rum.	Ordered to be printed on the 25th August 1860.
59	Communications from the Home Department, forwarding copies of papers relative to the question of extending the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act of 1855, to the carriage of passengers from India under the authority conveyed in section 99 of that Act.	Ordered to be printed on the 25th August 1860, and 2d February 1861.
60	Petition from Messrs. Fischer & Co., merchants of Salem, in Madras, praying for the extension to the Madras Presidency of the provisions of Act XV. of 1851 (for the better suppression of frauds in respect of cotton in Bombay).	Ordered to be printed on the 15th September 1860.
61	Petition from James Welch, esq., receiver of the estate of the late Rajah Rajkissen Bahadoor, praying for the passing of an Act to enable the talookdars of Sootanutty, of Baug Bazaar, and of Hoogulcoondee, to realise their rents and dues.	Ordered to be printed on the 6th October 1860.
62	Communication from the Home Department, forwarding an extract of letter from the Advocate General, relative to the expediency of a continuance of Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to foreigners).	Ordered to be printed on the 24th November 1860.
63	Communication from the Home Department, relative to a proposed extension of the provisions of Act I. of 1849 (to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in foreign states) to crimes committed by native subjects of the British Indian Government in any places beyond the limits of the British territories.	Ordered to be printed on the 24th November 1860.
64	Office Memorandum, Home Department, forwarding a communication from Mr. John Cochrane, regarding some of the provisions of the Penal Code, particularly those relating to homicide and the right of private defence.	Ordered to be printed on the 24th November 1860.
65	Papers regarding the celebration of marriages between native Christians, by persons who have not been appointed marriage registrars.	Ordered to be printed on the 17th November and 1st December 1860.
66	Petition of the Bombay Association against the continuance of Act III. of 1858 (to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of state prisoners).	Ordered to be printed on the 2d February 1861.
67	Despatches from the Secretary of State, regarding the preparation of codes of civil and criminal procedure for the courts established by Royal Charter.	Ordered to be printed on the 23d July 1859 and 2d March 1861.
68	Communication from the Straits Government, on the subject of the relations of master and servant.	Ordered to be printed on the 13th April 1861.

LIST of Bills, &c. pending before the Legislative Council of *India*, &c.—*continued*.

69	Communications from the Home Department, forwarding Papers and a Despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of treasure-trove in India.	Ordered to be printed on the 22d December 1860, and on the 27th April 1861.
70	Papers relative to a proposed amendment of the Income Tax Act, XXXII. of 1860.	Printed.
71	Communication from the Home Department, forwarding certain papers from the Government of the North Western Provinces regarding the practical working of Act XL. of 1858 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	Ordered to be printed on the 29th June 1861.
72	Communication from the Home Department, regarding the frequent departure of vessels from ports in the Straits Settlement without port clearances.	Ordered to be printed on the 13th July 1861.
73	Communication from the Home Department, forwarding copies of papers relative to the expediency of rendering the Telegraph Law more effective for punishing persons found guilty of tampering with the telegraph or with telegraph employés.	Ordered to be printed on the 27th July 1861.
74	Papers relative to the levy, in certain cases, of a fine on the town, district, or division in which a riot or pillage is committed.	Printed.
75	Communication from the Financial Department, forwarding a copy of a Draft Bill to amend Act VI. of 1839 and Act XXI. of 1854 (the law relating to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay).	Ordered to be printed on the 16th November 1861.

LIST of LEGISLATIVE CASES pending before the GOVERNMENT of *India*, on the 20th May 1854, and transferred to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, which have not yet been disposed of.

76	Proposals for improving the character and efficiency of pleaders in the Company's Court—(No. 1 of Home Office List).
77	Proposals to repeal the law as to the filing of village accounts by putwaries and zemindars —(No. 4 of same List).
78	Proposed change in the system of endorsement of Mofussil processes by the Judges of Her Majesty's Courts (No. 7 of same List).
79	Question of the legality, or otherwise, of the deeds of sale of waste lands executed by the chief local officers in the Straits—(No. 8 of same List).
80	Law to provide a permanent sheriff for the Presidency towns, and to facilitate the execution of the process of the Supreme Courts of Judicature—(No. 14 of same List).
81	Proposed remedy of the inconvenience arising from the attendance, in the Supreme Court, of witnesses from distant places in the Provinces—(No. 15 of same List).
82	Regarding the Small Cause Court, Madras—(No. 18 of same List).
83	Regarding the Straits Judicature—(No. 24 of same List).
84	Registry and sale of houses within military cantonments—(No. 26 of same List).

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List of Legislative Cases pending before the Government of *India*, &c.—continued.

86	Law to prevent unqualified persons from practising as chemists and druggists—(No. 27 of Home Office List).	
86	Law for the trial and punishment of European British subjects—(No. 31 of same List).	
87	Law to permit emigration to New South Wales—(No. 32 of same List).	
88	Respecting the alienation of Jagheer estates by decrees of Courts—(No. 33 of same List).	
89	With opinions on Draft Act relating to the registry of coasting and fishing vessels and harbour craft in the Presidency of Bombay —(No. 46 of same List).	
90	Proposed amendment of the law relating to marriage and divorce, to provide for the case of native converts to Christianity—(No. 48 of same List).	Printed with No. 63.
91	Law for registry of titles in landed property —(No. 71 of same List).	On the 2nd February 1856 a letter was ordered to be written to the Bengal Government forwarding Mr. Peacock's Minute for consideration.
92	Respecting the effect of Act XXX of 1852 on the right of aliens to hold lands in the Straits Settlement—(No. 72 of same List).	
93	Suggestion of the General Shipowners' Society for the extension to India of clause 38 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 —(No. 89 of same List).	Printed with papers relative to the Merchant Seamen's, the Seamen's Registration, and the Ship-burning Acts.
94	Law for Aden—(No. 91 of same List).	
95	Sale of houses in military cantonments—(No. 94 of same List).	

The first meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the stat. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 67 (the Indian Councils Act) was held at Government House on Saturday the 18th January 1862. Besides his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and the members of the Supreme Council of India, the following had been summoned and attended as additional members:—

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, K.S.I.
The Honourable H. B. Harington.
The Honourable H. Forbes.
The Honourable C. J. Erskine.
The Honourable W. S. Fitzwilliam.
The Honourable D. Cowie.
The Honourable Raja Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor.
The Honourable Raja Dinkar Rao Rugoonauth Bahadoor.

His Excellency laid on the table the rules for the conduct of business. Subsequent meetings were held weekly on each Wednesday until the 30th April, the last day of the year under review in this report.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ACT I. of 1862 (An Act to revive and continue in force, for a further period, Act XXXIII. of 1857, to make further provision relating to Foreigners).

THE object of this Act, as its title imports, was to continue in force for a further period the Act of 1857, which was passed to enable the Government to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning in India, or from passing through or travelling in India, without the consent of the Government. The original Act had expired on the 5th December 1859; it was renewed for two years by Act XXVIII. of that year; and the present Act continued it for two years from the 5th December 1861.

ACT II. of 1862 (An Act to repeal Act XVIII. of 1861, for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings).

This Act was passed on the ground that the License Tax imposed by Act XVIII. of 1861 was not required in the existing state and prospects of the Revenue. In repealing Act XVIII. of 1861, care was taken that the Mohturfa Tax, which had thereby been abolished, should not be revived.

ACT III. of 1862 (An Act to amend the Law relating to the use of a Government Seal).

This was a formal Act, simply to substitute for the Seal of the East India Company, when required by any Law to be affixed to any document, the Seals of the Government of India, or of the Local Government, as the case might be.

Act IV. of 1862 (An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal).

This Act was passed to provide a new charter of incorporation for the Bank of Bengal. The power of the bank to issue promissory notes was about to cease by virtue of a notice given under the bank's former charter, VI. of 1839. The recent Act XXIV. of 1861, had authorised the Government to enter into agreements with the bank for carrying on the Currency and Treasury business, and the object of the present Act was to grant a new charter, adapted to the altered circumstances of the bank. The principal changes were, first, in respect of the capital, which, instead of 2,675 shares of 4,000 rupees each, was to consist of 10,000 shares of 1,000 rupees each, divisible into half and quarter shares, and power was given to increase the capital to an extent not exceeding 30,000 shares of 1,000 rupees each. Power was given to convert shares into consolidated stock, transferable by deed of transfer in sums of 250 rupees and upwards.

The business of the bank was altered—

1st. By extending the power of making loans on the security of Government securities and railway shares, to the power of making loans on the security of goods, wares, and merchandise not of a perishable kind.

2d. By adding the power of transacting and receiving agency business on commission.

3d. By empowering the bank to issue post-bills payable in India otherwise than to bearer on demand.

4th. By empowering the bank, in addition to drawing, buying, and selling bills of exchange, and granting post-bills payable in India, to draw bills of exchange and grant letters of credit payable out of India for the use of their constituents in the agency department, and to buy bills of exchange payable out of India for the purpose of remitting funds to meet bills or letters of credit.

Power was further given to the bank to take over certain Government business, and to arrange for remuneration and audit.

Further, the bank was authorised to establish branch banks and agencies, and to transact Government business thereat; also to purchase the capital assets and business of other banks in India.

Act V. of 1862 (An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively of moneys payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay).

The object of this Act was to remove all doubt of the sufficiency of presentment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, of all notes and securities payable by the terms thereof at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and of the payments at the banks of all sums payable by or to Government at those treasuries, after those banks had been appointed by the Government agents for the purpose of making the payments theretofore made at the General Treasuries, under the provisions contained in Act XXIV. of 1861.

Act VI. of 1862 (An Act to annex a Schedule to Act IV. of 1862, for regulating the Bank of Bengal).

The schedule intended to have been annexed to the Bank of Bengal Act, IV. of 1862, having by accident been omitted, this Act was passed to supply the omission.

Act VII. of 1862 (An Act to amend Act XLVI. of 1860, to authorise and regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers to the French Colonies).

Act XLVI. of 1860 authorised emigration to the French Colonies in accordance with the convention negotiated with the Emperor of the French. That convention, as actually signed, provided that it should take effect on the 1st of July 1862, instead of September 1861, and added a provision that the Governor General of India in Council should, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1856 (to enable the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the emigration of native labourers), have power in certain circumstances to suspend emigration to the French Colonies.

Act VIII. of 1862 (An Act to protect the personal Dignity of His Majesty the King of Oude).

A pledge having been given to the King of Oude that his personal dignity should be respected, and that assurance having been only partially fulfilled by Act XIV. of 1860, this Act was passed to exempt the King from the jurisdiction of criminal courts except in capital cases; to provide for the service of criminal process; the protection of his person and property, and to regulate the mode of taking his evidence.

Act IX. of 1862 (An Act for constituting the Secretaries and other Officers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, Ex-officio Assessors of certain of the Duties payable under Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).

This Act was simply of a formal character, rendered necessary by the Treasuries of the Government being established at the banks.

Act X. of 1862 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties).

This consolidation and amendment of the Stamp Laws was designed chiefly for the relief of the mercantile community, and of those engaged in the cultivation, production, and delivery of articles of commerce. In preparing it the Schedules of Act XXXVI. of 1860 were carefully revised, and a very large number of amendments made, some of which tended to the increase of the revenue by the more general use of stamps, and many of which gave a more liberal character to the law. The body of the Act was a re-enactment, with some amendments, of Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Act XI. of 1862 (An Act to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea).

This Customs Duties Act for the most part re-enacted the Schedule of Act X. of 1860; but it reduced the duty on piece-goods and twist, from 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, to 5 per cent. on the former, and 3½ per cent. on the latter, and placed paper and bottles in the free list; but subjected conveyances and carriages to 10 per cent. duty; porter, ale, and cider were reduced from 4 annas the imperial gallon, to 2 annas; and light wines were reduced from 2 rupees the imperial gallon, to 1 rupee a gallon, when their value did not exceed 12 rupees the dozen.

The Export Schedule (B.) was amended by the introduction into the free list of coals and iron.

ACT XII. of 1862 (An Act to repeal Act II. of 1835, so far as it relates to the Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim).

The Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim having been united with Pegu and Martaban in the commissionership of British Burmah, it was necessary to alter the law which gave control and superintendence to the Sudder Court and the Board of Revenue; and this Act was passed for the purpose.

ACT XIII. of 1862 (An Act to provide for a new Silver and a new Copper Coinage).

A new coinage having been ordered, this Act simply amended the law so far as was necessary to provide for the new style of coinage. The name of Her Majesty was substituted for the East India Company, and it was provided that the coins should bear a likeness of Her Majesty, and the inscription "Victoria Queen," on the obverse, and on the reverse the designation of the coin with the word "India."

In other respects the Act mainly followed the provisions of the Acts which it consolidated and re-enacted.

ACT XIV. of 1862 (An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859, to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

This Act was supplementary to Act XXXII. of 1861. In effect it postponed the operation of the Limitation Act XIV. of 1859, as to the amount of Bills for articles sold by retail to the 1st of January 1865.

The following Acts also were passed by the Council before its adjournment on the 30th April 1862. But as they did not receive the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General until the 1st May, the account respecting them will fall into the narrative of the current year 1862-63:—

Act XV. of 1862 (An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Act XVI. of 1862 (An Act to limit in certain cases the amount of Assessment to the Duties chargeable, after the 31st day of July 1862, under Act XXXII. of 1860).

Act XVII. of 1862 (An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure).

Act XVIII. of 1862 (An Act to repeal Act XVI. of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature).

Act XIX. of 1862 (An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV. of 1843 and XXXVI. of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband salt, and to amend the last-named Act).

LIST of BILLS pending before the COUNCIL of the GOVERNOR GENERAL for the Purpose of making LAWS and REGULATIONS at the Adjournment on the 30th April 1862.

—	TITLE OF BILL.	WHAT STAGE BILL HAS REACHED.
1	For securing certain grants of immovable property made by the State.	Introduced on 29th January 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Harington, Forbes, and Erskine, and Rajah Deo Narain Singh), whose report was due on 1st May 1862.
2	For the better protection of the public against bad coin.	Introduced on 5th March 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, Erskine, Fitzwilliam, and Cowie), with an instruction to report in two months.

LIST of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor General, &c.—*continued.*

—	TITLE OF BILL.	WHAT STAGE BILL HAS REACHED.
3	To amend the law relating to affidavits, affirmations, and solemn declarations.	Introduced on 26th February 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, Forbes, and Erskine), with a like instruction.
4	To provide for the registration of assurances	Introduced on 9th April 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Messrs. Harington, Forbes, and Erskine, and Rajah Deo Narain Singh), whose report was due on 12th July 1862.
5	To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.	Introduced on 26th February 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, and Forbes), whose report was due on 1st June 1862.
6	To extend certain provisions of Acts XIV. and XXV. of 1856 to the town and suburbs of Rangoon, and to the towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and for appointing municipal commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the said towns.	Introduced on 19th March 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Messrs. Ritchie, Forbes, and Erskine), with an instruction to report in one month.
7	To extend Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil).	Introduced on 26th February 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, Forbes, and Erskine), whose report was due on 1st June 1862.
8	Relating to emigration to the British colonial dependency of Seychelles.	Introduced on 12th February 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ritchie and Forbes), whose report was due on 15th May 1862.
9	For the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to customs duties.	Introduced on 26th March 1862, and referred to a Select Committee, whose report was made on 26th July 1862, and published.
10	To amend Chapter XII. of the Indian Penal Code, and to provide for certain offences against the coin.	Introduced on 5th March 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, Erskine, Fitzwilliam, and Cowie), with an instruction to report in two months.
11	Relating to breaches of contract committed in bad faith.	Introduced on 12th February 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, Erskine, and Cowie), whose report was due on 15th May 1862.
12	To provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice at Aden.	Leave given to bring it in on 29th January 1862.
13	To remove the district of Humeerpore, in the North Western Provinces, from the operation of the General Regulations.	Introduced on 26th February 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Sir B. Frere, and Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, and Erskine), with an instruction to report in two months.
14	For the amendment of Act XXV. of 1838 (relating to Bills of persons whose personal property cannot by the law of England pass to their representatives without probate or letter of administration).	Leave given to bring it in on 29th January 1862.
15	To amend and consolidate the law relating to the conveyance and transfer of property in India, vested in trustees or mortgagees, in cases governed by English law.	Ditto - - - - ditto.
16	To give trustees, mortgagees, and others, in cases governed by English law, certain powers now commonly invested in settlements, wills, and mortgages.	Ditto - - - - ditto.
17	To further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees in cases governed by the English law.	Ditto - - - - ditto.

List of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor General, &c.—*continued.*

—	Title of Bill.	What Stage Bill has reached.
18	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the North Western Provinces.	Introduced on 19th March 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, and Erskine, and Rajah Deo Narain Singh), whose report was due on 22d June 1862.
19	To authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Introduced on 26th February 1862, andreferred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, and Cowie, and Rajah Deo Narain Singh), whose report was due on 1st June 1862.
20	To enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments.	Introduced on 26th February 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, and Forbes, and Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugoonauth), whose report was due on 1st June 1862.
21	Further to provide for the marriages in India of persons professing the Christian religion.	Leave given to bring it in on 5th February 1862.
22	For the prevention of fraudulent transfer of property and of secret trusts.	Ditto - - - - ditto.
23	To provide for the construction, by companies and by private persons, of branch railways, iron tram-roads, common roads or canals, as feeders to public railways, canals, or roads, or to navigable rivers.	Ditto - - - - ditto.
24	To provide for the dissolution in certain cases of marriages entered into by converts before their conversion.	Leave given to bring it in on 12th February 1862.
25	For the amendment of the law relating to the confinement of prisoners convicted of offences in Native States.	Leave given to bring it in on 12th February 1862, and published on 28th May 1862, under Rule 19.
26	For the dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widows and Orphans' Fund, and the distribution of the fund belonging thereto.	Introduced on 9th April 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Harington, Forbes, and Erskine), whose report was due on 12th July 1862.
27	To provide for the succession to and the rights in respect of certain talooks and granted estates in Oude, and for the jurisdiction of the courts of that province in suits relating to land.	Leave given to bring it in on 12th March 1862.
28	To provide for the sale of waste land and for the redemption of the land revenue.	Ditto - - - - ditto.
29	To amend Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) so far as it relates to the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.	Introduced on 9th April 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of Messrs. Harington and Erskine, and Rajah Deo Narain Singh), whose report was due on 12th July 1862.

Calcutta,
8 December 1862.

(signed) *M. Wylie,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT on the TRANSACTIONS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA in the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT in 1861-62.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Acts affecting the public revenue or fiscal arrangements were passed in the year 1861-62 by the Legislative Council of India:—

Act XVII. of 1861, regulating Customs Duties in the North Western Provinces.

Act XVIII. of 1861, commonly called the License Tax Act.

Act XIX. of 1861, to provide for a Government Paper Currency.

Act XXI. of 1861, limiting in certain cases the amount of assessment under the Income Tax Act.

Act XXIV. of 1861, to enable the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras to arrange for the management of the Government Treasury and the agency of the Government currency business.

Act XXXI. of 1861, to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre.

By the Governor General of India in Council:—

Act II. of 1862, to repeal the License Tax Act.

Act IV. of 1862, for regulating the Bank of Bengal.

Act V. of 1862, providing for the conduct of treasury and currency business at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Act X. of 1862, to amend the Stamp Act.

Act XI. of 1862, to amend the Customs Duties.

Act XIII. of 1862, to provide for a new Coinage.

The first of these Acts regulated the inland customs of one province, and caused no material addition to the revenues. Act XXXI. of 1861 has added to the public revenues directly, by charging fees and licenses to refine and manufacture saltpetre, and indirectly, by checking the introduction into the market of unexcised salt educed in the manufacture of saltpetre.

The License Tax had been assessed, but, month by month, ere it was collected, the cash balances increased, till, on the 1st February, they reached 18,615,403 *l.* Judging that income would exceed expenditure during the next three months, the Government of India dispensed with the tax. Act XVII. of 1861 was repealed, and 5,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects were relieved from direct taxation.

In the financial statement made in the Legislative Council in February 1861, a deficit of 500,000 *l.* for public works was left in the Budget, to be met by the Local Governments from local taxation. As the year went on measures were proposed by the several Local Governments for meeting their shares of the deficit, but, from one cause or another, all these schemes fell through. Nevertheless, it was not found necessary to recall the grants on account of irrigation, cotton roads, and other reproductive public works. On the contrary, at the end of the year, the improved revenue, the certainty of its progressive increase, and confidence that the expenditure (except in the case of reproductive public works) would fall, enabled the Government of India, in providing ways and means for the demands of 1862-63, to reduce the duty on piece goods, and to relieve two-thirds of the Income Tax payers from assessment.

A further amendment of the Income Tax Act (XXXII. of 1860), passed on the 1st August, was also made. The Act provided for the assessment during five years of 4 per cent. on all incomes (above 500 rupees a-year) payable in India, or from the revenues of India, and of 2 per cent. on all such incomes between 500 rupees and 200 rupees a-year. Assessments were not everywhere finished at the close of the first year of the currency of the Act, and it was reported from many parts of the country that the people disliked an inquiry being made as to their incomes even more than they disliked paying the tax. It was then decided that tax-payers should not be harassed by being asked for fresh

fresh returns, and an Act was passed authorising them to pay on the assessments of the first year. This Act did not come into operation in certain districts where the first assessment was either grievously unjust or grossly inadequate. The collections have hitherto by no means represented the taxable income of the country. It may be that all the efforts of collectors have failed to gauge the national income. Whether the original assessment was perfect or not, the Government of India has resolved to keep to it for the three years the Income Tax Act has yet to run, obtaining some compensation in diminished charges of collection. The repeal of the tax upon incomes below 500 rupees has already been noticed.

REVENUE.

The fluctuations or progress in the ordinary branches of revenue do not call for notice in this place, but the large increase under stamps deserves a passing remark. The receipts for the last five years are shown in the margin. The increase has been 3,715-fold within the last five years. Act X. of 1862 has amended the Stamp Law, and steps are being taken in the several provinces to ensure the observance of its provisions. Considering the small sales that have been made of stamps for bills of exchange, and the very large business done by native bankers in country bills, it may be doubted whether the provisions of the Act are fully observed.

	£.
1857-58 -	456,363
1858-59 -	593,214
1859-60 -	737,527
1860-61 -	1,182,781
1861-62 -	1,695,457

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Customs Revenue has been for the greater part of the year under the control of the Financial Department. Towards the end of the year it was re-transferred to the Home Department. The Calcutta tariff, as remodelled by Messrs. Spooner and Bullen, has given general satisfaction. A memorial was received through the Secretary of State from a London house complaining of the unfairness of the soap tariff. On inquiry, it appeared that the memorialists had not made themselves acquainted with the tariff, and that it was owing to their ignorance of its provisions that they suffered the loss of which they complained.

From Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and London, memorials were received, asking for a reduction of the saltpetre Duty, on the ground that it discouraged manufacturers in the interior, and would in time crush the export trade. The memorialists contended that the late Mr. Wilson was wrong in supposing that India had almost a monopoly of this trade; for much artificial saltpetre was underselling the Indian article, and fast driving it out of European markets. Returns were called for, and it appeared that the monthly export of saltpetre fluctuated greatly; but the exports for the year ending the 20th February 1862 were larger from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta, than they had been during the previous twelvemonth. Madras exports were merely nominal. The large increase of the saltpetre exports of 1861–62 over the exports of 1860–61, would show that up to the present time the new duty has had no prohibitive effect.

An inequality in the incidence of duty on different kinds of tobacco was brought to the notice of Government. The duty has since been equalized.

EXPENDITURE.

The various Governments and Administrations, aided by the reports of the Military Finance, the Police, and the Civil Finance Commissions, were able to effect large reductions of establishments, which told upon the expenditure of the year. Mr. Temple's deputation in 1861–62 to inquire into the finances of the Assigned Districts, in the territories of the Nizam and of Nagpore, also produced good results, and contributed, as regards Nagpore, and the Saugor, and Nerbudda Territories, to lessen the cost of forming the Government of the Central Provinces.

The constant tendency to increase in the expenses of civil administration requires to be carefully watched, and the valuable help in retrenchments which the Local Governments afforded in 1860–61–62 showed the importance of securing their sustained efforts in this direction. With this view, a Resolution was published, under date 11th November 1861, on the obligation of the various provinces to contribute, more or less, according to their ability, to Imperial charges, besides providing for their own proper expenses. Exception was taken in the course of the year to some details in the Resolution, but its leading principles were in the main accepted.

It was observed in the Resolution that, "in considering each great division of the Empire, it is generally assumed that if the receipts within its limits cover all the expenditure within the same limits, and leave a sufficient surplus to meet a fair proportion of the Imperial charges in India and at home, such division or province is a profitable possession, and *vice versâ*.

"This is not, if taken with due limitation, an unfair mode of estimating the fiscal value of any large province. It is not generally more wide of the truth than the more difficult calculation of the proportions in which any large item of expenditure, the military, for instance, takes place on account of the province in which it is incurred, or on account of other provinces; and from the ease with which the comparison of local receipts and disbursements is made, it is the more popular and usual mode of estimating the fiscal value of any separate division, and the comparative

CHAP. II. Financial.

necessity for greater or less restriction on the expenditure therein. But the data assumed as local receipts and disbursements are not in all cases correct, and the amount required as a fair proportionate contribution to the general expenses of the Empire is in all cases under-estimated."

This under-estimate, the Resolution proceeded to show, arose from not taking into account the heavy interest on debt, and that, guaranteed on railway capital, the proper amount of home charges, and the expenses of political agencies and of troops serving in Foreign Native States, or under Administrations, or in places which are not able to pay for their indispensable military occupations. The due allowance for all home and Imperial charges, it was observed in the Resolution, might require 12½ millions sterling; and, as the total income for India for the year, including *bonâ fide* receipts from all sources, was estimated for 1861-62 at nearly 41½ millions sterling, it was considered "that the home and Imperial charges, which have no adequate provision of their own, in the shape of receipts, amount to about 30¼ per cent., or about 5 annas in each rupee of the whole income.

"It is necessary to bear this in mind, because a habit has of late years grown up of considering that every province which pays its own local charges, and has some surplus left, however small this may be, is a profitable possession, so far as income and expenditure are concerned; whereas a consideration of the above facts, and of the table whence they are deduced, will show that unless a province has, after paying all local charges, military as well as civil, a surplus equal to about 30 per cent. of its total income, it cannot pay its rateable share of Imperial charges of the general Government, of the railways, post-office, and electric telegraph, and marine, of the supply of stores and recruits from England, of the interest of the public debt, and various other charges which it is impossible to localise.

"This, of course, is only generally true, and can only be applied, even generally, to the larger and more distinct divisions of the Empire. An isolated possession like Aden cannot be expected to yield in direct receipts of revenue any return at all adequate to its value in a military, naval, or political point of view, and as a necessary link in our communication with Europe.

"But as regards those great divisions of India which have, in former times, maintained themselves as separate kingdoms, and which, in size, population, and importance, equal many of the independent monarchies of modern Europe, it is very necessary that each Government or Administration should consider, not only how far it pays all its own local expenses, but to what extent it contributes the necessary quota towards those Imperial expenses which admit of no localisation."

While exceptions are admitted and recognised in the Resolution, "as a general rule, it cannot be disputed that provinces of the magnitude of those enumerated ought, at the least, to be able to defray all their own local expenses; and to this end, the efforts of the officers in charge of the Administration must be incessantly directed.

"Each of these provinces has, in its time, formed an independent kingdom, and has maintained itself successfully for generations against all neighbouring Powers, save those which aspired to, or achieved, paramount authority throughout India. Protected as they now are from external aggression, there is absolutely no adequate cause for the undue proportion of military expenditure, which, in every one of the provinces named, exceeds what was incurred by the British Government while the Native military power was still in possession of the province; and is, in some cases, even in excess of what both the British and Native power combined formerly expended for military purposes.

* * * "The large amount of military charges attracts, perhaps, less than any other, the attention of the local Administrations, which are apt to consider such matters as beyond their immediate control, and only indirectly connected with their responsibilities.

"It is true that the general military defence of the country is peculiarly and especially the duty of the general Government of India; but there is no officer in civil charge of a province who has it not in his power to influence the decision of that Government as to the force requisite to garrison his province:—and, apart from the direct influence of good or bad government on the quiet of a country, every such officer has constant opportunities of reviewing every question connected with its military occupation, and has often better means than the military commandant of knowing in what quarter reductions of a military force are possible. It is therefore a duty of each local Administration to take the initiative in proposing measures of reduction, whenever it sees a possibility of doing so.

* * * "The Governor General in Council trusts that an attentive consideration of the facts disclosed by these Returns" (viz., the Annual Estimates of Charges in each Department of Administration), "will not only show the necessity of sustained exertion, but point out the particular items of charge to which such exertion may be most carefully directed."

In connexion with the Estimates of Expenditure, it may be mentioned that it was determined to show in the Imperial Budget from 1862-63, the revenues and charges of the Assigned Districts in the Territories of the Nizam, which hitherto, as appertaining to a debt account, had been shown only in the estimate of cash requirements.

CASH BALANCES.

The following Table shows the Cash Balance in India at the end of each month of the year 1861-62:—

	£.
31st May - 1861 - - -	15,025,314
30th June - „ - - -	16,530,046
31st July - „ - - -	16,238,214
31st August „ - - -	15,528,186
30th September „ - - -	15,192,756
31st October „ - - -	14,265,910
30th November „ - - -	15,345,554
31st December „ - - -	17,073,811
31st January 1862 - - -	18,615,403
28th February „ - - -	18,225,624
31st March - „ - - -	17,584,550
30th April - „ - - -	17,787,678

An impression prevails that the full amount of cash balance is not always at the disposal of Government to meet its expenses, from the circumstance that deposits contribute to the amount of the cash balance. It may be explained that as the revenue is collected in unequal monthly amounts, the largest portion being realised in the second half of the year, the cash balances are drawn upon to meet the deficit in the first six months. The amount required to be retained as Cash Balances is regulated, in ordinary times, by the total receipts, whether of revenue or deposits, and the total payments, whether of charges or debt, in each month, so that the amount of cash balance in any month represents the amount which, with the receipts to accrue during the remainder of the year, is available for meeting both liabilities and charges of the Government.

Concerning the heading "Debt" in the yearly statements and accounts, misunderstanding has occasionally arisen. Under this head are exhibited the receipts and payments for the following purposes:—

Imperial Loans. Treasury Notes of the Service Funds. Service Funds.	These bear interest.
Deposits received and repaid. Local Funds, such as Road, Ferry, and other Funds. Local Loans. „ Taxes.	These are under the control of Local Governments, and their subordinates.
Military Prize Funds.	These are casual.
Advances made or recovered by Government. Railway Earnings received, and Working Expenses paid, pending final adjustment in London. Miscellaneous.	These are running accounts.

Setting aside railways, receipts and disbursements under debt, one year with another, and when a loan is not raised or paid off, nearly balance each other, the difference being such as not to disturb, materially, any general conclusions regarding the financial position of the Government, which may be drawn from the account of receipts and charges and cash balances.

ADMINISTRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Greater exactness and punctuality in the rendering of accounts has been required during the year, and the bringing up of arrears has been enforced. To do this, it has been found necessary to strengthen the Central Offices of Account in the Civil and Military Departments. The office establishment of the Financial Secretary and the Accountant General has been increased. In the Offices of Account, the salaries paid to Chief Clerks have been raised. An Assistant Secretary has been appointed to preside over each department of the Financial Secretary's Office, and to help the Secretary an Under Secretary has been appointed. To assist the Chief of the Military Finance Department there have been appointed a Secretary and three Assistant Secretaries. A sufficient establishment at the Central Offices is the best security for due control and supervision.

To enable the smaller subordinate Administrations to control their finances and expenditure, an Accountant, with a sufficient staff, has been appointed at Hyderabad and at Nagpore.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

This department submitted the revised Military Estimates at the beginning of the year. It is the adviser of Government in all matters of military and naval expenditure. Unless in cases of special urgency, the Government of India takes no step involving financial considerations, in either military or naval matters, without first consulting the Military Finance Department. All departments of the State avail themselves of its advice and experience.

CIVIL FINANCE COMMISSION.

This Commission, after reporting on the fixed and fluctuating charges for establishments in the Revenue, Judicial, and Postal Departments, and on establishment in Public Works Departments, was dissolved. The work it has hitherto performed will be the business of a separate branch of the Financial Secretary's Office. The Civil Finance Commission either itself suggested or induced Departmental Chiefs to suggest economical reforms.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Auditor General and the Chief of the Military Finance Department sitting together constitutes the Board of Audit. Before this Board are brought all questions of detail in financial administration, which affect both military and civil arrangements. Each member brings a thorough acquaintance with his own department, and oral discussion obviates the necessity for further correspondence. The Government often avails itself of the advice of this Board. The proceedings of the Board are reported every month to the Government of India.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT TREASURY BUSINESS TO BANKS.

During the year 1861–62 the custody of, and the duties connected with, the State balances at the three Presidency towns have been entrusted to the Presidency banks. Each bank has engaged to transact for Government all business that a bank usually transacts for its customers. But to the agreements are attached conditions which make the relation between the State and the Bank somewhat different to the relation ordinarily subsisting between bankers and customers. The State has bound itself to keep its balances up to a certain sum, or to pay interest on the deficiency. This sum has been taken at the lowest balance in each treasury during the last five years. The bank is allowed to use this minimum balance and about half as much more, just as it uses the balances of other customers. But when the Government balances exceed the maximum balance, or about one and half times the lowest balance of the last four years, the Bank can employ the surplus only in purchasing Government Securities or Guaranteed Stock. Moreover, the Government makes to the Bank a small yearly cash payment towards the expenses incurred on account of clerks, desks, counter-space, &c. Altogether the actual saving from the abolition of the three Sub-Treasurerships, in round numbers, is about 19,000 *l.* a-year. The yearly payments to the three banks amount to about 10,000 *l.* It is found to be a great convenience to the mercantile and general public that all Government payments should be made at the centre of commercial activity. In the provinces wherever the Presidency banks have established branches, Government balances and Government treasury business are to be entrusted to the branch banks. During the year 1861–62 nine of the branch banks were ready to undertake Government business.

CURRENCY NOTES.

In February 1861 notice had been given to the several Presidency banks that twelve months after date, the license to circulate their own notes would be withdrawn. Early in the year 1861–62 an Act was passed to provide for a Government Paper Currency. In the month of March 1862, Government currency notes first came into circulation. The notes were manufactured in England, and were of six denominations:—10 rupees, 20 rupees, 50 rupees, 100 rupees, 500 rupees, and 1,000 rupees. They were issued by, and bore the signature of, the Currency Commissioner. But it was to the agency of the chartered Presidency banks that the Government of India principally looked to extend the circulation of Government currency notes. Each Presidency bank engaged to pay notes for coin and coin for notes to all comers. Each bank took from the Currency Commissioner in exchange for coin as many notes as it required to enable it to begin the business of giving notes for coin. To recompense the banks for their services, the Government engaged to pay each bank ¾ per cent. on the average note circulation through the bank's agency. When the year 1861–62 ended, Government currency notes had been in circulation only two months. Yet, on the 30th April 1862, there were in circulation—

	£.
In the Calcutta Circle - -	2,300,000 worth of notes.
In the Bombay Circle - -	1,500,000 „
In the Madras Circle - -	300,000 „

It will be remembered that the limit by charter in the note circulation of the Presidency banks was—

	£.
For Bank of Bengal - -	2,000,000
For Bank of Bombay - -	2,000,000
For Bank of Madras - -	1,000,000

BARGAINS WITH BANKS.

The time has not yet come, and this is not the place, for discussing the terms of the agreements with the banks. The market value of Bank of Bengal shares has, it is true, risen enormously since the publication of the agreement between the Bank and the Government. But material interest should be at the base of every sound contract. Considerable

siderable saving to the State has been effected by, and much convenience to the State has resulted from, the new Treasury arrangements. Government currency notes in Bengal, within two months of their first issue, has reached a circulation larger than the circulation of Bank of Bengal notes under the old charter. No Government establishments are necessary to extend and watch the circulation. Interest from investments in securities by the Currency Commissioner of part of the coin received for notes will more than cover the charge on account of commission to the banks. If at the expiration of the five years for which the agreements run, currency notes are circulating throughout India side by side with silver, the State need not grudge to the bank shareholders one penny of their extra dividends.

MONEY ORDERS.

For very many years the Government of India has allowed its servants to remit their salaries from one part of India to another through the agency of the Government treasuries. To the native soldier, whose service sometimes took him thousands of miles from his home, it was almost a necessity that he should be able to send some part of his pay to support his family. To military and civil officers, the facility afforded for remitting their salaries to the Presidency towns was a great boon. To such an extent had the privilege thus granted been used, that the business at Government treasuries of granting and cashing privilege drafts became very heavy. It was determined to introduce a system of money orders, something like the Post-office Order system which has worked so long in England. The Government would undertake to send through its own agency small sums of money from one part of the country to another, making a small charge to cover the cost of supplying money at all money-order offices and of granting and cashing orders. But the Government did not choose the Post-office as the agency to be employed. Rightly or wrongly, the public, or at any rate, the native public, has no great faith in the Post-office agency, and the net-work of Collectors' treasuries all over India supplied an agency ready to hand. Although Collectors' treasuries were considered to be the fittest offices for cashing orders, it was thought inexpedient to increase the already heavy duties of a Collector by throwing on his shoulders the charge and responsibility of a Money Order Office.

A Committee was appointed to consider how the Money Order system might best be introduced. The Committee's report was under consideration at the close of the year.

COMMITTEE OF SECRETARIES.

The changes in the Bengal Army, consequent on "Amalgamation," and the formation of a Staff Corps, made it necessary that Government should re-consider all Military Staff allowances. Early in the year the task of reporting on all staff allowances, and of suggesting some regular scale of salary for all staff appointments, was entrusted to a Committee, among the members of which were the Secretaries to the Government of India. The Committee's Report, classifying all appointments, was received and was forwarded with the opinion of the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The Committee of Secretaries has also suggested rules for setting the absentee allowances of military officers in civil employ on an equitable footing.

MINT.

The total assay value of silver bullion received into the Mint during the year 1861-62 was 3,21,91,283 rupees, being almost 126 lacs above the amount received during the previous year.

The amount of Government and merchants' bullion received into the Mint during the last four years was—

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Government Bullion.	Merchants'.	Government Bullion.	Merchants'.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1858-59	408	11,88,618	5,85,599	3,45,40,585
1859-60	3,109	9,61,124	4,05,57,240	2,66,89,869
1860-61	10	4,89,891	11,04,219	1,84,97,595
1861-62	8,33,788	6,98,751	1,12,91,044	2,08,99,339

The total coinage of the year under review was, in pieces, 5,73,04,681, and in value,

value 2,67,33,174 rupees, or less by 5,14,49,362 in pieces, and 20,68,448 rupees in value, than the out-turn of 1860–61. The details of the year's out-turn are as follows:—

		Tale.	Value in Rupees.
GOLD		39,111	5,86,665
SILVER	Whole Rupees	2,45,11,292	2,45,11,292
	Half „	10,37,664	5,18,832
	Quarter „	22,66,905	5,66,726
	Eighth „	9,56,792	1,19,599
	Double Pice	4,43,637	13,863
	Single „	2,43,05,542	3,79,774
	Half „	22,99,992	17,969
COPPER	Pie	2,268	12
	Whole Cents	4,25,114	9,565
	Half	5,61,753	6,320
	Quarter	4,54,611	2,557
	TOTAL	5,73,04,681	2,67,33,174

The decrease in the out-turn of 1861–62 is due, for the most part, to a stoppage of work during three months for repairs of the Mint. A large supply of pice was received from England, and as the stock in hand was equal to the demand, opportunity was taken to repair* the Mint machinery, and to set up the new copper boilers received from England. The whole is now in thorough working order, and the Mint can, if occasion require, turn out 12 to 14 crores of pieces.

The per-centage of charges on coinage has been 0–9–4·395 against 0–4–8·258 of the previous year. The increase in charges is due partly to the costs of repairs, partly to short coinage of the year, and partly to the rise in prices of certain materials. The total income of the Mint for the year on account of duty, premelting, refining, and dross was 6,65,146 rupees, the total charges were 3,60,269 rupees—leaving a surplus which, with 2,04,343 net bullion profits, amounted to 5,09,220 rupees. The per-centage of profit on coinage was 1–14–5·726. During the year a more expeditious method of recovering silver from dross has been adopted. The dross accounts of the whole Mint are now closed monthly.

ASSAY.

The work of assay has been conducted as usual. The following statements show the amount of gold and silver assayed during the years 1860–61 and 1861–62:—

		On Government Account.	On Merchants' Account.	Value Standard Meltings.	Value Coined.
Gold	1860–61	10	4,89,891	- - -	6,50,385
	1861–62	8,33,787	6,98,751	- - -	5,86,665
Silver	1860–61	11,04,219	1,84,97,595	4,33,23,071	2,69,86,456
	1861–62	1,12,91,943	2,08,99,339	4,70,83,244	2,57,16,449

The total assays made in the year, and the daily average of silver assays, were as follows:—

		1860–61.	1861–62.
Total Assays	Gold	393	615
	Silver	11,215	13,282
Daily average of Silver Assays		40	46

* *Note.*—The first thorough repairs since the construction of the present Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

During the first half-year of 1861–62, the value of money declined steadily. In October, Bank rates were reduced to 4½ and 3½, and remained at that figure till the end of December. The Directors devoted a portion of the Bank's large balances to investments in Government securities. The investments were made early in the year, and the value of the securities has been rising ever since. On the receipt of the intelligence of a threatened outbreak with America, prices fell, but soon recovered themselves, and continued steadily to rise. The Directors declared a dividend for the secnod half of the year 1862 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

During the second half of the year under review, the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations passed an Act conferring a new charter on the Bank of Bengal. The Bank was by it allowed to undertake Government business, and to draw bills on London for the convenience of its constituents in the Agency Department. The charter provided for an addition to the capital of the Bank, and for the establishment of branch banks. Branch banks were opened at Mirzapore, Patna, Dacca, Benares, and Rangoon.

A dividend was declared for the half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

CHAPTER III.

POST OFFICE.

CHAP. III. Post Office.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Operations of the POST OFFICE of INDIA, for the Year 1861-62.

(No. 2019.)

From *G. Paton*, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of *India*, to *E. C. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of *India*, Home Department; dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 13th October 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit a Report on the administration of the Post Office of India for the official year 1861-62.

2. I regret exceedingly the delay which has occurred in submitting this Report; it is mainly owing to the Postmaster General of the Punjab, whose Report was not received till the 3d ultimo at my office.

3. The number of new Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened during the year within each Presidency is shown in the following Table:—

PRESIDENCY.	Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		TOTAL.	
	Opened in 1860-61.	Opened in 1861-62.	Opened in 1860-61.	Opened in 1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Bengal	20	3	4	2	24	5
Madras	1	1	5	2	6	3
Bombay	14	46	9	26	23	72
North-Western Provinces	2	3	5	5	7	8
Punjab and Scinde	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pegu	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	37	53	23	36	60	89

4. The following Statement exhibits the total number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses in each Presidency as 984, of which 203 are Head and 721 Sub-Offices:—

PRESIDENCY.	1854-55.			1861-62.			TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Head Post Offices.	Subordinate Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Head Post Offices.	Subordinate Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Post Offices.		Receiving Houses.			
							1854-55.	1861-62.	1854-55.	1861-62.	1854-55.	1861-62.
Bengal	82	75	13	66	176	13	157	242	13	13	170	255
Madras	26	104	20	26	113	24	130	139	20	24	150	163
Bombay	24	83	12	28	199	13	107	227	12	13	119	240
N.W. Provinces	67	184	10	49	141	10	251	190	10	10	261	200
Punjab and Scinde	—	—	—	20	90	—	—	110	—	—	—	110
Pegu	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	16
TOTAL	199	446	55	203	721	60	645	924	55	60	700	984

5. The

5. The Post Offices in the Punjab and Scind have been transferred to the control of a separate Postmaster General.

6. The following table shows the distance over which the mails were conveyed throughout India by railway, mail-cart, horses, runners and boats. The total number of miles of mail-road in India is 45,554½.

PRESIDENCY.	Railway.	Mail Cart.	Runners and Boats.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Bengal	358½	300	11,482	12,140½
Madras	483	772	7,889	9,144
Bombay	576	1,597	7,228	9,401
North Western Provinces	276	1,380	6,586	8,242
Punjab	105	673	582* 2,954	4,314
Pegu	- -	- -	2,313	2,313
TOTAL	1,798½	4,722	39,034	45,554½

* Horse.

7. The average cost per mile of conveying the mail in the several Presidencies is shown below:—

PRESIDENCY.	Foot Lines. Average Cost per mile.	Horse Line. Average Cost per mile.	Mail Cart Line. Average Cost per mile.	Boats. Average Cost per mile.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	1 12 -	- -	24 - -	1 10 10
Madras	2 5 11	- -	17 8 3	—
Bombay	2 2 -	18 2 8	26 1 6	13 1 1
North Western Provinces	1 14 2	- -	23 8 -	—
Punjab	1 9 -	7 9 3	15 13 6	5 5 2
Pegu	- -	- -	- -	2 12 4
AVERAGE	1 15 0	12 13 11½	21 6 3	5 11 4½

Railways extending over short distance not of much advantage in the conveyance of mails in India.

8. The short distance over which railways are as yet extended in various parts of India is a bar to their being of much service in expediting the transmission of the mails; wherever an extension of railway is made, it is taken advantage of by the Post Office, and the establishments on the line for the conveyance of the mails are abolished. As the train does not usually start oftener than twice, and in some instances only once, in 24 hours, a large margin of time has to be allowed in arranging for the arrival of the mails, especially during the rainy season, at the railway terminus.

Detention of the mails at railway terminus.

9. When, from circumstances beyond control, the mail is delayed in transit and reaches the railway terminus *too late*, it may be subject to detention nearly 24 and even 12 hours (according as there may be a train once or twice *per diem*); and when, in the interval, a second mail reaches the terminus, two mails of different dates are received at their destination simultaneously. So long as there are unmetalled roads and unbridged rivers (impassable sometimes for hours together) these irregularities will take place occasionally during the rainy season, in spite of every precaution to guard against them.

Special trains for the mails.

10. The irregularities in the transit of the mails, owing to their reaching the railway terminus "too late," give rise to many complaints against the Post Office, but they are unavoidable so long as it is not considered expedient to have special trains.

CHAP. III. Post Office.

11. The time for introducing travelling post offices in railways does not yet seem to have arrived; no advantage commensurate with the heavy expense to be incurred would result until a greater *continuous length* of railway will have been achieved.

Travelling Post Offices in railways.

Sorting Post Offices.

12. During the past year, great improvement in the system of sorting letters has been introduced, and the number of sorting offices has been largely increased.

Transit lists for each Post Office.

13. Each Post Office is now furnished with a *transit* list, showing the offices for which separate mails are to be made up, so that it is no longer discretionary with the Postmaster to prepare a packet for each office for which there may be a letter.

Advantages of Sorting Offices.

14. Sorting offices have been established with the following objects in view:—

First. To save time and labour in the despatch of the mails, in their receipt and distribution at the office of delivery, and also in their transmission through intermediate offices.

Secondly. To simplify and shorten the accounts at the offices of despatch and delivery.

Thirdly. To reduce the weight and bulk of the mails.

15. No office now makes up two packets for any office which is not a sorting office, and no sorting office makes up two packets in invoicing *station* and *transit* letters for delivery at an office which is not a sorting office.

16. Letters sent from one office to another are now divided into paid, unpaid and service, with *the addresses upwards and in one direction*, so as to be read without having to turn them upside down; and when sent to a *sorting* office they are invoiced numerically without the postage being shown.

English address on vernacular or native letters.

17. In order that there may be no delay in sorting native or vernacular letters, the station to which they are directed is always written in English, with *red* ink, at the office at which they are posted when they have to be despatched to a *sorting* office. When it is recollected that there are upwards of 18 different languages in India, and that the number of clerks for sorting letters does not in any Mofussil Office exceed three, the economy of time and labour in disposing of vernacular letters by the destination being written in English can easily be imagined; but the advantage of the arrangement will be more fully appreciated on the introduction of travelling post offices in railways.

Mail not now closed until it has to be despatched.

18. By the system of sorting letters as sketched above, the mail need not now be *closed* at any office until the hour at which, *during the night or day*, it has to be got ready for despatch. This improvement in the despatch of the mail is of the utmost importance to the public, and I am glad to state that it has been effected without any increase to the establishment of the Post Office.

Reduction in the number of mails made up at each Post Office 50 to 80 per cent.

19. I estimate that a reduction in the number of packets has been effected to an extent varying from 50 to 80 per cent. at each Post Office, so that it may easily be understood how much the bulk and weight of the mail, and also the clerical work connected with the receipt and despatch of the mails, has been diminished by the establishment of sorting-officers.

Mails closed in half the time formerly occupied.

20. By the reduction made in the number of packets the time now occupied in closing and despatching, and also in receiving and distributing the mails, is less than half the time occupied formerly.

New rules for the closing, despatch, receipt, and distribution of the mail.

21. Rules for the closing and despatch, as also for the receipt and distribution of mails, have been carefully drawn up, and it may be understood how strictly they have been enforced from the circumstance of three European Postmasters having been suspended for disregarding them.

22. No excuse is accepted for neglect on the part of the Postmaster to give *personal* attendance to the despatch, and also the opening and distribution of the mails, as will be seen from the rules marginally quoted,* and I have the satisfaction of stating that I have observed a marked increase in the safety of letters, and a great decrease in the number of complaints against the Post Office since those rules were issued.

Saving in expenditure of chullans.

23. By the large reduction in the number of packets (paragraph 17), the saving in expenditure for chullans and labels in the North Western Provinces and Punjab amounts to 13,000 rupees per annum. The Postmasters General of Bombay and Madras represent the saving as only 1,024 rupees and 856 rupees respectively. I do not think that they can have so thoroughly carried out the system of sorting-offices as has been done in the North Western

* Paragraphs 25 and 26 of Direction for Receipt and Distribution of the Mail:

25. If from sickness, or any other cause, the Postmaster is unable to perform the work as indicated above (which is the first and most important duty devolving on him) he must report the circumstance to the Postmaster General, otherwise he will be suspended and not permitted to return to duty pending orders of the Director General of the Post Office.

26. When the head of the office reports himself unable at any time to perform the above duty, the clerk to whom it may be assigned for the time, must attach his signature or initials to the accounts and subscribe the words "for Postmaster," or "Deputy Postmaster" as the case may be.

Western Provinces and Punjab; otherwise, I apprehend the saving in chullans and labels would be much greater.

Delay in introducing the new system of sorting letters in Bengal.

24. The Postmaster General of Bengal failed to comprehend the instructions for the new sorting arrangements and increase in the number of sorting offices, and did not give effect to them until May last. I have not yet received any information from him regarding the saving in expenditure of chullans that has resulted in the offices under his control.

New furniture for Post Offices.

25. In carrying into effect an improved system of sorting letters, it has been found necessary to supply almost every office with special furniture for ensuring greater accuracy in preparing the mails for despatch.

List of furniture for each Post Office.

26. A list showing the furniture necessary for each class of office has been prepared for the guidance of the department; there will, therefore, be no excuse if any Post Office be without a supply of furniture according to requirements.

Certain accommodation required for each Post Office.

27. In insisting on each office having a supply of suitable furniture, I have found it necessary to draw the attention of the Postmasters General to the accommodation for Post Offices, as, unless it be sufficiently large to admit of the furniture being conveniently placed, and the work satisfactorily conducted therein, no advantage would result. Some of the rules on the subject are annexed (No. 1) for information, by which it will be seen that the residence of the Postmaster under the same roof as that of the office, or in the immediate vicinity, is insisted on, as he must be at hand to perform his duty *by night as well as by day.*

Simplification and reduction in the number of books and forms of the Post Office, and saving of 50 per cent.

28. Instructions have lately been issued for simplifying and reducing the number of books and forms in use in the Post Office in view to facilitate the working of the department. A copy of my Report on the subject was submitted under Docket No. 1887 of the 30th ultimo. If the instructions be judiciously carried out, there will be greater efficiency and also greater economy in the supply of books and forms than heretofore. I anticipate a saving therefrom to the extent of 50 per cent. in addition to the saving (paragraph 23) on account of chullans and packet labels.

Banghy advice-chullans discontinued and large saving thereby.

29. It has been customary to give notice of the despatch of every Banghy parcel by an *advice*-chullan, and on receipt of the parcel to return the chullan with an acknowledgment to the office of despatch. I see no necessity, in the improved state of the department, for preparing, transmitting, and recording such documents; the practice has, therefore, been interdicted, and the saving that will result may be estimated from the fact that, in the Bombay Post Office alone, it will amount nearly to 1,238 rupees per annum.

Improvement in disposal of unclaimed and refused letters.

30. I am glad to be able to state that great improvement has resulted in the disposal of unclaimed and refused letters by the introduction of the rules referred to in paragraph 48 of my last Report. Experience has shown that they were open to amendment and simplification, and they have accordingly been revised (Annexure No. 2). Rules for the internal management of the Dead Letter Office in each Presidency (Annexure No. 3) have been issued, whereby uniformity of action will be ensured in that important department of the Post Office.

31. I look with confidence to great improvement on the working of the Post Office by the rigorous enforcement of the rules for the disposal of unclaimed and refused letters, and the internal management of the Dead Letter Office.

Loss of registered letter now a very rare occurrence in the Post Office of India.

32. A marked improvement has taken place in the safety of registered letters since the introduction of the rules (referred to at paragraph 21) for the opening and distribution of the mail, and I am glad to be able to state that the loss of a registered letter is now a very rare occurrence in the Post Office of India.

Rules relating to registered letters.

33. The rules relating to registered letters, which I lately submitted for the approval of Government, will, I trust, almost insure the safety of registered letters, provided the public adopt the precautions indicated therein, and *always seal them with wax.*

The public to blame in sending valuable articles in unregistered letters.

34. The public are to blame when they enclose bank notes, postage stamps, and other valuable articles in *unregistered* letters, as they thereby throw temptation in the way of the persons (generally native servants in India) who *post* them, and the numerous officials of the Post Office through whose hands they pass.

Sending money or valuable articles in an unregistered letter a penal offence in France.

35. In France the posting of an *unregistered* letter containing money or other valuable articles is now treated as a *penal* offence.

Unregistered letters containing money or valuable articles charged double registration fee in England.

36. By the London Post Office, when an unregistered letter is found to contain coin or other valuable articles, it is selected from the mass of letters, treated as a registered letter, and subjected to double registration fee. Experience will show whether such a measure will be necessary in the Post Office of India after the rules that I prepared will have become known, and have had a fair trial.

Letters containing valuable articles should always be registered.

37. An ordinary or unregistered letter is not supposed to be of any importance, excepting to the addressee; but the case is obviously otherwise when valuable articles are enclosed, and registration should, as a rule, *then* be resorted to.

 38. There

The posting of an unregistered letter cannot be proved.

38. There are few persons not connected with the Post Office who are aware of the fact that *the posting of an unregistered letter cannot any more be proved than the despatch or delivery*, and consequently that an inquiry instituted to trace the loss of one cannot but be far from satisfactory,—hence not a few of the complaints that appear in the newspapers.

Government not responsible for loss of a registered letter.

39. The public do not seem to be generally aware that, by Section 49 of the Postal Act, Government is not responsible for, and does not guarantee, the safety of a registered letter, and that registration simply makes a letter more secure by rendering it practicable to trace it from one official to another.

Inquiry always instituted for loss of a registered letter and result reported by Postmaster General to Director General.

40. Whenever a registered letter is now lost, or made away with, the Postmaster General submits a preliminary report to the Director General, and, on completion of the inquiry, communicates the result; the officials of the Post Office are called to strict account, and, when it can be shown that the loss of a letter is owing to neglect of prescribed precautions, they *may* be required to make good any loss. In my next Report I hope to be in a position to state the number of instances of loss of registered letters. The return received for the past year is not quite reliable.

Letters insured in the French Post Office.

41. In the French Post Office there was lately, and I believe there is still, a department for *insuring* the safety of letters; it is obvious that such an arrangement necessitates (in order to prevent fraudulent claims) measures for ascertaining that the contents are really what the senders describe, and the levying of a charge increasing with, or proportionate to, the risk.

Post Office telegraph.

42. Great delay has heretofore taken place in tracing the loss or damage to parcels or packets, or any article in transit through the Post Office, especially when the loss or damage had to be traced through more than one Presidency or division of the Post Office. This defect in the working of the Post Office has now been remedied by the issue of rules regarding the despatch, receipt, and disposal of telegraph of inquiry.

43. The rules and forms for telegraphs of inquiry being equally applicable to the whole Department, it is an easy matter to ascertain where the loss of, or damage to, any article took place. The salutary effect of the rules has been apparent by a marked diminution of the number of instances in which it was formerly found necessary to issue telegraphs. No official can fail to comprehend that by the departmental telegraph irregularities are not only easily detected, but also prevented by means of it.

Abolition of "Postal Advertiser" and substitution of steam postage schedule for the Post Office of India.

44. It has not appeared that any advantage commensurate with the expense resulted in the monthly publication of the "Postal Advertiser" by the Postmaster General of Bengal, Bombay and Madras. In substitution of it I have had a schedule prepared showing alphabetically the names of the places with which there is steam communication, and the rates of postage paid on letters, papers, prices current, books, &c.

45. The schedule of steam postage fully supplies the want felt by the public, as well as by the Postal Department; and by the majority of Deputy Postmasters it is more easily comprehended than the "Postal Advertiser." It will shortly be revised, and will be found a complete guide as regards ship and steam postage. The cost of the schedule to the Department has been simply that of the paper, as the Bengal Printing Company undertook to supply the number of copies required on the condition of being privileged to publish it for their own advantage.

Saving of *Rs.* 2,533. 14. 10. by abolition of "Postal Advertiser."

46. The saving by the abolition of the "Postal Advertisers" in the three Presidencies is about *Rs.* 2,533. 14. 10. per annum, irrespective of the cost of transmission by post; the saving is, however, actually greater, as at Bombay and Madras the whole of the expense attending the publication was not, it appears, debited to the Post Office.

Official correspondence.

47. During the past year a copy of the rules proposed at paragraph 38 of my last Report, in view to the saving of weight and bulk of official correspondence, was furnished to each Inspecting Postmaster and Postmaster; they are now strictly enforced. The Postal Department has thus set the example of checking the number, weight, and bulk of official correspondence.

Saving of 50 per cent. in weight of official correspondence.

48. In my Report No. 1753 of the 30th October 1861, I pointed out how the heads of departments might easily exercise efficient check on the weight and bulk, as also on the number, of official covers sent through the Post Office, and that the reduction, which is feasible without inconvenience to the public service, is probably not less than 50 per cent.

Necessity for action of Government in reducing official correspondence.

49. Seeing that the number or weight of official covers is still on the increase, and will probably continue to increase with every improvement in the administration of the country, the necessity for action by Government in view to *minimise the weight of official correspondence* seems to me, *on financial grounds*, to be imperative, more especially when it is borne in mind that of 45,554¼ miles of post road in India the mails are carried over 32,996 miles on the backs of men.

Increase of road establishment to meet progressive increase of weight of official correspondence.

50. The maximum weight carried by a runner is only 18 lbs., so that unless efforts be made to reduce the necessary weight of official covers, increase of the road establishments to meet the progressive increase in the weight of the mails will be unavoidable. Every effort should, therefore, I think, be made by every department throughout India to keep down the weight and bulk of official correspondence.

51. Heretofore

51. Heretofore the records of the Post Office have been retained for three years and then disposed of. So long as the offices were not regularly inspected, and the accounts periodically examined and passed, it was expedient to retain the records for such a length of time.

Records of Post Offices disposed of after three years.

52. The offices being now regularly inspected, the Postmasters are required to have all records (with certain exceptions) disposed of at the expiration of 18 months, or twice in every year, viz., in the months of January and July. The proceeds of sale are brought to credit in the cash account for those months; the Compiler of Accounts is thus in a position to know when to look for and check the sums realised by the sale of the old records of each office.

Records disposed of after 18 months.

53. Observing that the discretionary authority vested in Postmasters by paragraph 55 of the Post Office Manual is open to abuse, by the facility for employing extra runners unnecessarily, instructions (Annexure No. 4) have been issued, which will, I trust, render the employment of extra runners seldom or never necessary, and prevent the chance of fraud thereby in future.

Check on the charge for extra mails.

54. Prior to the establishment of the telegraph in India expresses were not unfrequently conveyed, once and oftener within 24 hours, by the fixed establishment of runners; this fact, if borne in mind by the Department, will almost entirely lead to the discontinuance of requisitions for *extra* runners whenever there is a temporary accumulation of parcels at any office. I have the conviction that extra runners will seldom or never be employed where there are trustworthy overseers working under efficient Inspecting Postmasters.

Extra runners for extra mails seldom or never necessary.

55. Having observed that pamphlets and other printed and engraved papers, weighing less than 12 tolahs, have been treated as book post packets, and forwarded by parcel mail, instructions (Annexure No. 5) have been issued for such articles being treated as newspapers, and conveyed by letter mail.

Pamphlets, &c., weighing less than 12 tolahs despatched by letter mail.

56. In making no distinction between a pamphlet or other articles under Section 7, and a packet of books under Section 12 of the Postal Act, the rate of postage being the same, viz., one anna up to 6 tolahs in the former, and one anna up to 20 tolahs in the latter case, there has not unfrequently been loss of revenue, and the public have had grounds for complaint by unnecessary delay in transit, irrespective of the risk of damage by treating articles that come under Section 7 as book post packets and sending them along with parcels by the Banghy Mail.

Loss of revenue by treating articles under Section 7 instead of under Section 12 of the Postal Act.

57. During the year under review I have had reason to observe that in more than one Presidency there has been a lax system of supervision and control, especially in conducting inquiries into irregularities and robberies connected with the Post Office.

Laxity of departmental inquiry into irregularities.

58. The want of *special* knowledge of the internal working of the Post Office renders it always difficult, and not unfrequently impossible, for the police to enter on and conduct an inquiry into a robbery connected with the Post Office with a satisfactory result.

Police unfitted to detect crimes connected with Post Office.

59. It is an easy way of disposing of irregularities or robberies in the Post Office to request a "judicial investigation," and there are few officials in the Department who are not well aware that such a request, unless attended with a searching *departmental* inquiry is, as a rule, attended with no result, owing to the difficulty of procuring special information of a reliable nature regarding the working of the Post Office.

Offences in the Post Office detected or prevented only by departmental investigation.

60. I have issued instructions (Annexure No. 6) in order to ensure rigorous departmental inquiry into every irregularity or robbery connected with the Post Office, and I trust there will not again be reason for thinking that there has been laxity in departmental supervision; the knowledge that, in every instance of irregularity or robbery, an investigation will be made by the Inspecting Postmaster, and punishment awarded departmentally whenever there are grounds to justify moral conviction of guilt of the parties against whom there is suspicion, cannot but have a salutary effect in preventing crime.

Co-operation of postal and police officers in detecting offences.

61. On the occurrence of a theft or robbery in the Post Office, the Postmasters General submit a preliminary report, and on completion of the inquiry instituted communicate the result to the Director General, who can thus easily satisfy himself that proper inquiry is made into every case, and insist on proper measures being taken for detecting as well as preventing irregularities.

Theft or robbery always reported by Postmaster General to Director General.

62. Observing that it is physically impossible for the Inspecting Postmasters, owing to the extent of their divisions, to do more than inspect each office twice in the course of the year, and that no advantage results by their constantly travelling throughout the year, instructions (Annexure No. 7) on the subject have been issued for their guidance. The time for a tour of inspection should, for obvious reasons, be selected with reference to the most favourable season of the year, or at the close of the monsoon, and before the setting in of the hot season. They will thus be travelling for six months in the year, and halting about the same time; the saving of travelling allowance may be estimated at 50 per cent., or about 4,000 rupees per annum.

Physical impossibility of Inspecting Postmasters inspecting each Post Office oftener than twice in the year, and saving of 50 per cent. travelling allowance.

63. When it may be necessary for an Inspecting Postmaster to inspect any office or road establishment beyond the usual time, it has been ruled that, if the circumstance be fairly

Travelling allowance to Inspecting Postmasters not debited to Department

fairly attributable to the absence of timely supervision or control, or to circumstances which it was in his power to have foreseen and prevented, or to no fault on his part, but owing to neglect of duty on the part of his subordinates, or any of the officials of another division, it will be matter for the consideration of the Postmaster General to determine whether travelling allowance should be passed or be debited to the official who, by culpable neglect of duty, had given rise to the inspection.

When incurred owing to neglect of duty by them or other officials of the Department.

64. By the new system of sorting letters and the increase in the number of sorting offices, Inspecting Postmasters find it comparatively easy to supervise and control the working of the offices subordinate to them. By fixing their head-quarters at a central or sorting office, their action will, as pointed out in the paragraph marginally quoted,* be no longer of a local nature, or confined to their own divisions, but will also be general or departmental.

Inspecting Postmasters to have their head-quarters at a central or large sorting office.

65. The successful working of the Department mainly depends on the efficiency of the Inspecting Postmasters, and the degree of supervision and control exercised by the Postmasters General. *The occurrence of irregularities in any office or road establishment, or in any division of the Post Office, must be viewed as indirectly attributable to the supervising or controlling authorities. The Inspecting Postmasters have not generally been made to realise this fact, or to comprehend the responsibility attaching to them as supervising or controlling officers.*

The successful working of the Post Office depends on the efficiency of Inspecting Postmasters and the degree of supervision and control exercised by and over them.

66. There is no excuse for any Inspecting Postmaster, Postmaster, or any other official being ignorant and careless in the performance of, or unfit for his duty; and in order that it may be clearly understood that inefficiency will not be tolerated in any grade in the Department, instructions on the subject (Annexure No. 8) have been issued for the guidance of the Department.

67. The order marginally quoted, † if thoroughly comprehended by Inspecting Postmasters, will, I trust, be the means of inducing them to take a *personal* interest in the efficient working of every office and road establishment under their control.

68. The Post Office is generally a favourite topic with the Press in India. Every complaint which I have observed therein has had my attention, and I have considered it my duty to require the Postmasters General to take such notice of every complaint in the papers as after consideration of the circumstances might appear necessary, as there are generally some grounds which call for action on their part.

Complaints in the Press against the Post Office.

69. Many persons will, through the Press, give expression to grievances, real or imaginary, who would not otherwise make them known to the head of the Department, whose duty it is to remove or explain them.

70. The Press is not unfrequently useful in suggesting improvements, as well as in indicating mismanagement and irregularities in the working of the Post Office; it is, therefore, obviously a duty on the part of the officials not to disregard the criticism of the Department by the Press, however exaggerated or wrong it is occasionally.

71. Before commencing to analyse the correspondence of the country, I think it necessary to repeat with reference to paragraph 11 of my last Report, that in former years it was the practice of this office to estimate the number of covers for one year by taking one month's result, which was not correct. I apprehend that this mode of calculation has all along exhibited an exaggerated number in each year, and consequently a fair comparison cannot be made with returns of the year under review.

Correspondence of the country.

72. The subjoined statement is a continuation of that given in previous years, and shows a result at first sight unfavourable; but when contrasted with results of the year immediately before and after the introduction of the low rate of postage, it should be considered as satisfactory, inasmuch as it indicates an increase of 27,483,212, or 144·02 per cent. over 1854–55; of 17,768,288, or 61·69 over 1854–55; and of 14,263,928, or 44·12 per cent. over 1855–56.

73. From

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* Paragraph 6 of Circular No. 474 of the 12th March 1862—"When not travelling on duty, the Inspecting Postmaster must reside at his head-quarters, as *there* he will be in the most favourable position for watching the working of every office of other divisions which may send mails to it. Every irregularity, whether in his own, or in another division, or in another Presidency or Administration, should be noticed or reported to the Inspecting Postmaster of the division, or (if necessary) to the Postmaster General of the Presidency or Administration. Every official will thus be kept on the alert, and the working of the Department will be improved."

† Paragraph 10 of Circular No. 474 of the 12th March 1862—"In order to encourage emulation, and so lead to the improvement of the Department, each Inspecting Postmaster should be required to submit an annual report shewing the *success* with which each office and road establishment in his division has been managed. Such a report might be accepted as a fair criterion of the qualification of the Inspecting Postmaster for the duty of supervision and control."

PRESIDENCY.	One Year to the introduction of the ½-anna Postage in 1854-55.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Bengal - - -	4,607,316	5,890,360	6,816,144	7,538,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,177,492	9,054,810	9,357,518
Madras - - -	3,954,564	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,108,101	8,264,857	8,037,423	8,732,207
Bombay - - -	3,511,056	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,108	15,145,272	12,978,684	12,375,436	10,645,100
North Western Provinces	7,009,740	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,883,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072	16,709,741	12,004,231
Punjab and Scinde -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,348,387
Pegu - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	388,355
TOTAL -	19,082,076	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,980	50,978,035	47,788,105	47,077,410	46,505,888

73. From the above Statement it will be seen that the decrease in the correspondence of the whole of India is 511,522 or 1·8 per cent. as compared with the past year; and when it is compared with 1854-55 and 1855-56 the increase is remarkable, as shown in the margin. The falling off in this year may partly be accounted for by the large decrease in the native army and the reduction in the number of European troops in the country, the closing of many newspaper presses in the North Western Provinces, and circumstances which I shall hereafter explain.

Per cent. - 144·02
" - - 61·49
" - - 44·12

74. The subjoined Table shows the total number of paid and bearing letters passing through the Post Offices in one month of 1855-56, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62.

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.			One Month in 1860-61.			One Month in 1861-62.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
Bengal - -	259,849	130,816	389,665	326,765	232,136	558,901	300,322	229,518	529,840	293,327	247,514	541,041	282,681	273,451	556,132
Madras - -	273,840	73,394	347,234	375,665	146,973	522,638	348,135	127,145	475,280	368,387	133,809	502,356	380,166	124,772	504,938
Bombay - -	336,397	78,605	415,002	656,784	268,256	925,040	504,092	251,741	755,743	477,898	246,100	723,707	393,868	236,277	630,145
North Western Provinces.	458,988	330,885	789,873	557,842	571,972	1,129,814	400,600	566,589	1,063,189	492,840	544,662	1,037,502	354,757	415,003	769,850
Punjab - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	103,190	134,914	238,104
Pegu - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,235	9,524	19,759
TOTAL - -	1,329,074	631,700	1,960,774	1,817,056	1,219,337	3,036,393	1,649,059	1,174,993	2,824,052	1,632,452	1,172,154	2,804,606	1,584,897	1,194,031	2,778,928
Estimate for One Year.	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716	19,788,708	14,090,916	33,880,624	19,589,424	14,065,848	33,655,272	19,018,764	14,328,372	33,347,136

75. With that of previous year some explanation of the falling off in the correspondence may be found in the fact that paid letters, which could not be delivered, in place of being sent back to the senders whose names are written outside, in accordance with Section 43 of the Post Office Act, have been forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be disposed of there, as will be apparent from the rules recently issued for the guidance of the Dead Letter Department.

Causes of native correspondence being generally unpaid.

76. I need not here recapitulate the causes stated in paragraph 17 of my last Report, which give rise to a large portion of the native population sending their letters bearing postage, beyond observing that the defective working of the district post consequent on the re-organization of the police throughout India must materially influence the increase. It is now a difficult matter indeed to have letters, especially such as are *unpaid*, delivered through the district post, as the police are no longer considered as available for the purpose, their special duty being incompatible with that of delivering letters and *accounting* for postage.

Probability of increase of unpaid native letters.

77. So long as the lowest rate of postage is only half an anna (the lowest in any post office in the world) and the lowest unpaid rate is only double or one anna, I apprehend that the proportion of unpaid to paid letters will rather increase than decrease, owing to the increase of correspondence between the native population of British Territory and foreign or independent states scattered throughout India (especially in the North Western Provinces, Punjab and Bombay), almost all of which, from circumstances obviously beyond control, is despatched unpaid.

Letters by the commercial class of natives generally *paid*.

78. The commercial class of natives, almost as a rule, pre-pay their correspondence: but the lower classes, including a large floating population connected with the army, especially in the North Western Provinces, Punjab and Bombay, as a rule, send their letters unpaid; and as they are generally to the address of parties residing in obscure places, or villages in the interior of districts, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that those classes do not pre-pay their letters, when it is considered how difficult it not unfrequently is to find out the addresses, owing to the indistinctness of the address, and there being many persons of the same name in every town or village in, and many towns and villages of the same name throughout, India.

79. During the mutiny in 1857 and 1858, when the Post Office in the North Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and other parts of India, was more or less closed, or disorganized, there was an unusual increase in the proportion of unpaid to paid letters, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the distrust in the department engendered by the lower classes during that crisis has not yet quite passed away.

80. It is worthy of remark that a large proportion of the unpaid correspondence in the North Western Provinces, Punjab, Bengal and Bombay, is owing to the large number of places of pilgrimage in those provinces, to and from which a vast number of covers bearing postage is despatched, owing to the uncertainty of their reaching the addresses, who have no fixed abode. I give in the margin the names of a few of the principal places to which pilgrims resort in vast numbers at different seasons of the year.

Ajmere.
Hurdwar.
Thanessur.
Bindrabun.
Muttra.
Allahabad.
Benares.
Sarun near Kasgunge.
Gurmooktessur.
Fyzabad.
Dwarka in Goozerat.
Gya.
Juggeroath.
Kangra.
Umritsur.

81. The following remarks by the Postmaster General of Bombay, in regard to the non-delivery of native letters, illustrate the difficulties experienced in disposing of many of the unclaimed native letters sent to the dead letter office:—

"There is one cause which operates largely in this Presidency, viz., the disinclination of the chiefs of native states that border the several postal divisions, to aid in any way in the delivery of letters, whether paid or bearing postage, especially the latter. They have been received back in hundreds from Kattywar and the Nizam's territory as undeliverable, and the efforts of the department cannot overcome this.

"Another cause of non-delivery is in the difficulty of reading the handwriting of the lower orders, which is, as a general rule, most puzzling and undecipherable. Such are the letters of the domestic servants, shoemakers, and other low castes, who are compelled by their profession to move about constantly; added to this, the extensive faultiness of the addresses, which are without any guide to the locality, as the name of the street or lane. In large towns where peons have to return to the Post Office to *time*, the want of these particulars occasion great delay. Letters of this description are received by thousands from Poona and Surat, and large towns."

Compulsory pre-payment of postage in India.

82. I incline to the opinion that the time for making pre-payment of all letters compulsory will have arrived, when the district will have been amalgamated with the general post, as it may then, I think, be practicable to ensure the delivery of native letters with tolerable certainty. When natives have to *pre-pay* their letters, they will be more careful in addressing them, and more likely to complain against the Post Office (which they now seldom or never do), when they have reason to consider that their letters are not delivered.

83. The single rate of postage is so small, that it can scarcely be felt even by the poorest class of natives; compulsory pre-payment would not, therefore, in my opinion, be considered a grievance, and as I have the conviction that it would lead to more certainty in the delivery of *native* letters, I should be glad to see the experiment made at the time I have indicated.

84. The number of chargeable newspapers is exhibited in the following statement, from which it will be perceived that the falling off in the number is greater than that of the previous year, and may be attributed to compulsory pre-payment of postage which took effect in January 1861:—

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1855-56.	One Month in 1858-59.	One Month in 1859-60.	One Month in 1860-61.	One Month in 1861-62.
Bengal	66,092	111,807	85,782	84,553	76,382
Madras	48,283	79,372	82,092	72,724	61,918
Bombay	45,583	167,819	107,123	92,657	65,010
North Western Provinces	83,494	143,500	123,672	103,623	65,247
Punjab	-	-	-	-	39,707
Pegu Provinces	-	-	-	-	6,870
TOTAL	2,43,452	501,998	398,669	353,557	315,134
Estimate for one Year	2,921,424	6,023,976	4,784,028	4,242,684	3,781,608

Causes of increase of official letters.

85. From the following Table it will be perceived that the number of official letters in one month of 1861-62, has increased in all the Presidencies over the previous year. This increase is nothing more than what may be looked for with reference to paragraphs 22 to 31 of my last Report, and the number of new offices that have been opened during the year under review. It is, however, to be borne in mind (as remarked in the concluding part of the 70th paragraph of my last Report), that re-directed service letters had been lost sight of in former returns; whereas I have reason to believe that they have been included on this occasion, and consequently have considerably swelled the returns.

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1854-55.	One Month prior to the Introduction of the Half-anna Postage in 1854-55.	One Month in 1854-55.	One Month in 1855-56.	One Month in 1856-57.	One Month in 1857-58.	One Month in 1858-59.	One Month in 1859-60.	One Month in 1860-61.	One Month in 1861-62.
Bengal - -	72,888	87,972	88,858	94,680	88,062	91,077	101,458	110,731	124,591	142,211
Madras - -	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327	108,773	106,223	118,076	121,246	161,261	149,382
Bombay - -	64,041	96,529	106,833	128,837	162,142	199,796	265,347	203,779	208,000	186,499
North Western Provinces.	147,770	165,767	152,242	168,116	188,661	227,551	249,550	246,155	236,971	162,903
Punjab - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	103,068
Pegu Provinces -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,149
TOTAL - -	357,805	423,742	416,356	469,960	547,638	624,647	734,461	681,911	730,823	749,122
Estimate for one year.	4,293,660	5,084,904	4,996,272	5,639,520	6,571,656	7,495,764	8,813,532	8,182,932	8,769,876	8,989,464

86. The following Statement exhibits the number of chargeable and service parcels sent through the Post Offices in India in one month of 1850, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860-61, and 1861-62.

PRESIDENCY.	1850.		August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.		April 1857.		April 1858.		Monthly Average of 1860-61.		Monthly Average of 1861-62.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal - - - -	3,417	2,226	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,063	6,373	4,173	5,878	4,109	5,963	7,547	5,918	7,470	5,438	7,179
Madras - - - -	2,839	1,520	3,787	1,209	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975	5,121	2,120	4,778	2,180	5,188	2,278	5,058	2,538
Bombay - - - -	2,132	1,037	2,597	709	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035	4,183	3,884	5,082	3,767	4,108	3,975	3,507	3,419
North Western Provinces	3,316	1,578	3,947	2,340	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673	9,529	6,203	9,728	5,303	11,127	6,819	6,452	5,223
Punjab - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,848	1,698
Pegu Provinces - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	135
TOTAL - - -	11,704	6,461	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,023	14,856	24,711	16,316	25,551	18,887	26,431	20,542	26,604	20,102
Estimate for one Year -	140,448	77,532	202,092	94,248	294,912	168,648	299,076	178,272	296,532	195,792	306,612	226,644	317,172	246,504	319,248	242,304

87. From the above it will be apparent that the number of chargeable parcels is on the increase, whereas the service parcels have decreased as compared with the last year.

88. By paragraph 70 of my last Report it will be seen that the postage on service parcels has, up to this time, been overlooked, and that credit had not previously been obtained by the Post Office.

CHAP. III. Post Office.

89. The following Table shows the number of books, pamphlets, &c., sent by book post in one month of 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1860-61 and 1861-62:—

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1854-55.			One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1860-61.			One Month in 1861-62.		
	Books Posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books Posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books Posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books Posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books Posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books Posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.
Bengal - -	2,306	285	2,591	2,943	606	3,549	3,359	593	3,952	3,392	414	3,806	4,392	1,339	5,731	4,042	2,477	6,519
Madras - -	1,800	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103	2,746	817	3,563	3,195	1,187	4,382	3,549	1,493	5,042	3,812	1,616	5,428
Bombay -	675	627	1,302	1,173	595	1,768	1,587	526	2,113	1,543	757	2,300	3,201	1,205	4,406	2,722	1,089	3,811
North Western Provinces.	3,365	1,497	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972	3,984	875	4,859	3,226	1,051	4,277	7,153	2,048	9,201	5,314	1,425	6,739
Punjab - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,537	1,118	4,655
Pegu Provinces.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568	37	605
TOTAL - -	8,155	2,972	11,127	11,125	3,267	14,392	11,676	2,811	14,487	11,356	3,409	14,765	18,295	6,085	24,380	18,995	7,762	26,757
Estimate for one year.	97,860	35,664	133,524	133,500	39,204	172,704	140,112	33,732	173,844	136,272	40,908	177,180	219,540	73,020	292,560	227,940	93,144	321,084

90. There were about 321,084 book packets this year, which exceed by 28,524 or 9·74 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

91. I give in the following Table the number of registered letters posted in one month of each year from 1854 to 1861-62. The proportion of registered letters to the whole chargeable correspondence posted during the same period is 98·18 per cent. In the Post Offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the number of registered letters posted is nearly equal to the number posted in all the other Post Offices in India.

PRESIDENCY.	April 1855.	April 1856.	April 1857.	April 1858.	April 1859.	April 1860.	April 1861.	Average of One Month in 1861-62.
Bengal - - - - -	6,505	10,271	12,058	12,055	13,977	17,444	16,662	15,027
Madras - - - - -	3,994	5,470	5,931	7,951	9,265	9,076	8,696	10,129
Bombay - - - - -	2,052	3,054	4,188	6,074	7,358	9,240	9,095	9,917
North Western Provinces - -	6,120	9,114	9,177	9,162	10,502	11,442	11,933	9,706
Punjab - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,807
Pegu - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715
TOTAL - - -	18,671	27,909	31,354	35,242	41,102	47,202	46,380	49,301
Estimate for one year - -	224,052	334,908	376,248	422,904	493,224	566,424	556,560	591,612

92. The subjoined Table gives the number of chargeable and service covers, including newspapers, sent for delivery through the District Post during the year 1861-62.

PRESIDENCY.	1855-56.		1858-59.		1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.	Chargeable and Service Letters, Newspapers, and Paid Letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.	Chargeable and Service Letters, Newspapers, and Paid Letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.	Chargeable and Service Letters, Newspapers, and Paid Letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.
Bengal - -	345,031	38,498	505,212	42,748	534,540	583,255	545,915
Madras - -	648,324	317,217	969,864	518,225	1,569,128	1,089,194	1,123,560
Bombay - -	601,896	148,929	- -	- -	1,151,368	1,137,415	988,429
North Western Provinces.	590,010	151,132	905,822	232,402	1,672,625	1,178,771	860,212
Punjab - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	539,082
Pegu - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	2,186,161	655,776	2,380,898	793,375	4,927,661	3,988,635	4,051,987

Scheme for amalgamating District with General Post.

93. At paragraph 46 of my last Report I alluded to the time having come for the amalgamation of the District with the General Post. I have communicated to the Postmasters General a scheme by which the amalgamation may easily be carried into effect. A copy of the correspondence was submitted under Docket No. 1886 of the 30th ultimo. It will be seen therefrom that the plan I have sketched may easily be carried out without risk of collision with, or inconvenience to, the district offices, and that improvement in the working of the Post Office will doubtless result by getting rid of the present division of responsibility. I am now drawing up rules for the guidance of the officials who will be entrusted with the management of the district post establishments when transferred from the charge of the district offices.

94. Without the improvements on the working of the Post Office indicated at paragraph 25, it would be a difficult matter to effect an amalgamation of the District with the General Post without great expense and considerable risk of confusion. With the realisation of the improvements I am of opinion that the amalgamation will be effected with ease, and although additional expense will have to be incurred *at first*, that it will be nearly, if not wholly, covered by expansion of the correspondence of the country and by reductions of establishments that will *subsequently* be found practicable.

95. The following Statement shows the number of unclaimed and refused letters received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces, and Punjab:—

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North Western Provinces.		Punjab.	
	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1861-62.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1861-62.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1861-62.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1861-62.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1861-62.	Proportion.
The number of unclaimed *paid* letters returned to sender.	11,716	44·55	24,124	93·53	9,455	72·46	8,136	44·15	2,538	56·
The number of unclaimed *paid* letters that cannot be disposed of.	14,585	55·45	1,670	6·47	3,594	27·54	10,292	55·85	1,994	44·
TOTAL - - -	26,301	100	25,794	100	13,049	100	18,428	100	4,532	100·
The number of unclaimed *bearing* letters returned to sender	58,449	33·66	59,451	89·96	49,152	45·95	45,825	20·75	26,520	45·35
The number of unclaimed *bearing* letters that cannot be disposed of.	115,202	66·34	6,633	10·04	55,540	53·05	175,028	79·25	31,961	54·65
TOTAL - - -	173,651	100	66,084	100	104,692	100	220,853	100	58,481	100
The number of refused *paid* letters returned to sender.	105	13·96	49	6·67	167	70·76	152	39·58	539	65·73
The number of refused *paid* letters that cannot be disposed of.	648	86·04	686	93·33	69	29·23	232	60·42	281	34·27
TOTAL - - -	753	100	735	100	236	99·99	384	100	820	100
The number of refused *bearing* letters returned to sender.	12,877	24·33	27,732	98·58	28,876	65·36	29,741	26·04	19,164	45·56
The number of refused *bearing* letters that cannot be disposed of.	40,045	75·67	400	1·42	15,301	34·63	84,462	73·96	21,992	53·44
TOTAL - - -	52,922	100	28,132	100	44,177	99·99	114,203	100	41,156	100

96. The above results will give an idea of the work done in the Dead Letter Offices. It does not, however, seem quite so satisfactory as I anticipated from the introduction of the rules referred to at paragraph 48 of my last Report, but nevertheless the check established by those rules has led to more care in the delivery of letters by all Postmasters, and at the same time to the prevention of facilities which formerly existed for peculation of postage.

97. The following is the total number of articles mis-sent from post offices during the year 1861-62:—

PRESIDENCY.	Letters and Papers.	Packets and Parcels.	Mail and Transit Bags.
Bengal	7,604	163	3
Madras	9,355	58	5
Bombay	19,146	437	—
North Western Provinces	47,630	260	19
Punjab	14,926	248	—
Total	98,661	1,166	27

98. The per-centage of articles mis-sent on the number despatched is as follows:

PRESIDENCY.	Letters and Papers.	Packets and Parcels.
Bengal	00·71	00·56
Madras	0·11	00·43
Bombay	0·15	00·31
North Western Provinces	0·38	00·18
Punjab	0·27	0·37

New system of fines for checking the mis-sending of letters, &c., successful.

99. This result is satisfactory. The new system of fines referred to at paragraph 32 of my last Report has been in operation for the greater portion of the year under review, and has fully answered the purpose contemplated by its introduction. It is a decided improvement on the old system, and has led to a vast reduction in the number of covers formerly mis-sent by the officials of the Post Office. All fines are now brought to the credit of Government; the officials who detect the mis-sending of letters, packets, &c., no longer receive the fines levied from those committing such mistakes; there is thus no temptation to fraud, which, under the old system, was not of uncommon occurrence.

100. At the end of the year under notice, the staff of officers, clerks and others of the Post Office Department in each division was as under:—

DESIGNATION.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	North Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Pegu Provinces.	TOTAL Number.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Director General of the Post Office of India.	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Postmaster General	1	1	1	1	1	Chief Inspector. 1	6
Inspecting Postmaster	9	10	10	11	5	- -	45
Postmasters and deputy Postmasters.	242	139	172	192	85	7	837
Clerk (English)	331	195	198	320	Moonshies and Clerks. 124	19	1,261
Clerk (Vernacular)	30		44		- -	- -	
Postmen and other servants	656	536	449	520	196	33	2,390
Road establishment consisting of superintendent, overseers, mootsuddees, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen and others.	3,350	3,778	3,048	6,320	716	185	17,397
Bullock train	264	- -	- -	230	278	- -	772
TOTAL	4,885	4,659	3,922	7,594	1,405	245	22,710

Complaints.

101. The total number of complaints of different kinds recorded by each of the Postmasters General are given below. In the North Western Provinces and Punjab, the complaints are very much fewer than the number in the other divisions:—

PRESIDENCY.	Well-founded.	Groundless.	Unsuccessful.	Under Inquiry.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - -	97	93	182	1	373
Madras - - -	95	81	189	41	406
Bombay - - -	121	54	186	2	363
North Western Provinces	52	22	43	6	123
Punjab - - -	42	3	24	- -	69
Pegu - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	407	253	624	50	1,334

102. It would seem from the statements received from the several Postmasters General that the complaints consist chiefly of inquiries regarding missing or mis-sent letters, delay in delivery, and overcharge of postage on letters.

Offences by the Post Office officials.

103. I give below the number of offences which have been committed by the officials of the Post Office during the year under notice:—

PRESIDENCY.	Number of ascertained Cases of Dishonesty on the Part of the Post Office Officials.		TOTAL.
	Number of Legal Convictions.	Number of Cases Departmentally punished.	
Bengal - - - - - - - - - -	26	3	29
Madras - - - - - - - - - -	4	4	8
Bombay - - - - - - - - - -	10	14	24
North Western Provinces - - - - -	17	14	31
Punjab - - - - - - - - - -	2	1	3
Pegu - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—
Total - - -	59	36	95

Highway robbery.

104. The number of highway robberies in this year is equal to that of the last year. In the North Western Provinces and Bombay they are less, but in Bengal and Madras their number is greater than that compared with the previous year. The number of cases is as shown in the margin, and of these 28 occurred in foreign territory. The Postmaster General in the North Western Provinces states that the frequency of the highway robberies of Banghy Mail in Rajpootana is chiefly owing to their being nothing worthy of the name of police in the several Native States therein.

Bengal -	10
Madras -	11
Bombay -	19
North Western Provinces	13
Punjab -	0
Pegu -	0
Total -	53

Dâk bearer's Department.

105. The receipts and disbursements on account of Dâk bearers during the two years 1860-61 and 1861-62 are shown in the following Statement;—

PRESIDENCY.	1860-61.			1861-62.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal - -	56,115 - -	51,298 11 6	4,816 4 6	52,237 11 1	48,512 9 -	3,725 2 1
North Western Provinces.	52,098 14 4	41,636 12 7	10,462 1 9	47,264 13 10	37,819 1 11	9,445 11 11
Punjab - -	- -	- -	- -	1,176 6 9	985 15 -	190 7 9
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	1,08,213 14 4	92,935 8 1	15,278 6 3	1,00,678 15 8	87,317 9 11	13,361 5 9

106. The

CHAP. III. Post Office.

Staging Bungalow Fund.

106. The following Statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Staging Bungalow Fund in Bengal and North Western Provinces during the last two years :—

PRESIDENCY.	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Surplus.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal - -	22,756 7 5	21,852 1 7	19,036 12 8	11,763 7 10	3,719 10 9	10,088 9 9
North Western Provinces.	68,973 3 10	37,966 1 9	59,085 1 8	25,417 5 11	9,888 2 2	12,548 11 10
Punjab - -	- -	25,189 3 8	- -	13,169 6 11	- -	12,019 12 9
TOTAL - - Rs.	91,729 11 3	85,007 7 -	78,121 14 4	50,350 4 8	13,607 12 11	34,657 2 4

107. The total number of Dâk bungalows in Bengal, North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, was on the 30th April 1862, as shown below :—

Bengal - - - - - - -	64
North Western Provinces - - -	119
Punjab - - - - - - -	63
	246

Mail cart and parcel van.

108. The receipts derived from passengers travelling by mail cart and parcel van during the year are given below :—

PRESIDENCY.	Fares from Mail Cart Passengers.	Fares from Parcel Van Passengers.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal - - - - - - -	14 2 -	9,207 10 6	9,221 12 6
Madras - - - - - - -	2,255 5 -	- - -	2,255 5 -
Bombay - - - - - - -	- - -	5,097 13 6	5,097 13 6
North Western Provinces - - -	15,599 3 6	46,075 15 6	61,675 3 -
Punjab - - - - - - -	57,86010 -	19,032 8 -	76,893 2 -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	75,729 4 6	79,413 15 6	1,55,143 4 -

Bullock train.

109. The total number of miles of road in Bengal, North Western Provinces, and the Punjab over which the bullock train runs, is in Bengal 300, North Western Provinces 1,100, and the Punjab 673; total, 2,073 miles.

110. The following Table shows the receipts and charges in Bengal, North Western Provinces, and Punjab, for the two years :—

PRESIDENCY.	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Surplus.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal - - - - -	5,59,888 13 -	5,04,388 14 6	3,88,046 5 -	2,96,605 9 8	1,71,842 8 -	2,07,783 4 10
North Western Provinces - -	9,15,462 7 10	4,65,109 6 1	6,58,382 15 11	3,18,726 12 2	2,57,079 7 11	1,46,382 9 11
Punjab - - - - -	- - -	4,18,090 9 2	- - -	1,70,433 8 11	- -	2,47,657 - 3
TOTAL - - - Rs.	14,75,351 4 10	13,87,588 13 9	10,46,429 4 11	7,85,765 14 9	4,28,921 15 11	6,01,822 15 -

111. From the above it will be observed, that there has been a falling off in the receipts by Rs. 87,942. 7. 1., which is apparently the effect of the reduction of the Bullock Train Establishment in the Bengal Division, and of the closing of the train between Agra and Indore during the rainy season of 1861. To the same cause is attributable the diminution of disbursements in all the divisions except the Punjab, the charges of which have been separately shown this year.

112. The

112. The subjoined Statement shows the number of postage labels of each denomination, sold in each of the Presidencies and Governments, and the amount realised thereon during the year under review:—

PRESIDENCY.	½-Anna Label.	1-Anna Label.	2-Anna Label.	4-Anna Label.	8-Anna Label.	½-Anna Envelope.	1-Anna Envelope.	½-Anna Note Paper.	8-Pie Label.	VALUE.
										Rs. a. p.
Bengal -	3,234,774	1,632,915	531,455	547,254	190,796	21,920	16,576	44,140	97,209	509,928 7 -
Madras - -	5,107,252	890,174	233,618	297,362	33,015	19,904	7,616	16,064	76,472	340,540 1 4
Bombay - -	5,167,477	1,112,616	273,078	358,986	101,235	27,670	11,620	15,650	48,894	410,235 - 6
North Western Provinces.	4,050,104	1,047,557	196,505	289,739	29,743	87,368	24,649	75,021	35,592	313,927 - 10
Punjab - -	2,052,762	371,690	104,623	236,291	12,438	34,779	12,272	49,321	50,767	156,688 8 3
Pegu - -	101,465	108,301	27,850	35,131	12,199	960	2,126	1,056	1,518	28,602 15 6
TOTAL - -	19,713,834	5,163,253	1,367,129	1,764,763	379,426	192,601	74,761	201,252	310,452	1,759,922 1 5

113. The postage collections during the years 1853–54, 1859–60, 1860–61, and 1861–62 are shown in the following Table:— Financial results.

	1853–54.	1859–60.	1860–61.	1861–62.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Postage on letters and newspapers - -	17,37,743 - 5	9,08,706 3 -	9,16,421 5 6	9,21,906 7 11
Ditto on Banghy parcels - - -	2,55,127 2 6	3,26,966 5 -	3,07,444 4 7	3,32,699 2 8
Sale of postage labels - - - -	- - -	14,49,044 12 1	15,99,347 5 4	17,59,922 1 5
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	19,92,870 2 11	26,84,717 4 1	28,23,212 15 5	30,14,727 12 -

114. The collections of 1861-62, it will be observed from the above, were in excess of the previous year by *Rs.* 1,91,514. 12. 7.; and when they are compared with those of 1853–54 and 1859–60, they exceed by *Rs.* 10,21,857 9. 1., and *Rs.* 3,30,010. 7. 11. respectively.

115. The subjoined Table exhibits the gross receipts of the Post Offices during the years 1860–61 and 1861–62, including the Bullock Train receipts:—

PRESIDENCY.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Bengal - - -	10,41,840 6 8	11,04,990 1 1	63,149 10 5	—
Madras - -	5,04,866 - -	5,03,042 14 2	- - -	1,823 1 10
Bombay - -	6,68,479 13 7	6,58,554 5 3	- - -	9,925 8 4
North Western Provinces.	19,47,004 8 1	12,13,897 5 7	- - -	7,33,107 2 6
Punjab - -	- - -	8,59,185 15 3	8,59,185 15 3	—
Pegu - - -	40,916 15 -	39,209 12 4	- - -	1,707 2 8
TOTAL - *Rs.*	42,03,107 11 4	43,78,880 5 8	9,22,335 9 8	7,46,562 15 4

116. I give below the Table of official postage for 1860-61 and 1861-62:—

PRESIDENCY.	1860-61.	1861-62.		
	Total Official Postage.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Bunghy Parcels.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal - - -	4,25,524 12 6	3,83,826 12 7	95,008 11 –	4,78,835 7 7
Madras - - -	4,05,965 15 2	4,45,226 13 10	40,629 4 1	4,85,856 1 11
Bombay - -	7,56,307 9 –	7,31,838 5 4	57,013 3 9	7,88,851 9 1
North Western Provinces.	7,70,384 9 –	5,18,514 12 8	92,107 9 –	6,10,622 5 8
Punjab - - -	- - -	4,59,459 4 10	20,524 – –	4,79,983 4 10
Pegu - - -	26,551 11 –	22,746 1 1	1,938 5 –	24,684 6 1
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	23,84,734 8 8	25,61,612 2 4	3,07,221 – 10	28,68,833 3 2

Increase of official postage.

117. With reference to the increase in official postage, it is to be borne in mind that it has been calculated at the rate of an anna *above* the rate heretofore charged, viz. 2 annas per tolah, as authorised by Government in consideration of the loss to the Department by the charge being made on the *aggregate* number and weight of letters, in place of being made on each letter separately, as is done with chargeable correspondence. The return includes the postage on re-directed service letters and service parcels which (as will be seen by paragraphs 85 and 88) had not previously been taken into account in the returns.

Credit not taken by the Post Office for service expresses.

118. Expresses on the public service are not now so frequently called for as formerly, in consequence of the late order of Government requiring officers to certify as to the necessity for them, but notwithstanding a considerable number are still carried for which no credit is taken by the Post Office, so that the amount of official postage shown in the accounts for the past year is *not all* that the Department is entitled to take credit for.

Official postage a legitimate credit in the accounts of the Post Office.

119. The official postage is nominal or *pro formâ*, but nevertheless the Post Office is as fully entitled to claim credit for it as for the postage realised on private correspondence sent through the Post Office; the office and road establishments are maintained as much, and not unfrequently more, for official than private correspondence.

120. On no grounds can it be justly urged that credit should not be taken by the Post Office for the *pro formâ* official postage; all *service* messages (those of the Post Office inclusive) sent by telegraph are paid in cash, and it is only because it is not considered expedient that *cash* payment is not made to the Post Office by each Department for the postage incurred in the conveyance of its service letters.

Official postage *paid* by Departments in England.

121. In England the postage on service letters is paid in cash by each Department, so that the credits thereof are real, no portion of them being nominal or *pro formâ*.

122. The following Statement shows the increase and decrease in each item of receipt under its respective heads:—

—	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Total postage -	28,25,726 1 5	30,14,727 12 –	1,89,001 10 7	—
Bullock train -	11,56,976 9 8	11,46,248 11 2	- - -	10,727 14 6
Mail cart and passenger van.	1,39,064 6 6	1,55,143 4 –	16,078 13 6	—
Fines and savings -	63,245 9 6	48,743 3 10	- - -	14,502 5 8
Miscellaneous -	18,095 – 3	14,017 6 8	- - -	4,077 9 7
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	42,03,107 11 4	43,78,880 5 8	2,05,080 8 1	29,307 13 9

123. The

123. The subjoined Statement gives the gross disbursements of the Post Offices in India during the years 1860-61 and 1861-62:—

——	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Bengal	10,40,908 7 11	10,36,718 11 4	—	4,189 12 7
Madras	7,57,347 10 4	7,17,749 10 6	—	39,597 15 10
Bombay	12,27,144 13 2	10,14,010 1 —	—	2,13,134 12 2
North Western Provinces.	18,92,594 — 2	11,44,565 — 5	—	7,48,028 15 9
Punjab	—	7,34,338 8 4	7,34,338 8 4	—
Pegu	61,509 3 10	62,940 11 4	1,431 7 6	—
Director General of the Post Office.	42,510 13 —	38,153 14 8	—	4,356 14 4
Compiler of Post Office Accounts.	—	20,446 7 10	20,446 7 10	—
TOTAL — *Rs.*	50,22,015 — 5	47,68,923 1 5	7,56,216 7 8	10,09,308 6 8

124. The disbursements of the Post Offices in India during the year under review and the previous year are given below:—

HEADS of CHARGE.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Salaries	9,44,628 3 9	6,11,898 2 8	—	3,32,730 1 1
Office establishment	3,93,353 10 4	5,97,218 8 1	2,03,864 13 9	—
Road establishment	8,25,339 1 7	8,51,244 2 3	25,905 — 8	—
Contingent charges	3,40,274 1 2	2,35,476 5 10	—	1,04,797 11 4
Bullock train	9,92,966 9 8	7,95,220 2 4	—	1,97,746 7 4
Mail cart	13,96,595 14 7	15,27,286 3 4	1,30,690 4 9	—
Bounty money	2,015 11 —	4,008 3 —	1,992 8 —	—
Temporary establishment.	64,678 5 9	61,528 14 8	—	3,149 7 1
District post establishment.	—	23,977 12 3	23,977 12 3	—
Miscellaneous	25,672 1 2	49 3 6	—	25,622 13 8
Repairs and construction of buildings.	7,806 1 9	11,344 12 5	4,038 10 8	—
Conveyance of mails	—	30,866 10 8	30,866 10 8	—
Pension	29,185 3 8	18,804 — 5	—	10,381 3 3
TOTAL — *Rs.*	50,22,015 — 5	47,68,923 1 5	4,21,335 12 9	6,74,427 11 9

125. The following statement exhibits the financial results with and without the postage on official correspondence and Banghy parcels, adding the Indian share of steam postage due by the London Post Office, and deducting the steam postage due to the London Post Office:—

PRESIDENCY.	Gross Receipts.	Indian Share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.	Total.	Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.	Net Receipts.	Deduct Gross Disbursement.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Bengal	11,04,900 1 1	47,977 — 8	11,52,967 1 9	1,89,096 2 2	9,03,870 10 7	10,46,485 7 1	83,214 12 6	4,78,535 7 7	3,95,620 11 1
Madras	5,03,042 14 2	21,115 6 4	5,24,158 4 6	28,423 15 2	4,95,734 5 4	7,27,516 6 3	2,31,782 — 11	4,85,856 1 11	2,54,074 1 —
Bombay	6,58,554 5 3	1,24,213 10 7	7,82,767 15 10	2,47,827 5 11	5,34,940 9 11	10,23,776 12 9	4,88,836 2 10	7,88,851 9 1	3,00,015 6 3
North Western Provinces.	12,13,897 5 7	— — —	12,13,897 5 7	— — —	12,13,897 5 7	11,51,331 12 2	Surplus. 59,565 9 5	6,10,022 5 8	6,70,187 15 1
Punjab	6,59,185 15 3	— — —	6,59,185 15 3	— — —	6,59,185 15 3	7,44,105 4 1	Surplus. 1,15,080 11 2	4,79,983 4 10	5,95,064 — —
Pegu	30,209 12 4	— — —	30,209 12 4	— — —	30,209 12 4	72,707 7 1	Deficit. 33,497 10 9	24,684 6 1	Deficit. 8,813 4 8
TOTAL — *Rs.*	43,78,880 5 8	1,93,306 1 7	45,72,186 7 3	4,65,347 12 3	41,06,238 11 —	47,68,923 1 5	6,62,684 6 5	28,68,833 3 2	22,06,148 12 9

CHAP. III. Post Office.

Audit and account of the Post Office of India by a special officer of the Department.

126. Before closing this Report, I must remark that the most important change that has taken place in the Department during the year under review is the transfer of account and audit from the Postmasters General and Civil Paymasters to an officer specially selected for the combined duty under the designation of "Compiler of Post Office Accounts."

127. All Post Office accounts and bills are submitted at the close of each month to the compiler, who, after examining and checking them, submits to the Auditor General of India a consolidated account for each Presidency.

128. The accounts of the Post Office cannot be properly examined in detail, excepting by an officer *practically* acquainted with the working of the Department, inasmuch as the duty does not consist in simply comparing the debits and credits in the body of the account with the vouchers, as has been the practice in the offices of Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, but also includes a careful examination of the entries on the *reverse* of the cash accounts, which, to some extent, are the abstracts of several registers kept in the Post Office.

129. The above details not only show the extent of transactions of each post office in its several departments, but at the same time form a fair criterion of the state of working of each office, and the degree of interest taken by each Postmaster in the performance of his duty.

130. It is obvious that an officer unacquainted with the practical working of the Department would not be able to do more than compare the result shown in the memoranda, on the reverse of the cash account, with the entries in the body thereof, and could not judge of the causes of any extraordinary increase or decrease in the receipts under different heads or deductions under the head forward postage, or postage on articles sent to the Dead Letter Office, as these items vary from time to time according to the seasons of the year and other circumstances well known to such as Mr. Brown (the present compiler), who has not only had charge of a large and important post office, but has also been entrusted with the duty of supervision and control of road establishments in the capacity of Superintendent of the Mail and Bullock Train Establishment and Inspector of Post Offices.

131. The accounts were nearly as carefully checked when under the Postmasters General as they are now under the compiler, yet there was great room for improvement, the more so as the Postmaster General, from the administrative nature of his duty and frequent absence from his head-quarters, could not devote that degree of attention to the account branch of his office which was necessary.

Advantages of audit and account by an officer practically acquainted with the working of the Post Office.

132. I am not over-estimating the advantage resulting from a central office of account under a special officer and suitable establishment, working under the supervision and control of the Director General of the Post Office, when I affirm that besides uniformity of practice in the account branch, a wholesome check on the charges of the Department is ensured, as will be apparent from the following remarks:—

1st. The Compiler of Post Office Accounts has instructions to bring to notice any unusual or extraordinary charges, or any disproportion in the rates of one division when compared with those of another, whereby the Director General is enabled to inquire into the circumstances, and if not explained satisfactorily, to effect the necessary reductions.

2d. The compiler also checks the rates of pay allowed to officials of the same class in the several divisions of the Post Office in India, so that any remarkable differences are at once noticed, and unless accounted for by local circumstances, measures are taken to ensure uniformity, whereby the Department benefits.

3d. The compiler also notices any inordinate increase by any office in the deductions on account of postage on letters re-directed or sent to the Dead Letter Office, and calls the Postmasters to account, which cannot but ensure great care and attention to duty on the part of those officials.

4th. By a glance at the Rules (Annexures Nos. 2 and 3) for the disposal of unclaimed and refused letters, and for the internal management of the Dead Letter Office, it will be easy for any one to comprehend the extent of pressure that the compiler has it in his power to exercise in ensuring accuracy of account, and preventing peculations in the unclaimed and refused letter department of the Post Office throughout India.

5th. The circumstance of the compiler acting under the control and with the support of the Director General, carries great force with it, makes every Postmaster feel his responsibility and attend to the correct preparation and punctual submission of his accounts.

133. The above advantages could not be realised to their full extent had the accounts remained under the Postmasters General, and much less if under the local Deputy Accountants and Auditors General.

134. To the scrutiny and check carefully and vigilantly exercised by the compiler is in no slight degree to be attributed the increase in the receipts (paragraph 122) in all the departments of the Post Office.

135. The

135. The increase under the head "Letter and Parcel Postage," notwithstanding the compulsory pre-payment of postage on newspapers, is especially satisfactory. A marked increase in the receipts was observed so soon as the rules for the opening and distribution of the mail took effect (paragraph 22), and still greater increase followed the introduction of the rules for the disposal of unclaimed and refused letters.

(signed) *G. Paton,*
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the Operations of the POST OFFICE of *India,* for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX No. I.

INSTRUCTIONS regarding the Accommodation of POST OFFICE, including the Residence of a Postmaster.

IT is obvious that unless the accommodation be suitable, it will be impossible to have the necessary articles of furniture supplied for the working of the office.

The Post Office should always, if possible, be held in one room sufficiently large to admit of the several articles of furniture being conveniently placed, and the work satisfactorily conducted therein.

As a rule the Deputy Postmaster should reside under the same roof as that of the Post Office, and if that be not practicable, he must have a residence for himself and his family also close by, or in the immediate vicinity, so as to be at hand to perform his duty when necessary, by night as well as by day.

It is to be observed that a verandah is included in the plan for the Post Office, as it is very essential for the convenience of the public in making references, posting letters, parcels, &c. In renting a building for the Post Office all the accommodation set forth in the annexed plan must, as far as possible, be obtained, and care should be taken to have the office in as centrical and convenient a position as possible for the public.

In order that the office be kept clean, you will require the Deputy Postmaster to have it white-washed at the close of the rainy season. Where the materials for white-washing may not be available, the *cheknee muttee* of the country will answer as a substitute.

(signed) *G. Paton,*
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. II.

RULES for the Disposal of REFUSED and UNCLAIMED LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, and PARCELS.

1. THE speedy conveyance and delivery of letters is the *main* object of the Post Office.

2. The Dead Letter Office, by showing the number of undelivered letters, may be accepted as a fair index of the efficiency of the Department, and the degree of success attending the exertion of each Postmaster.

3. The Postmaster who has his heart in his work will spare no exertion in effecting the delivery of letters promptly and safely, and will point to the absence of complaints from the public, and the small number of letters sent by him to the Dead Letter Office, as evidence of his official qualifications.

4. A list of unclaimed letters and parcels must be prepared alphabetically every *Monday,* and hung up in a conspicuous place in, or, if practicable, outside, the Post Office. It must be corrected daily, by striking off such covers as have been delivered, and adding those that are unclaimed.

5. All unclaimed covers, with or without the name of the sender written outside, must after having been retained for three weeks, be sent to the Dead Letter Office, *unless there be special reasons* for their being detained any longer.

6. Letters which cannot be delivered, owing to the death of the addressees, must be retained

retained for three weeks in the Delivery Office, in order to give the representatives of the deceased an opportunity of claiming them.

7. All covers that have to be forwarded must be re-directed by the Postmaster in his own handwriting before being entered in the Nominal Register and made over to the Despatching Department.

8. All remarks on unclaimed letters, papers and parcels, such as "not known," "not found," "gone away," "deceased," &c., &c., must be made by the Postmaster after inquiry of the delivery peon, whose signature to such effect must be attached on the cover.

9. No covers should ever be re-directed and forwarded without instructions from the addressees (or senders), or *reliable information*, especially as regards native letters, such as to justify the Postmaster forwarding them.

10. A Chullan (form annexed) must be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, along with each despatch of unclaimed letters, showing the gross number of paid and service covers, and the number, weight, and postage of unpaid covers. The Chullan should be consecutively numbered, beginning with the month of May, and when receipted they must be returned to the Office of Despatch, in view to their being submitted as *vouchers* with the Cash Account to the Compiler of Post Office Accounts.

11. Provision is made for unclaimed and refused parcels being entered in the Mail Chullan, whereby the number of vouchers to be checked in the Dead Letter Office, and also in the Office of Compiler of Accounts, will be diminished. Care must be taken to despatch such parcels on the 3d, 10th, or 18th of the month, so that they may reach the Dead Letter Office in time to admit of the Chullan being receipted and returned to the Office of Despatch *before the close of the month.*

12. All covers that are refused, illegibly addressed, or without any address, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, along with the first packet of unclaimed covers.

13. The refused and unclaimed letters must, after being *faced*, be put up in separate bundles and labelled, care being taken that the service, paid, and unpaid (of each class) are tied separately, in order that their comparison with the entries in the Chullan may be facilitated in the Dead Letter Office.

14. When paid letters and newspapers, re-directed at the instance of the Postmasters, without written instructions from the senders or addressees are refused on account of the bearing or forward postage, or are unclaimed, they should be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, whence they will be returned *free*, as the bearing or forward postage cannot, under such circumstances, be legally demanded from the senders.

15. Disbursing Offices must forward their unclaimed and refused letters on the 3d, 10th, 18th, and 25th of each month to the Dead Letter Office.

16. Subordinate Offices will forward their refused and unclaimed covers to the Dead Letter Office, on the 5th and 20th of each month.

17. The Chullan returned by the Dead Letter Office to subordinate Post Offices will be submitted as *vouchers*, with their cash accounts, to their respective disbursing offices, which, after comparing the amount noted therein with the deductions in the postage account, will transmit them to the Compiler of Post Office Accounts.

18. The postage shown on unpaid covers in the Chullans sent to the Dead Letter Office must correspond with the entry thereof in the register of letters re-directed. When corrections are made in the Chullan at the Dead Letter Office, a note thereof must be made in the register of re-directed covers, so as to ensure the reductions made in the postage account, corresponding with the total of the Chullans for the month.

(signed) *G. Paton*,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. III.

RULES for the Internal Management of the DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

1. THE clerks entrusted with the charge of the Dead Letter Office must, in accordance with Clause 2 of Section 44 of the Post Office Act of 1854, be sworn to secrecy, or not to divulge the contents of any letter opened by them.

2. The head clerk of the Dead Letter Department will, in the presence of the other clerks of the office, open the packets one by one, and compare their contents with the Chullan (form annexed), which he will receipt, stamp and then hand over with the letters to another clerk, to be entered in the Receipt Register.

3. Any discrepancy in the entry on the Chullan must be corrected in *red* ink by the head Clerk, and the Postmasters of the Despatching Offices held responsible for making corresponding

corresponding alterations in their nominal register of letters re-directed, &c., so that the reductions in their cash account, on account of postage on bearing covers sent to the Dead Letter Office, may correspond with the amount acknowledged by the Dead Letter Office.

4. After the necessary entry has been made in the Receipt Register (form annexed) the Chullans should be folded up, addressed, and placed in the appropriate compartments of a sorting almirah, and sent at the close of the day to the Post Office, in view to being returned to the Despatching Office.

5. The letters received from each office must be carefully examined, and such covers as are to be returned to the sender or forwarded to the addressees taken out and (after being re-directed) arranged in the appropriate compartments of the sorting almirah; the remaining covers should be tied up in a bundle and placed with other similar bundles of the day in the record almirah. The date of receipt and the name of the Despatching Office must be noted on each bundle in view to facilitate reference.

6. A note of the number of covers disposed of should be made in the Receipt Register against each office whence the letters were received.

7. It is desirable to be able to show the number of letters posted with an illegible address, and also without any address at all; a memorandum of the number of such covers must be kept in the Dead Letter Office in view to be shown in the Annual Report on the Post Office.

8. Registered letters, found in the packets received from the several offices, will be handed over for entry in the Parcel Register, and disposed of in the manner hereafter pointed out.

9. Every exertion must be made by the Establishments of the Dead Letter Office in endeavouring to effect the delivery of letters to the addressees, or the return of them to the senders. The Civil and Army Lists should be referred to, and on the residence of the addressee or sender (as the case may be) being ascertained, the letters should be re-directed or put in fresh covers, and the bearing postage (if any) marked thereon.

10. While it is an object to have letters forwarded to the addressees, or returned to the senders, it is to be borne in mind that no covers should ever be sent from the Dead Letter Office without a reasonable hope of its reaching the addressees or the senders, as the case may be.

11. Refused and unclaimed covers despatched from Post Offices situated in other Presidencies will be separated and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office of the Presidency wherein they were posted.

12. Refused and unclaimed letters posted in England, the British colonies, and foreign countries, are to be returned unopened, after being kept in deposit for three months.

13. Unclaimed and refused newspapers which have been imported are not to be returned, but disposed of as waste paper soon after receipt at the Dead Letter Office in accordance with the rules of the Department.

14. Covers, whether refused or unclaimed, the address of which is written outside, should not be opened in view to be returned to the sender, unless it is found necessary to seek for further information respecting the sender than can be found outside the covers.

15. Letters sent (bearing postage) by public officers in their official capacity to individuals on their private affairs should, when refused by the addressees, be returned to the senders free of charge.

16. As public officers are required to receive letters superscribed "on the public service only," and pay any bearing postage thereon, in consequence of the absence of a frank, or being irregularly franked, no such letters should be sent to the Dead Letter Office unless the addressee cannot be found. In the event of such letters being refused and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, they should be sent to the Postmaster General, in view to his calling on the addressee to pay the postage under the orders of Government, dated 16th July 1855.

17. Quasi-service covers, charged with postage in consequence of their being franked by an unauthorised officer, should, when refused by the addressee, be forwarded to the sender, and the postage realised from him.

18. Any infringement of the rules for the disposal of unclaimed and refused covers, or irregularity in the despatch of them to the Dead Letter Office, should at once be brought to the notice of the Postmaster General, in order that he may take immediate action thereon.

19. Whenever any valuable articles, such as bank notes, cheques, stamps, &c., are found in a letter, the clerk by whom the cover is opened should at once take it to the head clerk, who, after carefully comparing the contents with the advice, will have it entered in the Parcel Register, and then make over the enclosures to the party entrusted with the custody of such articles, taking his receipt for the same in a memorandum book to be opened for the purpose. The entry in the Parcel Register should be attested by the head clerk, and then brought to the notice of the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, who will add his own initials thereto.

20. In the event of a cover containing property being instantly disposed of, by its being considered advisable to forward it to the addressee or sender, the head clerk will put it in a fresh cover, close and seal it (with his own hands), and also make the necessary remark opposite to the entry in the Register. In order to ensure the safe transmission of the cover, the sender or addressee (as the case may be) should, if practicable, be communicated with in view to his or her instructions being received for its being forwarded by the Parcel Mail, or as a registered packet by Letter Mail.

21. The sorting almirah for the Dead Letter Office should be constructed on the principle of the preliminary (transit) sorting almirah with as many compartments as there are Dead Letter Offices in India; and also two for the Station Post Office, one being for sorted, the other for station letters.

22. All letters that can be disposed of at once will be sorted in the above almirah, and at the time of closing the mail the covers intended for delivery in the station should be invoiced in the ordinary manner in a Mail Chullan; those intended to be forwarded to other stations should be put up in a separate packet (marked sorted), and those intended for Post Offices in other Presidencies should be put up in a separate packet addressed to the Dead Letter Office appertaining thereto. The packets should be entered in a Delivery Book, and the receipt of the Postmaster should be taken thereon. The Postmaster will treat the letters that are to be forwarded to other stations as "sorted" or in transit, as they cannot be entered as posted at, or despatched from, his office without the returns of such covers being thereby rendered fictitious.

23. Books, pamphlets, and parcels are to be disposed of in the same manner as letters. They will be entered in detail in a separate register (form annexed); and, unless disposed of on the day of receipt, they must be kept in charge of a trustworthy official in an almirah under double lock and key (of different dimensions), and disposed of by auction if not claimed within a year.

24. It is not necessary to open such parcels as can be immediately disposed of, but those which are kept in deposit at the Dead Letter Office, and of the delivery of which there is little or no hope, should invariably be opened in the presence of the head clerk (or Postmaster), and their contents entered in the Register before being placed under double lock and key in the almirah provided for their safety.

25. A register, very nearly similar to the Parcel Register will have to be kept by the party entrusted with the custody of parcels and letters containing valuable property.

26. The record almirah should contain 16 compartments sufficiently large to admit of two bundles (that is to say, letters received in the course of *two days*) being put up in each. At the end of the month the whole of the bundles (for that period) should be transferred to another almirah, so that the record of each month may be kept apart undisposed of *monthly* after the expiration of 12 months from the date of receipt at the Dead Letter Office.

27. To facilitate the tracing of unclaimed letters addressed in English, a separate almirah containing 26 pigeon-holes (marked alphabetically) should be provided for sorting them, such covers must be separated from those put up in the daily bundles as remaining undisposed of.

28. The dated Dead Letter Office stamp on the above covers will facilitate the separation of them for the purpose of being forwarded (to England or elsewhere after the expiration of three months) or destroyed after they have remained a year in the Dead Letter Office.

29. The following is a list of books and other articles to be kept in the Dead Letter Office according to requirements:—

BOOKS.

1. Register of letters and papers received.
2. Ditto of parcels, registered letters and books received.
3. Receipt Book to be kept up by the official having the custody of parcels, &c.
4. Scales for weighing letters and parcels.
5. Dated Dead Letter Office stamp.

ARTICLES.

1. A large table on which covers are to be opened and disposed of in the presence of all the Clerks.
2. Almirah for daily record of covers received.
3. Ditto for monthly ditto.
4. Ditto for sorting covers.
5. Ditto, with double lock and key for the safe custody of parcels.
6. Ditto ditto for sorting English letters.

(signed) *G. Paton,*
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. IV.

From *G. Paton*, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Officiating Postmaster General, Madras, No. 3181; dated Camp Lahore, 2 April 1862.

IN reply to your letter No. 362 of the 15th ultimo, I beg to observe that it is an easy matter for Postmasters or Establishments of two or more Post Offices, to collude in the employment of extra banghy-burdars or coolies for the conveyance of banghy parcels, on the strength of the discretionary authority vested in them by paragraph 55 of the Post Office Manual. But it is by no means an easy matter for the Postmaster General to exercise proper check in such cases, or to prevent fraud resulting thereby. I am of opinion that it is seldom or never necessary to employ extra banghy-burdars or coolies, provided the Postmasters exercise sound discretion in retaining service parcels, and forwarding them when practicable by the fixed Road Establishment. I need scarcely remark that it is an easy matter to make an extra despatch occasionally, and so clear off an accumulation of parcels; and it is equally easy for the Postmasters to do so by means of the fixed establishments, and at the same time *charge* for so doing. The Overseers of the Road Establishment might or might not be cognizant of the practice of fraud in such cases. I shall feel obliged by your reconsidering the point at issue and favouring me with your opinion. When extra banghy-burdars or coolies are actually necessary, it might be advisable to require that the Inspecting Postmaster should satisfy himself of the *necessity*, and to countersign the bill with a declaration of his having personally satisfied himself of the employment of extra men having been found indispensable. A circular letter, as indicated above by you for the guidance of your subordinates, might, I think, be attended with the best results.

CIRCULAR No. 494.

COPY forwarded to other Postmasters General for information and guidance.

(signed) *G. Paton*,
Camp Kurnal, 12 April 1862. Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. V.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

From *G. Paton*, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Postmaster General, Madras; dated Camp Nynee Tal, 18 July 1862.

OBSERVING that pamphlets and other printed and engraved papers, *weighing less than* 12 *tolahs* are not unfrequently treated as book post packets under Section XIV. and forwarded *by Parcel Mail*, I have the honour to draw your attention to Section VII. of the Post Office Act, and to request that you will instruct Postmasters to charge the above articles at newspaper rates (unless superscribed by book post), also to invoice them under the head of "Newspapers" in the letter Chullan and send them *by Letter Mail*.

2. It is obvious, however, that, if not exceeding six tolahs in weight, and prepaid by a stamp of one anna, a pamphlet, though superscribed by "Book Post," should be treated as a newspaper and conveyed by the Letter Mail.

3. By treating articles that come under Section VII. as book post packets, they are subjected to unnecessary delay in transit, besides risk of damage by being put up along with parcels for transmission by the Banghy Mail.

4. In making no distinction between a pamphlet or other article chargeable under Section VII. and a packet of books under Section XII., the rate of postage being the same, viz., one anna up to six tolahs in the former, and one anna up to 20 tolahs in the latter case, there is not unfrequently loss of revenue.

5. Postmasters should draw the attention of the public to the prepayment of articles sent through the Post Office under Section VII. by means of stamps at the rate of an anna for every six tolahs, or the fraction of six tolahs, in order that they may not be treated as insufficiently paid, and charged with the deficient postage and a fine equal to a single rate or one anna.

APPENDIX No. VI.

CIRCULAR No. 486, dated 2 April 1862.

From *G. Paton*, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Postmaster General, Madras, No. 3113A; dated Camp Umballa, 26 March 1862.

WITH reference to the correspondence received with your letter No. 349 of the 7th instant, I beg to observe that there appears to be grounds for the severe reflection (as per margin*) by the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Hooper, against the Postal Department, inasmuch as it is the duty of the officials concerned promptly to enter on and vigorously conduct a departmental inquiry, irrespective of any judicial investigation that may at the same time or subsequently be undertaken or found necessary. I am of opinion that inquiries by the police in respect to robberies connected with the Post Office are generally ineffectual, unless assisted or directed by postal officials; and unless it can be shown that they have zealously aided or assisted, they may be considered as having culpably neglected their duty.

2. It is an easy way of disposing of robberies in the Post Office to request "a judicial investigation," and there are few officials of any experience in the Department who are not aware that such a request, unless attended with or followed by a searching departmental investigation, is, as a rule, attended with no result, owing to the difficulty in procuring the special evidence of a reliable nature that is necessary for the conviction of the culprits.

3. There can be no doubt that on the occurrence of a robbery, or any irregularity in the Post Office, a departmental investigation should invariably be instituted, irrespective of any inquiry that may be entered on by the police or by a magistrate, more especially as punishment can always be awarded departmentally whenever there is strong suspicion or moral conviction; whereas, in a judicial investigation, punishment cannot be inflicted unless there be legal evidence sufficient to establish proof or conviction, which is seldom the case in robberies effected by officials of the Post Office.

4. It is desirable that every official in the Post Office should be aware that in every instance of irregularity or robbery connected with the Post Office, a departmental inquiry will be made, and that punishment shall be awarded departmentally, when it does not appear expedient to transfer the case for judicial investigation.

5. I shall be glad to know whether any departmental inquiry was made, or whether any assistance was given by the officials of the Department in the instances referred to by the assistant magistrate; and if no departmental inquiry was made and no assistance given by the Officials of the Department, I shall feel obliged by your favouring me with the names of the officials who so far failed in their duty.

APPENDIX No. VII.

CIRCULAR No. 474.

From *G. Paton*, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Postmaster General, Madras; dated Camp Agra, 12 March 1862.

AS I observe that it is physically impossible for the Inspecting Postmasters to visit or inspect each office quarterly, and that much time is wasted and expense unnecessarily incurred by some of the Inspecting Postmasters making it a practice to be travelling throughout the year, I request that the inspections of each Office of Road Establishment may in future, as a rule, be limited to two in number.

2. The Post Offices which are of small importance, remotely situated or difficult of access, need not be inspected more than once in the year; such offices should be indicated for the guidance, and not left to the discretion of the Inspecting Postmaster.

3. The

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* I must, in conclusion, remark that very little assistance has been offered by the local officers of the Post Office Department in throwing light on these cases. The regular form gone through is for the Inspecting Postmaster to enclose a letter from the Deputy Postmaster, stating that a robbery has taken place, and requesting that "the case may be judicially investigated." The form of these letters never varies, and they never contain a single suggestion which the Inspector's knowledge of the working of the Post Office Department might enable him to offer. It is the opinion of all those with whom I have communicated on the subject that the Post Office requires more vigorous local supervision.

3. The time for the tour of inspection should, for obvious reasons, be selected with reference to the most favourable season of the year for travelling, which would be at the close of the monsoon and before the setting-in of the hot season. Paragraph 163 of the Post Office Manual should, therefore, be altered as per margin.

For full report, &c., read "twice in the year;" and for forms of quarterly report, read "form of report."

4. It should be impressed on the Inspecting Postmaster that, if qualified for his duty, he will seldom or never have occasion to visit any office beyond the usual time, as the exercise of proper supervision and control will prevent the occurrence of irregularities; the circumstance of having to inspect an Office or Road Establishment more frequently than twice in the year might be fairly assumed as an indication of inability to control his subordinates.

5. The Inspecting Postmaster must have his Headquarters at the most central or convenient Post Office for exercising supervison in his division. It is obvious that a Sorting Office should, if possible, be selected; but it must be fixed by you, and not left to the choice or convenience of the Inspecting Postmaster.

6. When not travelling on duty, the Inspecting Postmaster must reside at his Headquarters, as there he will be in the most favourable position for watching the working of every office in his division, as well as that of every office of other divisions which may send Mails to it. Every irregularity, whether in his own or in another division, or in another Presidency or Administration, should be noticed or reported to the Inspecting Postmaster of the division, or (if necessary) to the Postmaster General of the Presidency or Administration. Every official will thus be kept on the alert, and the working of the Department will be improved.

7. As a rule, the Inspecting Postmaster must conduct his duty at the Post Office, and be present at the time of receipt and despatch of the Mails; as it is then, and then only, that he can satisfy himself as to the accuracy with which the Mails are disposed of.

8. Each inspection of a Post Office should be thorough, and such as to detect any irregularity. Particular inquiry should be made as regards the habits and character, as also the antecedents, not only of the Postmaster, but also of every official subordinate to him, so that no one who is not respectable, or who does not command confidence, may be found in or connected with the Department.

9. The duty of the Inspecting Postmaster is not confined to the inspection of the accounts and working of the Post Office, inasmuch as he ought to consider it incumbent on him to instruct his subordinates and satisfy himself that each thoroughly understands the duty entrusted to him. There is no excuse for any Postmaster being ignorant of, or unfit for, the proper performance of his duty.

10. In order to encourage emulation and so lead to the improvement of the Department, each Inspecting Postmaster should be required to submit an Annual Report showing the success with which each Office and Road Establishment in his division has been managed. Such a Report might be accepted as a fair criterion of the qualification of the Inspecting Postmaster for the duty of supervision and control.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

INSTRUCTIONS regarding the REMOVAL of OFFICIALS who are incorrigibly careless or incompetent.

WHEN a Peon, Clerk, Deputy Postmaster, or Inspecting Postmaster shows himself to be careless, negligent, or incompetent, he should be advised to tender his resignation, in view to his not being subjected to the disgrace of removal or dismissal. I do not think that any official who is careless, negligent, or incompetent should be retained in the Deparment beyond the time that may be necessary to admit of an efficient substitute being obtained.

My instructions, if judiciously carried into effect, will enable you to ensure the performance of duty by your subordinates, inasmuch as they authorise your getting rid of those who will not, or cannot, do their duty. In permitting incorrigibly careless or incompetent officials to retain their appointments, the Head of the Department incurs serious responsibility. It behoves him, therefore, to take prompt measures for preventing any one holding an appointment for which he has proved himself disqualified; otherwise he becomes indirectly the cause of such irregularities as may result from incorrigible carelessness or incompetency.

(signed) *G. Paton,*
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Appendix No. IX.

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Receipts, exclusive of Official Postages, in the Five Presidencies of *India* for 1860–61 and 1861–62.

Head of Receipts.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postage on Letters:	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Bengal	1,98,810 11 6	2,09,902 7 11	11,091 12 5	—
Pegu	9,441 5 6	8,521 — —	— — —	920 5 6
Eastern Settlements	35,571 3 8	43,780 3 6	8,208 15 10	—
Madras	1,21,477 14 4	1,04,767 12 4	— — —	16,710 2 —
Bombay	1,80,833 6 4	1,65,409 0 7	— — —	15,424 5 9
North Western Provinces	3,70,286 12 2	2,55,195 4 7	— — —	1,15,091 7 7
Punjab	— — —	1,34,330 11 —	1,34,330 11 —	—
Total — *Rs.*	9,16,421 5 6	9,21,906 7 11	1,53,631 7 3	1,48,146 4 10
Postage on Banghy Parcels:				
Bengal	61,583 4 5	61,105 10 11	— — —	477 9 6
Pegu	2,188 1 3	1,854 5 3	— — —	333 12 —
Eastern Settlements	64 — 2	49 14 —	— — —	14 2 2
Madras	47,866 2 9	46,873 5 1	— — —	992 13 8
Bombay	59,082 6 —	63,894 1 6	4,811 11 6	—
North Western Provinces	1,36,660 6 —	1,00,726 12 5	— — —	35,933 9 7
Punjab	— — —	58,395 1 6	58,395 1 6	—
Total — *Rs.*	3,07,444 4 7	3,32,899 2 8	63,206 13 —	37,751 14 11
Express Postage:				
Madras	2,510 8 —	— — —	— — —	2,510 8 —
Total — *Rs.*	2,510 8 —	— — —	— — —	2,510 8 —
Late Letter Fees:				
Bengal	— 10 —	— — —	— — —	— 10 —
Pegu	—	—	—	—
Madras	1 12 —	— — —	— — —	1 12 —
Total — *Rs.*	2 6 —	— — —	— — —	2 6 —
Registration Fees:				
Bengal	— 4 —	— — —	— — —	— 4 —
Pegu	—	—	—	—
Eastern Settlements	—	—	—	—
Madras	—	—	—	—
Bombay	—	—	—	—
North Western Provinces	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—
Total — *Rs.*	— 4 —	— — —	— — —	— 4 —
Bullock Train:				
Bengal	2,49,818 3 10	2,56,047 8 7	6,229 4 9	—
North Western Provinces	9,07,158 5 10	4,65,924 10 7	— — —	4,41,233 11 3
Punjab	— — —	4,24,276 8 —	4,24,276 8 —	—
Total — *Rs.*	11,56,976 9 8	11,46,248 11 2	4,30,505 12 9	4,41,233 11 3

APPENDIX No. IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Actual Receipts of the Post Offices, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Mail Cart:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	- - -	14 2 -	14 2 -	—
Madras	4,315 5 6	2,255 5 -	- - -	2,060 - 6
Bombay	1,303 8 9	- - -	- - -	1,303 8 9
North Western Provinces	62,032 12 3	15,599 3 6	- - -	46,433 8 9
Punjab	- - -	57,860 10 -	57,860 10 -	—
Total - *Rs.*	67,651 10 6	75,729 4 6	57,874 12 -	49,797 2 -
Passengers' Van Dawk:				
Bengal	10,130 4 -	9,207 10 6	- - -	922 9 6
Madras	—	—	—	—
Bombay	- - -	5,097 13 6	5,097 13 6	—
North Western Provinces	61,282 8 -	46,075 15 6	- - -	15,206 8 6
Punjab	- - -	19,032 8 -	19,032 8 -	—
Total - *Rs.*	71,412 12 -	79,413 15 6	24,130 5 6	16,129 2 -
Fines and Savings:				
Bengal	10,707 6 8	11,909 8 -	1,202 1 4	—
Pegu	1,243 14 -	154 5 1	- - -	1,089 8 11
Eastern Settlements	5 15 -	- - -	- - -	5 15 -
Madras	7,533 9 1	7,613 14 4	80 5 3	—
Bombay	12,706 13 8	7,994 15 -	- - -	4,711 14 8
North Western Provinces	31,047 15 1	14,285 11 6	- - -	16,762 3 7
Punjab	- - -	6,784 12 11	6,784 12 11	—
Total - *Rs.*	63,245 9 6	48,743 3 10	8,067 3 6	22,509 9 2
Miscellaneous:				
Bengal	9,705 9 10	3,041 12 8	- - -	6,663 13 2
Pegu	554 4 9	77 2 6	- - -	477 2 3
Eastern Settlements	- 4 -	2 12 -	2 8 -	—
Madras	- 7 6	992 8 1	992 - 7	—
Bombay	5,305 6 -	5,923 6 2	618 - 2	—
North Western Provinces	2,529 - 2	2,162 9 8	- - -	366 6 6
Punjab	- - -	1,817 3 7	1,817 3 7	—
Total - *Rs.*	18,095 - 3	14,017 6 8	3,429 12 4	7,507 5 11
Sale of Postage Stamps:				
Bengal	4,02,404 6 11	4,34,783 1 4	32,378 10 5	—
Pegu	27,489 5 6	28,602 15 6	1,113 10 -	—
Eastern Settlements	63,038 2 8	75,145 5 8	12,107 3 -	—
Madras	3,21,160 4 10	3,40,540 1 4	19,379 12 6	—
Bombay	4,09,248 4 10	4,10,235 - 6	986 11 8	—
North Western Provinces	3,76,006 12 7	3,13,927 - 10	- - -	62,079 11 9
Punjab	- - -	1,56,688 8 3	1,56,688 8 3	—
Total - *Rs.*	15,99,347 5 4	17,59,922 1 5	2,22,654 7 10	62,079 11 9
Total:				
Bengal	9,43,160 13 2	9,86,011 13 11	42,851 - 9	—
Pegu	40,916 15 -	39,209 12 4	- - -	1,707 2 8
Eastern Settlements	98,679 9 6	1,18,978 3 2	20,298 9 8	—
Madras	5,04,866 - -	5,03,042 14 2	- - -	1,823 1 10
Bombay	6,68,479 13 7	6,58,554 5 3	- - -	9,925 8 4
North Western Provinces	19,47,004 8 1	12,13,897 5 7	- - -	7,33,107 2 6
Punjab	- - -	8,59,185 15 3	8,59,185 15 3	—
Grand Total - *Rs.*	42,03,107 11 4	43,78,880 5 8	9,22,335 9 8	7,46,562 15 4

Camp Nynee Tal, October 1862.

(*Signed*) *G. Paton,*
Director General of the Post Office of India.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Actual DISBURSEMENTS of the POST OFFICES of the Five Presidencies of *India* for 1860–61 and 1861–62.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1860–61.	1861–62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Salaries:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	1,17,276 5 6	1,16,472 7 7	—	803 13 11
Pegu	8,726 7 1	17,261 8 2	8,535 1 1	—
Eastern Settlements	3,600 — —	4,530 — —	930 — —	—
Madras	1,13,144 10 7	1,02,548 7 3	—	10,596 3 4
Bombay	1,22,171 10 1	1,14,804 10 —	—	7,367 — 1
North Western Provinces	5,43,709 2 6	1,33,571 1 4	—	4,10,138 1 2
Punjab	—	81,435 8 4	81,435 8 4	—
Director General of the Post Office	36,000 — —	33,634 15 —	—	2,365 1 —
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	—	7,639 9 —	7,639 9 —	—
Total — *Rs.*	9,44,628 3 9	6,11,898 2 8	98,540 2 5	4,31,270 3 6
Establishment:				
Bengal	1,08,466 6 2	1,43,866 11 2	35,400 5 —	—
Pegu	37,408 12 1	20,512 10 3	—	16,896 1 10
Eastern Settlements	7,026 11 3	6,684 1 11	—	342 9 4
Madras	1,09,685 5 9	1,18,902 12 10	9,216 7 1	—
Bombay	1,27,046 7 1	1,18,234 7 5	—	8,811 15 8
North Western Provinces	—	1,09,633 5 8	1,09,633 5 8	—
Punjab	—	63,757 8 4	63,757 8 4	—
Director General of the Post Office	3,720 — —	3,554 11 10	—	165 4 2
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	—	12,072 2 8	12,072 2 8	—
Total — *Rs.*	3,93,353 10 4	5,97,218 8 1	2,30,079 12 9	26,215 15 —
Road Establishment:				
Bengal	2,05,246 7 5	1,90,692 9 8	—	14,553 13 9
Pegu	8,809 11 4	21,683 2 11	12,873 7 7	—
Madras	1,83,262 14 5	2,00,671 3 2	17,408 4 9	—
Bombay	4,27,588 — 5	2,36,162 15 11	—	1,91,425 — 6
North Western Provinces	—	1,38,116 14 —	1,38,116 14 —	—
Punjab	—	63,689 4 7	63,689 4 7	—
Eastern Settlements	432 — —	228 — —	—	204 — —
Total — *Rs.*	8,25,339 1 7	8,51,244 2 3	2,32,087 14 11	2,06,182 14 3
Contingent Charges:				
Bengal	90,052 13 10	60,751 5 5	—	29,301 8 5
Pegu	6,323 14 1	3,335 1 —	—	2,988 13 1
Eastern Settlements	3,747 7 7	1,331 15 9	—	2,415 7 10
Madras	77,399 6 10	47,595 2 11	—	29,804 3 11
Bombay	1,04,950 11 1	83,528 — 4	—	21,422 10 9
North Western Provinces	55,008 14 9	22,065 11 9	—	32,943 3 —
Punjab	—	15,170 — 8	15,170 — 8	—
Director General of the Post Office	2,790 13 —	964 3 10	—	1,826 9 2
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	—	734 12 2	734 12 2	—
Total — *Rs.*	3,40,274 1 2	2,35,476 5 10	15,904 12 10	1,20,702 8 2
Bullock Train:				
Bengal	3,34,583 9 9	3,06,059 13 3	—	28,523 12 6
North Western Provinces	6,58,382 15 11	3,18,726 12 2	—	3,39,656 3 9
Punjab	—	1,70,433 8 11	1,70,433 8 11	—
Total — *Rs.*	9,92,966 9 8	7,95,220 2 4	1,70,433 8 11	3,68,180 — 3
Mail Cart:				
Bengal	1,55,236 — 11	1,62,486 8 9	7,250 7 10	—
Madras	1,96,991 15 5	1,71,338 4 5	—	25,653 11 —
Bombay	4,35,246 13 11	4,40,645 3 4	5,398 5 5	—
North Western Provinces	6,09,121 — 4	4,15,868 3 11	—	1,93,252 12 5
Punjab	—	3,36,947 14 11	3,36,947 14 11	—
Total — *Rs.*	13,96,595 14 7	15,27,286 3 4	3,49,596 12 2	2,18,906 7 5

APPENDIX No. IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Actual Disbursements of the Post Offices, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Bounty Money:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	447 10 –	943 14 –	496 4 –	—
Pegu	139 14 –	30 5 –	– – –	109 9 –
Eastern Settlements	423 12 –	2,042 3 –	1,618 7 –	—
Madras	801 8 –	603 2 –	– – –	198 6 –
Bombay	202 15 –	388 11 –	185 12 –	—
Total – *Rs.*	2,015 11 –	4,008 3 –	2,300 7 –	307 15 –
Banghy Charges:				
Bengal	– – –	6,113 9 5	6,113 9 5	—
Pegu	– – –	110 – –	110 – –	—
Eastern Settlements	– – –	172 14 6	172 14 6	—
Madras	64,678 5 9	36,246 9 4	– – –	28,431 12 5
Bombay	– – –	12,786 4 9	12,786 4 9	—
North Western Provinces	– – –	3,723 15 7	3,723 15 7	—
Punjab	– – –	2,375 9 1	2,376 9 1	—
Total – *Rs.*	64,678 5 9	61,528 14 8	25,282 5 4	28,431 12 5
Miscellaneous:				
Bengal	1,632 12 4	– – –	– – –	1,632 12 4
Pegu	100 9 3	– – –	– – –	100 9 3
Eastern Settlements	196 7 6	49 3 6	– – –	147 4 –
Madras	1,848 5 5	23,977 12 3	22,129 6 10	—
North Western Provinces	21,721 14 8	– – –	– – –	21,721 14 8
Punjab	—	—	—	—
Bombay	172 – –	– – –	– – –	172 – –
Total – *Rs.*	25,672 1 2	24,026 15 9	22,129 6 10	23,774 8 3
Construction and Repairs of Buildings:				
Bengal	3,007 11 8	3,545 12 6	538 – 10	—
Pegu	– – –	8 – –	8 – –	—
Madras	3,103 1 6	1,441 15 4	– – –	1,661 2 2
Punjab	– – –	529 1 6	529 1 6	—
Bombay	1,195 4 7	3,476 2 –	2,280 13 5	—
North Western Provinces	– – –	2,343 13 1	2,343 13 1	—
Total – *Rs.*	7,306 1 9	11,344 12 5	5,699 12 10	1,661 2 2
Charges incurred in Conveying Mails:				
Bengal	– – –	19,166 10 8	19,166 10 8	—
Madras	– – –	11,700 – –	11,700 – –	—
Total – *Rs.*	– – –	30,866 10 8	30,866 10 8	—
Pensions:				
Bengal	9,532 4 –	11,580 14 3	2,048 10 3	—
Madras	6,432 – 8	2,724 5 –	– – –	3,707 11 8
Bombay	8,570 15 –	3,983 10 3	– – –	4,587 4 9
North Western Provinces	4,650 – –	515 2 11	– – –	4,134 13 1
Punjab	—	—	—	—
Total – *Rs.*	29,185 3 8	18,804 – 5	2,048 10 3	12,429 13 6
Total:				
Bengal	10,25,482 1 7	10,21,680 4 8	27,866 15 2	31,668 12 1
Pegu	61,509 3 10	62,940 11 4	1,532 – 9	100 9 3
Eastern Settlements	15,426 6 4	15,038 6 8	172 14 6	560 14 2
Madras	7,57,347 10 4	7,17,749 10 6	33,829 6 10	73,427 6 8
Bombay	12,27,144 3 2	10,14,010 1 –	15,067 2 2	2,28,201 14 4
North Western Provinces	18,92,594 – 2	11,44,565 – 5	6,067 12 8	7,54,096 12 5
Punjab	– – –	7,34,338 8 4	7,34,338 8 4	—
Director-General of the Post Office	42,510 13 –	38,153 14 8	– – –	4,356 14 4
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	– – –	20,446 7 10	20,446 7 10	—
GRAND TOTAL – *Rs.*	50,22,015 – 5	47,68,923 1 5	8,39,321 4 3	10,92,413 3 3

(Signed) *G. Paton,*
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Camp Nynee Tal, October 1862.

CHAPTER IV.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Administration of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, for the Year 1861-62.

IN accordance with the arrangement adopted in the last Report, the subject-matter of the present Report has been distributed under the following general heads:—

1. General History.
2. Lines.
3. Signal Offices.
4. Messages.
5. Instruments.
6. Stores and Workshops.
7. Establishments.
8. Finance.
9. General Management.

SECTION I.—GENERAL HISTORY.

1. IN consequence of the dearness of provisions in Pegu, and in view to remove the disadvantage thence arising of service in that province, an addition to the pay of persons of this Department, not natives of Pegu, while serving there, was recommended to the Government, and received its sanction on the 28th May 1861.

2. The scale of the Pegu allowance is as follows:—

To persons drawing as monthly pay proper				500 rupees, a Pegu allowance of		30	rupees.
Ditto	ditto		400	„	ditto	30	„
Ditto	ditto		350	„	ditto	30	„
Ditto	ditto		300	„	ditto	25	„
Ditto	ditto		250	„	ditto	25	„
Ditto	ditto		200	„	ditto	25	„
Ditto	ditto		150	„	ditto	20	„
Ditto	ditto		120	„	ditto	20	„
Ditto	ditto		100	„	ditto	18	„
Ditto	ditto		80	„	ditto	18	„
Ditto	ditto		75	„	ditto	16	„
Ditto	ditto		60	„	ditto	15	„
Ditto	ditto		50	„	ditto	14	„
Ditto	ditto		45	„	ditto	13	„
Ditto	ditto		40	„	ditto	12	„
Ditto	ditto		35	„	ditto	11	„
Ditto	ditto		30	„	ditto	10	„
Ditto	ditto		25	„	ditto	8	„
Ditto	ditto		20	„	ditto	7	„
Ditto	ditto		15	„	ditto	6	„
Ditto	ditto		10	„	ditto	5	„

3. On the effect of this allowance Mr. O'Donnell, the Superintendent of the Pegu Circle, writes as follows:—

"The grant of the Pegu allowance, small as it is, has had a most beneficial effect, as it has not only in some measure helped to enable those on low salaries to bear the extra expense of living in Pegu, but it has convinced them that there is every desire to consider their wants and, when possible, to reduce their difficulties."

4. On the 8th June certain suggestions were made by the Civil Finance Commission in view to the better and more economical working of the Department. The correspondence on this subject will be found in Appendix A.

5. On the 12th June the Government referred the question of the efficiency of the Telegraph Department for commercial purposes to the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, for opinion. The correspondence on this subject is given in Appendix B.

6. Difficulty having been experienced in obtaining medical aid for the establishments of the Department residing within military limits, the military surgeons, considering that civil establishments had no claim on their services, and civil surgeons considering themselves absolved from attending on persons in civil employ residing in military cantonments, a reference was made to the Government on the subject. An abstract of the correspondence is,

is given in Appendix C., from which it will be seen that, in accordance with the Medical Code, if a civil officer resides from necessity in a military cantonment, he is entitled to gratuitous medical aid from the civil surgeon.

7. On the 31st July the sanction of Government was obtained to the free transmission by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of a commercial message to Mr. Reuter's agent at Galle, for despatch by that gentleman to Europe on the departure of each mail. Other similar concessions shortly followed, viz.:—

For the transmission of a free commercial message twice a month by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Reuter's agent at Bombay.

For the transmission of a free commercial message weekly between the Chambers at Calcutta and Madras; and

For the transmission of a free commercial message weekly between the Chambers at Bombay and Kurrachee.

8. On the 15th August Sir William O'Shaughnessy, then absent in England on sick leave, addressed the Government on the subject of the frauds which had been perpetrated on the line near Bombay, and which were alluded to in paragraph 9 of last Report. A copy of Sir William's Memorandum, and of my reply, is given in Appendix D.

9. On the 5th November instructions were issued by the Supreme Government to the Local Governments, directing that the police should report to the nearest telegraph office every accident to the lines that might be observed by them. The correspondence on this subject is given in Appendix E.

10. On the 10th December a scheme for the revision of the establishments of the Department received the sanction of Government. Details of this scheme will be found under the head "Establishments."

11. On the 28th December the Government were pleased to appoint me to the office of Director General of Telegraphs in India, which had become vacant by the resignation of Sir William O'Shaughnessy, who had since the 13th of June 1860 been absent on sick leave.

12. On the 21st January 1862, Major P. Stewart was appointed Director of Telegraphs in the Eastern Division. He was immediately on appointment placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on the proposed line of telegraph through Persia.

13. On the 8th March priority of transmission was accorded by Government to messages of European public news received by the Overland Mail for the Press over all other private mail messages, on the understanding that the whole of each such message should be published immediately on its receipt, and that no use should be made of such messages before publication.*

14. On the 25th April, Section XI. of the Rules of the Department, dated the 21st December 1859, was revised, and the date of delivery of a message to the Department for despatch, which had previously, if given by the sender, been charged for, was added by the Department free of charge. On the same date an alteration in Section XXI. of the above rules was made, and the limit within which complaints or applications for refund would be attended to was extended from two months to three months in the case of messages limited to India and Ceylon, and to six months in the case of messages passing beyond those limits. Refund, which by Rule XXI. was limited to repetition messages, was at the same time extended to all messages, whether paid for at repetition price or not. A portion of the correspondence on this subject is given as Appendix G.

15. Rules XI. and XXI, as they stood previous to and after alteration, are given in Circular 1 of the 8th May 1862, Appendix V.

16. On the 1st November, the Malta and Alexandria Submarine Telegraph, forming part of the line intended to connect India with Europe, was opened to the public.

SECTION II.—LINES.

17. The construction of the following lines was sanctioned during the year:—

Rangoon to Moulmein	166 miles.
Agra to Ajmere	245 „
Coconada to Tallarean	13 „
Chinoor to Sironcha	20 „
Indore to Neemuch	150 „
Total length	594 miles.

Proposals

* Subsequent to the termination of the year, the limitation of precedence to messages received direct from the post was removed, and precedence was extended to all press messages of European news, irrespective of the channel through which they might reach the offices of the Department.

Proposals for the construction of the following lines are under consideration :—

Jubbulpore to Saugor - - - - - - - -	109 miles.
Cochin to Tuticorin - - - - - - - -	205 „
Cannanore to Dharwar - - - - - - - -	273 „
Dacca to Gowhatty - - - - - - - -	265 „
Total length - - -	852 miles.

18. The following line is under construction :—

Meerut to Mussoorie, distance 125 miles: of this 64 miles are completed, viz., from Meerut to Roorkee.

19. The construction of the following lines was proposed :—

A line from Indore to Khundwar, distance 74 miles. The object of the proposal was to connect the Government system of telegraphs with that of the Bombay—Jubbulpore Railway, and thereby obtain a more direct communication with Jubbulpore than at present, as well as an alternative line between Indore and Bombay; but as Indore was already in communication with Jubbulpore through Agra, as well as through Hyderabad, and as a second line was not required for the business between Indore and Bombay, the proposal was not acceded to.

20. A proposal was submitted by Lieutenant Glasford, Deputy Commissioner, Godavery Districts, for the transfer of the existing line between Mohadapore and Chanda to the route originally intended for it along the left bank of the Godavery, a route which was abandoned in 1858, owing to the disturbances then prevailing in that district; and it was considered by the proposer that as the brick pillars and wooden posts which had then been erected along 39 miles of the route were still standing, much of the expense that would otherwise have been necessary would consequently be saved; but the experience of the Department had proved the unfitness of brick pillars as supports for line wires, and there was no ground for expecting that after four years of exposure the wooden posts would have proved serviceable.

21. One object of the proposition would appear to have been the presumed greater security of the telegraph lines in territory under British rule; but it does not appear that our lines are more liable to injury from casual mischief or to destruction, during political outbreak, where passing through territories under native rule than in those under our own rule.

22. The change would have involved the stoppage of all communications through the Central India lines during the entire of the period necessary for the transfer, probably about two months; on these grounds, as also on the large expense the transfer would have occasioned, the proposal was negatived by the Government.

23. No new lines having been completed during the year, the mileage remains 11,030 as in last Report, of which 10,731 miles have a single wire, 225 miles a double wire, 29 miles a treble wire, and 45 miles a quadruple wire, giving an aggregate of 11,448 miles of line-wire.

PUNJAB CIRCLE.

24. Inconvenience was felt from the circumstance that the spans across the Rivers Jumna and Ganges, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Agra and Futtehghur Offices of the Bengal Circle, did not belong to that circle but to the Punjab;—delays in consequence resulted in repairing breakages. This inconvenience was remedied by the removal of the boundary between the two circles from the outer walls of the offices mentioned to the opposite banks of their respective rivers.

25. During March and April several interruptions were occasioned by the wilful cutting of the line between Agra and Delhi, at a point where it runs at a considerable distance from the main road, the object of the cutting being to obtain possession of the zinc ingot joints by which the several lengths of wire are connected, and which on this section are very numerous. The culprit was apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This portion of the line will be removed to the main road on the first favourable opportunity.

26. *Loodianah to Phillour.*—The cable across the Sutlej at Phillour having, in July, been broken by the strength of the current, was replaced by a second cable, which has also failed. Communication at present is kept up by an air-line supported on the masts of boats.

27. *Lahore to Mooltan.*—Communication has been frequently interrupted on this section, owing to the unusual height of the river, which runs for many miles parallel to the line and road. The line is very unsafe, and must be reconstructed next working season, when the opportunity will be taken to remove it to the railway embankment.

28. The span on the line from Agra to Allyghur, which crosses the Jumna at Agra, close to the pontoon bridge, and which, as mentioned in paragraph 24, was transferred from the Punjab to the Bengal Circle, was found to require considerable repair, which would have entailed an expense greater than was required for removing the line to the crossing of the Futtehghur wire, a mile lower down the river at the Taj Mehal. The span was removed accordingly, and the two lines now form a double span of No. 8 wire, 1,980 feet from bank to bank without intermediate support.

BENGAL CIRCLE.

29. The span across the Ganges at Futtehghur, then three miles in breadth during the rains, and which had also been transferred from the Punjab to the Bengal Circle, as mentioned in paragraph 24, is supported on six masts fixed in millstones, which were planted in the bed of the river during the dry season. To these masts are attached stays of No. 1 iron wire, fixed to blocks of stone. The arrangement is, however, very unsatisfactory, the line being constantly injured by boats; and it will be necessary either to lay a cable here, or to build masonry piers for the support of the masts.

30. *Futtehghur to Cawnpore, and Cawnpore to Allahabad.*—These sections have been repaired, but will have to be reconstructed during the next working season. For this Hamilton's standards have been provided.

31. *Allahabad to Benares.*—Owing to defective insulation, the second wire on this section, which was added during the year, could not be brought into use. The two cables crossing the Ganges at Allahabad, and forming a portion of this line, are in good order. The line is supported on Hamilton's half standards, and will be furnished with Sir William O'Shaughnessy's pattern of insulator.

32. *Benares to Dehree.*—This section has given much trouble from constantly recurring imperfect communication, the cause for which cannot at present be assigned, but is probably some defect in the earth plates. The line has been thoroughly repaired, and has no apparent defect. The offices have changed hands more than once, and both these and the lines have been examined both by the superintendent in charge of the circle and his assistant; unaccountable interruptions varied by imperfect communications occur in fine as well as in wet weather, and during all periods of the 24 hours. The line is on Hamilton's half standards.

33. *Dehree to Burhee, and Burhee to Raneegunge.*—The posts on these sections were erected in 1854, and are now only kept standing by high mounds of earth round each. They will have to be removed next working season by Hamilton's standards, which have been provided for the purpose.

34. *Benares to Patna.*—This section must be reconstructed next season. The cable crossing the Soane failed in October. Bank offices were kept open for one month, when on the falling of the river the cable was repaired, and has since continued to work well.

35. *Patna to Monghyr.*—This section is in a very bad state; its reconstruction will be necessary next working season, for which Hamilton's standards have been provided.

36. *Monghyr to Bhaugulpore, Bhaugulpore to Rajmehal, and Rajmehal to Burdwan.*—Hamilton's standards are in course of erection throughout this section. Materials were distributed in September and October; but owing to the refusal of the East Indian Railway Company to admit the right of this Department to construct its lines within the Railway Company's fences, four months of the working season were lost, and very large additional expenses incurred. The correspondence on this point is given in Appendix H.

37. *Raneegunge to Midnapore.*—This line was hastily constructed in 1860 with bamboos and saul saplings, and several miles were blown down in April 1861. Its permanent construction with Hamilton's posts was commenced in January, and the work is still in progress.

38. *Hooghly River Lines.*—These lines have worked very successfully; an interruption being of rare occurrence. A new cable was laid across the Hooghly at Kookrahatty by Dr. Swaine (the inspector in charge of this division), at the small cost for the operation of 30 rupees. A portion of the old cable, which was recovered and joined to a piece of new cable, was also successfully laid by Dr. Swaine across Channel Creek to replace the cable which had failed there.

PEGU CIRCLE.

39. The following sections of line in this circle have been reconstructed with first-class iron wood standards:—

Prome to Thyetmyoo	45 miles.
Part of the line Henzadah to Rangoon	25 „
Rangoon to Pegu	52 „
Myoung Kedouk to Kyouktaga (part of the line connecting Prome with Padeng)	76 „
TOTAL	198 miles.

40. During the year the needle instruments in use in this circle have been replaced by Morse instruments with very great benefit to the working of the lines.

41. The opening of the line to Calcutta has had a most beneficial effect on the collections of the circle, as will be hereafter shown.

42. Accidents to cables from lightning have been very numerous, not one having escaped.

INDORE CIRCLE.

43. No construction or important repairs have taken place in this circle, and nothing of interest has occurred in the working of the lines.

EAST COAST CIRCLE.

44. *Bezwara to Dowlaishwaram.*—Sixty-five miles of this section is on Hamilton's standards, the remaining 28 miles have been lately repaired, but must be reconstructed with Hamilton's standards next working season.

45. *Dowlaishwaram to Vizagapatam.*—The crossing at the Godavery, four miles wide, composed jointly of air lines and cables, has given much trouble, owing to imperfect construction, but is being thoroughly secured.

46. *Chicacole to Berhampore.*—Hamilton's standards have been erected throughout this section (96 miles); but the line cannot be completed until the receipt of the wooden tops necessary with these standards, and which were not received with them from England.

47. *Khoordah to Cuttack.*—The air lines crossing the "Rishekooke," "Cooki," and "Kudjuree" rivers, the two former 1,200 feet broad, are being strengthened.

48. *Cuttack to Ballasore.*—This section has given great trouble, owing to the decayed state of the posts. It is under permanent reconstruction with Hamilton's half standards.

49. *Dowlaishwaram to Coconada.*—This section of 32 miles is in a bad state, and must be reconstructed next working season.

50. *Jellasore to Kedgeree.*—This line is under reconstruction with Hamilton's half standards.

51. The cash collections in this circle, as will be elsewhere seen, have increased 10 per cent. over those of last year; the increase being chiefly from the short branch lines communicating with the trading ports of Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, and Coconada.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

52. Between Madras and Pondicherry the line where at any great distance from the main road has been brought nearer to it in view to afford less facility for the perpetration of frauds similar to those referred to in paragraph 9 of the last Annual Report as having occurred near Bombay.

53. As was the case last year, several of the masonry pillars on the line to Bombay *viâ* Nellore, Bangalore, and Bellary, and between Bangalore and Mysore, have fallen, and have been replaced by timber supports; these will again be replaced by Hamilton's standards as soon as they can be conveyed from Madras, where a sufficient number are in store to render permanent all the lines in the circle.

54. *Cochin to Calicut.*—Communication on this section has been improved by the removal of decayed posts, and by replacing three cables by a like number of air lines.

55. A slight alteration in the direction of the line is proposed by taking it further inland, where the creeks are narrower, and can be spanned by air lines, an arrangement which will admit of two of the remaining cables being dispensed with.

DACCA CIRCLE.

56. In July the southern boundary of this circle was removed from Akyab to Padeng, making the total length of lines in the circle 680 miles. No reconstruction or extensive repairs have taken place during the year.

57. *Ramoo to Akyab.*—This section has always given much trouble, owing to the numerous river crossings which occur on it. The defects in the Naaf cable led to the commencement of an air line, by which the necessity of a cable crossing would have been avoided, but which was subsequently abandoned, it having been found possible to repair the cable which is now working.

58. The cable across the "Pudda" failed in August. In December, when the river had fallen, it was found that an island had been thrown up near the left bank of the river. On this a line was constructed, supported on bamboo tripods and connected with the left bank by an air line suspended in the centre of the river on the mast of a boat anchored in the stream, and with the right bank by a cable. The storms in March blew down the whole of the line on the island, and broke the flying air line, sinking the boat on which it was supported.

59. The crossing was a second time reconstructed, being supported on ordinary masts on the island portion, the line across the river being supported on masts erected on bamboo rafts anchored in the stream. The communication, which was thus again restored, has not since been interrupted.

60. Cable crossings at the following places in this circle failed during the year, viz.: at the

the "Ellenkhally," "Pudda," "Dhullasary," "Kurmapooley," "Naaf," and "Myoo" rivers, and at Akyab Harbour. The cables at the last three places were of English manufacture, and were rendered useless by the corrosion of their iron armour, which was much too slight; those at the other crossings were probably injured by lightning, or by the force of the current.

61. Of the above seven crossings, five were recabled, namely, those at the "Ellenkhally," "Dhullasary," "Kurmapooley," and "Myoo" rivers, and that crossing Akyab Harbour. The cable at the Naaf was also repaired, but no cable was available for restoring the Pudda crossing.

The "Dhullasary" and the "Myoo" river cables are again defective, though not altogether unserviceable.

SCINDE CIRCLE.

62. *Kurrachee to Kotree.*—In consequence of the great distance of the line from the railway, it has been considered necessary, for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 113 of last report, to remove it to the railway embankment. Of this about 30 miles have been completed.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

63. There has been no construction in this circle during the year, the whole of the lines being permanent, with exception to 128 miles from Cullian to Bulsar, which it is proposed ere rendering permanent to remove to the embankment of the Baroda Railway, as soon as its site is marked out. The wooden supports, as they become unserviceable, are being replaced by Hamilton's standards.

64. Reports from the Central India and South-East Coast Circles not having been received from the superintendents concerned, the details of their working are not available.

65. It should have been mentioned in last report that the usual distance between the supports on the lines of this department has been one-sixteenth of a mile, or 110 yards; but it is very desirable to reduce this number to the utmost possible limit, as the wire is at each support brought into communication more or less imperfectly with the earth.

66. Towards the close of 1860 experiments were, by my direction, made on the line, Allahabad to Benares, on the distances possible, with supports of the description then generally used, viz., Hamilton's half standards. Spans of 14, 12, and 10 per mile were tried, and it was found that the latter spacing was practicable with No. 1 wire, at a deflexion at centre, stated to be about four feet.

GENERAL WORKING OF LINES.

67. The following table, prepared from statements received from the superintendents of circles, exhibits the comparative frequency of interruptions throughout the year in the various circles per 100 miles of length, and the comparative duration of such interruptions as have occurred in each.

68. It will be seen on a reference to the last Report, that the frequency and duration of the interruptions has in this year greatly exceeded those of last year. This is chiefly attributable to the unusually wet season, for it will be remembered that the main roads of communication in many parts of India were under water, and in Western India the floods were so extensive as to stop the traffic on the railway. The wooden supports were also, it must be remembered, one year older.

RETURN showing the Number of Interruptions and their Average and Aggregate Duration in each Circle for the Year 1861-62.

	Beggal.	Punjab.	Bombay.	East Coast.	Central India.	Madras.	Indore.	Scinde.	Dacca.	Pegu.	South-East Coast.
Number of miles comprised in each circle.	1,749	1,565	1,224	1,153	1,275	1,122	735	784	619	538	242
Total number of interruptions in all parts of the circle during the year.	261	260	151½	220	156½	54½	32½	38	67½	64	6
N.B.—Imperfect communication is considered as = ½ an interruption.											
Aggregate duration of the above interruptions (duration given in hours).	8,534½	7,227	2,717½	6,578½	4,442	1,377½	554	1,259	6,070	4,030½	99*
Proportion of the number of interruptions to the mileage of the circle (100 miles being taken as the unit of mileage).	14·92	16·63	12·37	19·08	12·27	4·85	4·42	4·84	10·90	11·89	2·47
Average duration of each interruption in hours.	33	28	18	30	28	25	17	33	90	63	16

* Interruption reports from the South-East Coast Circle were not available except for three months, and the result of this period only is given here.

69. I regret to find, too late, however, to make corrections, that the statement of interruptions received from the superintendent of the Central India Circle is unreliable.

70. From the returns prepared by him, and abstracted in the above table, it would appear that, so far as freedom from interruption is concerned, his circle is on a par with the Bombay Circle, and stood higher than the Punjab and Bengal Circles, and in a position 50 per cent. more advantageous than the East Coast Circle.

71. In reality, no one of the circles mentioned but has been much freer of interruption than that of Central India; and the East Coast Circle, which would appear to stand in a position 50 per cent. worse than it, has, with the single exception of the branch lines from Kedgeree to Balasore, the interruptions on which did not interfere with the working of the main line, been remarkably free from interruption.

SECTION III.—SIGNAL OFFICES.

72. A new office has been opened at Sironcha, and offices have been closed at the two places following, viz., Monghyr and Chinnoor.

73. In Appendix I. is given a general list of offices either open or liable to be opened for correspondence as they stood at the close of the year.

74. The list, with other items of information, exhibits the monthly cash collections of each office on the average of the last quarter of the year, and classifies the offices as "self-supporting" and "unprofitable."

75. This classification is based on the assumption that the increase in collections, consequent on the establishment of an office, arises jointly from the messages sent to it and from it, the value of the two being assumed equal, and that of the latter being shown in its cash collections; and, consequently, that, if the monthly cash collections of an office amount to *half* its monthly expenses of all natures, the office is "self-supporting." It is further assumed that the monthly expenses of an office in full work and employed in day and night transmission, if terminal, that is, with one line only entering it, and one instrument only used in it, is 280 rupees. If intermediate, that is, with two lines entering it and two instruments used in it, 480 rupees; and if intermediate, but at a junction with other lines, then 120 rupees per line or instrument in excess of two. Classified on this principle, and comparatively with last year, the offices stand thus:—

		1860-61.		1861-62.	
		Rupees.	Offices.	Rupees.	Offices.
Self-supporting		- -	59*	- -	39
Unprofitable	Monthly collections under	- -	- -	360	-
	" "	- -	- -	300	2
	" "	- -	- -	250	7
	" "	- -	- -	200	6
	" "	150	5	150	19
	" "	100	28	100	25
	" "	50	16	50	12
	" "	25	27	25	35
	TOTAL	- -	145	- -	144

76. Included with the above are the seven Hooghly river offices, which are all departmentally unprofitable, the collections for five of them being under 10 rupees each, and for the other two under 25 rupees.

77. A considerable number of unprofitable offices are at present required to insure telegraph communication during the rains in cases where the interval between offices would otherwise be then too considerable for direct work. Insulators of the Brooke pattern were received towards the close of the year, too late, however, to admit of any opinion being formed of the extent to which they were likely to remove the great drawbacks to which our lines are subject from the absence of insulation.

78. The general list shows that 65 of the offices are Government property, and that 77 are leased, the rents of these last being shown.

79. During the year sanction was obtained for the construction of offices at the following places, viz., Kyouk Phyoo and Padeng, and for nine cable junction houses at the river crossings

* Had the calculation for 1860-61 been based on the more accurate data employed in the present Report, the offices that were self-supporting in 1860-61 would have been 39 only.

crossings in Arracan, at a total cost of 16,923 rupees. An office was purchased at Akyab for 4,500 rupees.

80. The office at Monghyr was closed during the year, and an office opened at Bhaugulpore.

81. Proposals for opening offices at Dinapore and Cuddalore were made, but were not sanctioned. As respects the first of these proposals, it was considered unnecessary to establish a telegraph office so near to Patna, where one already existed; and as respects the second, sanction was refused on the ground that the cost of establishing the office had not been provided for in the Budget Estimate. A proposal for opening an office at Tellicherry is under consideration.

82. The practice of keeping the signal offices open for the receipt and transmission of messages throughout the 24 hours, is a source of considerable and unnecessary expense in establishments, and is opposed to the practice in Europe generally, where the extent of "service," so far as it may be independent of departmental considerations, is regulated by the importance of the place. The offices in Europe are classed into those open for both day and night service, those open for full day service only, and those open for limited day service; the first being open throughout the 24 hours, the second between 8 and 21 hours only, and the last between 8 and 12 and 14 and 20 hours. A similar classification might be most usefully adopted on the Indian lines.

83. *Closure of Offices on Sundays and Holidays.*—The sanction granted by Government to the closure of all signal offices between 8 and 16 hours on all Sundays and on the four principal holidays, which was mentioned in paragraph 68 of last Report, was not at first acted on to the full extent; as it was considered advisable, in the first instance, not to interfere with the transmission of messages actually in offices or in progress along the lines, but to permit all such to pass as usual. The result of the arrangement was in many cases this, that the transmission of these messages kept the signallers employed during a considerable portion of the time during which, under the above sanction, they were entitled to relief from work. On the 28th December, therefore, the sanction of Government was acted on in full, and the transmission of messages was suspended during the hours mentioned, with exception to those of public news or mail messages, or those on urgent public service, for the transmission of which, without risk of delay, the rules laid down in Circular No. 92* were promulgated.

**Vide* Appendix N. of the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1860-61.

84. The effect of the closure on Sundays, &c., which had scarcely come into full operation at the termination of last year, may be inferred from the following comparative statement, showing the number of messages received for transmission into the Calcutta Office during eight Sundays and 48 weekdays of the months of February and March—first in 1860, before the change; next in 1861, when the change was in partial operation; and last in 1862, when the change was in full operation:—

1860, Before the Change.			1861, When in Partial Operation.			1862, When in Full Operation.		
—	Service.	Private.	—	Service.	Private.	—	Service.	Private.
Number of messages sent on the eight Sundays of the above period.	32	315	Number of messages sent on the eight Sundays of the above period.	22	221	Number of messages sent on the eight Sundays of the above period.	4	137
Number of messages sent on the 48 week-days of the above period.	701	3,610	Number of messages sent on the 48 week-days of the above period.	702	4,540	Number of messages sent on the 48 week-days of the above period.	701	3,933
TOTAL - - -	733	3,925	TOTAL - - -	724	4,761	TOTAL - - -	705	4,070
Percentage of Sunday to week-day messages.	4·57	8·73	- - - - -	3·13	4·87	- - - -	0·57	3·48

85. The difficulties in the service of the offices of the Hooghly River lines, owing to their unhealthiness during certain seasons of the year, led to the recommendation of a special allowance to Dr. Swaine, the inspector in executive charge of those lines, as a remuneration for his professional attendance to the establishments of those offices. This allowance, at 50 rupees per mensem, was sanctioned on the 23d October, and the result has been most satisfactory, the sickness among the signallers at these stations having been much reduced, and the necessity of constant reliefs, with their concomitant expense, having been avoided.

SECTION IV.—MESSAGES.

86. The total number of messages sent through the lines of the department throughout the year was, exclusive of those on departmental service, 244,042, of which 35,970, or 14·33 per cent., were on the Government service. The numbers sent from each circle are shown in the Table given as Appendix J. The diagram, Appendix K., exhibits approximately the fluctuations in the numbers of each class of messages during the year.

CHAP. IV. Electric Telegraph.

87. The cash receipts on private messages for the year were *Rs.* 5,48,582. 12. 1, being *Rs.* 42,860. 13. 11, or 8·47 per cent., in excess of those for the previous year. Those on service messages were *Rs.* 1,25,841. 7. 5, being *Rs.* 6,359. 14. 0, or 5·32 per cent., in excess of those for the previous year. The receipts of each circle in each month of the year for service and private messages, and the increases and decreases as compared with the previous year, are given in Appendices L. and M.

88. The opening of the submarine line, Malta to Alexandria, mentioned in paragraph 16, has as yet had no perceptible influence on the receipts of this department.

89. The percentage of messages, both service and private, sent on Sundays and week-days, has been given in paragraph 84.

90. The number of messages sent on week-days during each hour of the 24 is approximately as follows:—

Time - - -	Hours -	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.
Number of Messages - -	Service	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	8	11	18	27	33
	Private	9	19	-	4	6	17	81	126	129	190	148	163

Time - - -	Hours -	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 22.	22 to 23.	23 to 24.
Number of Messages - -	Service	34	43	45	35	44	28	25	9	7	11	2	-
	Private	215	251	201	209	198	189	130	91	49	54	34	7

91. No arrangement having been previously in force for insuring the confidential service messages which pass along the lines from being unnecessarily seen, whether in signal offices or in the General Complaint Office (to which latter, as mentioned in paragraph 126 of last report, all copies of messages are forwarded), I directed that all such should be posted in separate covers, and addressed not to the Complaint Office, as in the case of ordinary message drafts, but to my own office, where special arrangements exist for securing their secrecy as well as simple means of registry, by which the omission of any office to forward a confidential service message can be at once detected, provided a copy of it has been received from any other office. The order on this subject is given in Circular 31, Appendix V.

92. It should have been mentioned in last report, that in February 1861 the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce called my attention to the fact, which had also been animadverted on by the local press, that copies of old messages were being used in the bazaar for wrapping up groceries. Appendix N. gives the correspondence on this subject, points out the probable means by which these messages found their way into the bazaar, and shows the remedy adopted to prevent a recurrence of such cases. All the old messages that could be found in the bazaar were recovered by the police, and I am glad to say that the measures taken for insuring their greater security have been most successful; for, from the time when this occurrence took place up to the present date, the department has been entirely free from reproaches of the nature brought to notice by the Chamber of Commerce.

93. *Charges on Messages.*—The only change in the manner of charging on messages during the year occurred in April, when the alteration in Section XI. of the revised rules, which has already been alluded to in paragraph 14, was made, whereby the "office date," that is to say, the day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a telegraph office, is now, in every instance, added by the department, and telegraphed free of charge.

94. *Errors in Messages.*—With reference to the numerous mistakes that were constantly made in telegraphing the names of persons and places, Sir William O'Shaughnessy, in July 1859, directed that every name, both in the address and body of a message, should be repeated back by the receiving signaller before the message was passed on to the next office, or sent out to the addressee, or issued as public news.

95. The order appearing to have fallen into disuse, it was reissued in December, and the opportunity was taken to include, with the names of persons and places, the repetition of which alone had hitherto been required, all words over whose correct transmission the context afforded no check—such, for instance, as vernacular words or unusual commercial or technical terms. This order is given in Circular No. 130, Appendix V.

96. The rule of refusing refunds in the case of messages on which repetition price had not been paid has been changed, and refunds are now granted in all cases of error to the extent to which the message has by such error been rendered useless to the receiver; but no refund is granted in the case of figures, unless the precaution of giving the number in two forms, that is to say, the number and its double, has been taken.

97. *Punishment for Faults in the Transmission of Messages.*—The modes of punishing for faults

faults in the transmission of messages in force at the commencement of the year was by fining the assistant or signaller or signallers to blame, in the following proportions:—

1st.—In the case of loss of a message, the full value was recovered from the assistant in charge.

2d.—In the case of gross error, or such as should have been obvious on perusal by the assistant in charge, then one-half was recovered from the assistant in charge, and the remaining half from the two signallers between whom the error occurred.

3d.—In the case of the error being of such a nature as not to be obvious on perusal by the assistant in charge, then the total value of the message was recovered in equal shares from the signallers concerned.

98. The amount of punishment was consequently measured not by the amount of the fault committed, but by the value of the message in which the fault had occurred. This defect was remedied by fixing certain amounts as the fines to be inflicted for each class of error, irrespective of the value of the message. Circular No. 126, in Appendix V., gives the details on this subject.

99. *Effect of Weather on Error.*—The effect which the absence of insulation and the want of a sufficient number of wires has on the amount of error has been mentioned in paragraphs 82 and 83 of last report.

100. The influence of the weather on the amount of error is shown in the diagram (Appendix O), which exhibits the relation between the percentage of complaints and fall of rain in Calcutta for each month of the year.

101. The comparison would have been more properly made with the fall of rain along the course of the principal lines, corrected for the relative telegraph traffic along each, but the necessary information was not obtainable.

102. *Delay in Transmission of Messages.*—The causes of delay in transmission have been detailed in paragraphs 86 to 99 of last report.

103. In illustration of the delays occasioned by bad weather, I may mention that whereas 12 words per minute, or 720 words per hour, can be sent in the ordinary course of working during fine dry weather, it frequently happens that but one-fourth of that number, or 180 words per hour, can be sent when communication is rendered imperfect by wet weather.

104. *Delay in Delivery of Messages.*—The causes of this have been mentioned in paragraphs 127 to 130 of last report.

105. To reduce the number of undelivered messages, it was on the 24th September ordered by Circular 121 (Appendix V.), that in addition to the English list posted outside of offices, a vernacular list of such messages should also be posted.

106. The number of messages received into the Calcutta Office during the year, which could not be delivered, was 194. The total number of messages received into that office for delivery was 30,223; hence the percentage of undelivered messages to number received is 0·64.

107. The causes of non-delivery are—incorrect address; error introduced into the address during signalling; absence of indication of residence; the addressee having left the station; or the message being, for some reason, refused by the person whose address it bears. It was not found possible to exhibit the proportion of non-delivery chargeable to each of these several causes.

108. The inconvenience arising from insufficient addresses would appear to have been of late in France so considerable as to have occasioned a communication from the Director General of the Government lines of that country to the Presidents of the several Chambers of Commerce, of which the following is a translation:—

(Translation.)

"Sir, "Paris, 20 January 1862.

"A TENDENCY which becomes daily more marked has led the public to give incomplete addresses to their telegraph despatches.

"Many senders, trusting to the notoriety which they attribute to their correspondents, omit all indication of their residence, occasioning thereby serious injury to their own interests as well as embarrassment to the telegraph department.

"However well known a person may be, it will rarely be sufficient to insure delivery that his name only is given in the address. Should the name become altered in transmission, or be borne by other persons in the same locality, information respecting residence is then indispensable. From neglect of this natural precaution a large number of despatches only reach their destination after a long delay, and when they have become useless. Inquiries also often prove fruitless, and it may happen that the despatch intended for one merchant is delivered to a competitor bearing the same name.

"These inconveniences have, on various occasions, attracted my notice; but they specially claim my attention now that a reduction in the tariff is causing a considerable increase in the number of despatches, and when it is especially necessary for orderly working to remove all causes of uncertainty and embarrassment. It is also, I consider, of importance that the

public should know that the administration cannot insure the delivery of despatches unless the residence of the addressee is given by number and street, and that it will have no right to complain if, in the absence of this information, its despatches do not reach their destination."

109. The original of the preceding letter is given as Appendix P.

110. *Inquiry into Complaints of Error, Delay, or other Faults in the Transmission of Messages.*—The following Table shows the nature and number of the complaints received during the year:—

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	Nature of Messages.		
	Service.	Private.	Total.
Error	49	106	155
Tardy delivery	61	177	238
Misdelivery	2	6	8
Non-delivery	78	216	294
Error and tardy delivery	4	3	7
TOTAL	194	508	702

111. Besides the above, 26 complaints of a trivial nature respecting error in charges, and not connected with the transmission of messages, were also received.

112. The disposal of the above 702 complaints was as follows:—

NATURE OF DISPOSAL.		Nature of Messages.		
		Service.	Private.	Total.
Complaints considered justifiable.	Refunds granted	24	226	250
	Entitled to refund, but refund not given, not having been asked for	108	55	163
	Not entitled to refund, as when delay complained of was caused by interruption; the message, nevertheless, reaching in less time than would have been occupied by the post	36	131	167
Complaints considered groundless.	As of non-delivery when the Department holds the addressee's receipt	24	63	87
Complaints not inquired into.	Not having been received within the prescribed limit of two months	2	33	35
	TOTAL	-	-	702

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Total amount refunded	1,544	4	–
Amount recovered by fine on the assistants and signallers to blame	1,209	13	9
Loss by refunds	334	6	3

113. A reference to last Report will show that the fines in that year were in excess of the refunds to the extent of 15·53 per cent.

114. The change in the system of fines referred to in paragraph 98 has led this year to he refunds exceeding the fines by 27·62 per cent.

115. No amount of loss could of course justify an unfair system of punishment; but it is well here to mention that, so far as the finance of the department is concerned, the amount of fines might be still further reduced without actual loss to the Government, as the recoveries on account of faults and objectionable departmental messages have aggregated *Rs.* 428. 13. during the year. (See paragraphs 122 and 126.)

116. The percentage of complaints of all natures and of refunds to the total number of messages and total amount of cash collections for this year and the year preceding are as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Percentage of complaints to messages sent during the year	0·234	0·287
Percentage of refunds to cash collections of the year	0·275	0·229

117. During the year the limit of two months, within which applications for refund on account of error, delay, &c. must be made, has been extended to three months.

118. In

118. In paragraph 103 of last Report, the departmental inconveniences resulting from the civil mode of reckoning time were mentioned, as well as the change in time reckoning which had been introduced to avoid them. But a further change, viz., the introduction of an arbitrary time, as the telegraph time for all India, was for many purposes felt to be necessary, and for this the time of the town of Madras was made choice of.

119. The reasons for this choice were, that as Madras is, as respects longitude, about equi-distant between Calcutta and Bombay, the adoption of its time involves the minimum of difference between telegraph and local times generally, and that as it has a government observatory, true time from it can more readily be obtained than from any other station in India.

120. Madras has the additional advantage of being a seat of government and the head quarters of a departmental division, and circle.

121. Circular No. 115 (Appendix V.) exhibits one example of the application of a general telegraph time, and gives a table of the differences between this time and local time for all the telegraph stations in India.

122. *Fault Branch.*—This branch was, as stated last year, established for purposes of departmental discipline alone, and the important part it plays in enforcing this may be inferred from the following statement of its work during the year:—

Number of messages traced which appeared from the maximum and minimum time interval reports at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to have been an excessive time on the line - - -	531
Number of delays in the above which were noticed by fine, warning or reprimand of persons in the offices where the delays occurred -	718
Number of errors in the above which were noticed - - -	33
Number of miscellaneous faults which were noticed - - -	27
Number of neglects or breaches of departmental circulars which were noticed - - - - - - - - - - - -	63
TOTAL - - -	1,372

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Amount of fines inflicted on assistants and signallers on account of the above - - - - - - - -	157	12	-
Of which was remitted on satisfactory explanation being afforded, and in consideration of the general good management of the persons fined - - - - - - -	20	7	-
Balance in favour of Government - - - - *Rs.*	137	5	-

123. *Service Message Examination.*—The object with which this branch was established is explained in paragraph 115 of last Report. The results of its operation during the year, and also in contrast with those for such months of the preceding year as the office was in operation, are as follows:—

MONTHS.	Number of Service Messages 1860-61.			Number of Service Messages 1861-62.		
	Sent.	Reported Objectionable.	Per-centage of Objectionable.	Sent.	Reported Objectionable.	Per-centage of Objectionable.
May - - - -	Not in operation.			4,071	45	1·105
June - - - -				2,960	25	0·844
July - - - -				2,789	25	0·896
August - - - -				2,906	31	1·066
September - - -				2,899	21	0·724
October - - -				2,925	17	0·581
November - - -				3,130	25	0·799
December - - -	3,277	60	1·831	2,885	31	1·074
January - - -	3,223	69	2·141	2,926	42	1·435
February - - -	3,039	57	1·875	2,789	36	1·291
March - - -	2,922	80	2·735	3,002	50	1·665
April - - - -	3,220	67	2·080	2,688	35	1·302
TOTAL - - -	15,681	333	2·124	35,970	383	1·065

124. The various grounds on which the above messages were considered objectionable are:—

1st. For being wordy.

2d. For not being of such urgency as to call for the use of the telegraph,—as when the message is not of an urgent nature and the postal time inconsiderable.

3d. For not being strictly on the public service,—as applications for leave, and replies to such.

4th. For "precedence" of transmission having been improperly claimed.

5th. For a "clear line" having been improperly or needlessly claimed.

125. The total of service messages considered objectionable under each of these heads for the year was as follows:—

1st. Wordy	10
2d. Not urgent	79
3d. Not strictly on the public service	291
4th. Precedence improperly claimed	—
5th. A "clear line" improperly or needlessly claimed	3
TOTAL	383

126. *Departmental Message Examination.*—The circumstances under which it was considered necessary to introduce this check on the messages sent by officers of the department on its business are mentioned in paragraphs 117 and 118 of last report. Materials for preparing a return of the number of such messages examined are not conveniently available for this Report, but the following statement will give some idea of the operations during the year of this branch of my office:—

CIRCLE.	Number of Bills.	Value of Bills.	Value of Objectionable Messages Retrenched.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	212	2,194 1 9	39 – –
Madras	121	1,599 8 –	8 – –
Bombay	156	1,175 15 –	15 8 –
East Coast	154	903 6 6	8 10 –
Central India	88	649 8 4	27 12 –
Indore	42	382 14 –	11 1 –
Punjab	102	1,883 3 –	116 10 –
Dacca	48	476 15 –	6 12 –
Pegu*	—	—	—
South East Coast†	—	—	—
Scinde	114	834 7 –	58 3 –
TOTAL	1,037	10,099 14 7	291 8 –

127. This check has not, however, been entirely successful, and I regret to report that the underhand practice of sending departmental messages under the name of "practice" messages without payment has been found to exist in the Bombay and Dacca Circles, and apparently with the knowledge of the superintendents of those Circles.

128. *Cash Checker's Branch.*—The objects with which this branch was established are mentioned in paragraph 125 of last Report. The establishment consists of seven clerks, at an aggregate monthly cost of 145 rupees.

129. In addition to ensuring that the actual amount collected at offices for the transmission of messages is duly and punctually paid into the various treasuries, the following sums have been recovered:—

OFFICE.	Amount Deficient.	For what Month.	When and how Recovered.	Explanations given by Assistant in charge.
	Rs. a. p.			
Rewah	8 9 –	March 1861	By Treasury receipt, 1st August 1861.	Error through clerical inadvertence.
Delhie	75 3 –	April „	Ditto, 5th Nov. 1861	Forgetfulness (explanation very unsatisfactory. Assistant since dismissed on other grounds).
Kedgeree	6 – –	Sept. „	By postage stamps, 6th February 1862.	Oversight in charging less than the proper rate.
Ditto	5 10 –	Dec. „	By Treasury receipt, 7th April 1862.	Omitted to charge double on Sunday.
Jubbulpore	23 4 –	Ditto	Ditto, 12 March 1862	Error occurred through entrusting a signaller with the cash account during temporary indisposition of the assistant.

130. The

* Telegraph service messages are permitted to be sent free in this Circle, on the ground that the business is so inconsiderable that the public are not likely to be inconvenienced by the occupation of the lines with departmental work.

† No bills received.

130. The number of letters of inquiry which it was found necessary to send from this branch during the year was 2,375, or at the rate of 17·21 per signal office open to the public, the number of which latter is 138.

131. It having been discovered that in certain telegraph offices the signallers had been in the habit of receiving fees for writing out in English the messages of native senders, the objectionable practice was prohibited by Circular 137, given in Appendix V.

132. During the year an exception was made to clause XX. of the rules of the department, which directs that "the name of the sender must be written on the face of every message," the exception being in favour of messages received from passing ships. Such messages are often sent ashore for transmission without signature, by passengers and others, in ignorance of departmental rules. Instructions regarding the special treatment to which such messages are in the interests of the addressee to be subjected, are given in circular 144, Appendix V.

133. The practice of abbreviating words while signalling, which was very common in signal offices, and was a fertile source of mistakes in messages, has also been prohibited: the order on this subject is given in Circular 145, Appendix V.

134. It is, however, most desirable that an authorised Code of abbreviations should be introduced into the department: the subject shall receive early attention.

SECTION V.—INSTRUMENTS.

135. The number of instruments necessary for the full service of the department was shown in paragraph 143 of last Report, to be 446.

136. It was also shown in paragraph 131 of the same report that of the two descriptions of instruments in use, viz., the original needle and the Morse instrument, the latter was alone suitable for use on the Indian lines.

137. It was further shown that the modification of the Morse instrument, devised by Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, had not given satisfaction, owing mainly to the inferior workmanship of the departmental workshop at Bangalore.

138. Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, to whom, during his absence in England, I had intimated our wants in instruments, sent out during the year a description of Morse instrument of recent invention, in the recording part of which every objection that had hitherto been felt to the existing plan of tape record was removed.

139. To explain the nature of the improvement, I must premise that the record of the original Morse instrument was obtained by embossing on the paper tape certain combinations of the two elementary Morse symbols, the dot and the bar, by which the letters of the alphabet are represented.

140. The printing executed after this method was most prejudicial to the sight, as the trifling differences in level, caused by the presence of the blunt rounded style on the paper tape were always most difficult to read, and demanded a special light.

141. The method had also this objection, that the force required to form the impressions was such that the feeble current received from the distant station could not be employed for the purpose, but a fresh current obtained from a strong local battery within the office, which was brought into action by the weak distant current, had to be made use of, and an additional piece of apparatus, termed the relay, required for bringing this local battery into action, became indispensable.

142. Added to this there was the objection noted in paragraphs 151 and 152 of last Report, that without great care in the adjustments the important function of automatic transmission might become seriously compromised.

143. Many attempts to remove the chief difficulty, viz., that experienced in reading the embossed symbols, had from time to time been made through the employment of capillary ink tubes and other means of coloured writing, but without practical success.

144. A Hungarian, named John, resolved the difficulty in October 1856, in a remarkably simple manner. He replaced the embossing point, which is carried on the end of the writing lever, by a thin metal wheel, whose lower edge, during the interval between the markings, dipped into a reservoir of ink, and whose upper edge was, when writing, brought into contact with the under side of the paper tape, and revolving with it, left an easily legible coloured trace.

145. There were these disadvantages, however, in the arrangement, that the writing lever was loaded with an undesirable addition to its weight, whereby its motions were rendered somewhat slower and less easy to excite; and that the writing was on the underside of the paper tape, and imperfections of action could not immediately be detected.

146. In August 1857 Messrs. Digney Brothers, of Paris, improved on this idea, and in their construction the writing wheel was fixed to the framing of the instrument instead of forming part of the writing lever. Below, and nearly in contact with the writing wheel,

was the turned-up claw of the writing lever, and between these, but just clear of contact with either, ran the paper tape on which the message was to be recorded.

147. Now this arrangement is theoretically and practically perfect, and so far as a legible record is concerned, leaves nothing to be desired, and as the force required for slightly deflecting from a straight line, a thin ribbon of paper under no appreciable tension is theoretically almost infinitely small, so in practice it is found that the presence or absence of the tape has no appreciable influence on the force of current required to work the instrument.

148. Thus by this simple change every objection to the existing Morse instrument was at once removed. No difficulty of reading remained, however unfavourable the light; the power required was trifling, and the necessity of a relay, at least on all short circuits, consequently ceased; and as no difficulty existed in the adjustments, so no waste of time was involved in making them, nor compromise to automatic working risked, even when the adjustments were not very skilfully made.

149. These instruments were in 1861, after a two years' trial, introduced into the offices of the French Government Telegraph, and they were selected by Sir W. O'Shaughnessy as the kind best fitted for the purposes of this department.

150. During the last quarter of the year 1861, 120 of these instruments were received, of which by far the larger number arrived more or less damaged in transit. Fortunately the damages were rarely of a serious nature, being chiefly limited to the breakage or distortion of the paper tape reel and its support; and these were promptly remedied in the departmental workshop.

151. It deserves notice that such of the instruments as appeared to have been repacked in London were, as a rule, all received in a damaged state, whereas those that appeared to have been forwarded from London in the original French package arrived uninjured.

152. These instruments were distributed to the various offices as fast as their repairs could be effected—attention being principally directed to the completion with instruments of the main lines of communication, viz., those from Calcutta through Agra to Bombay, from Bombay to Madras, and from Calcutta through Patna and Benares to Bellary. The Siemens' instruments, thereby displaced, were brought to Calcutta, and after repair, distributed to the Punjab, Dacca, and Pegu circles.

153. The number of Morse instruments, of serviceable construction, in use and in store at the beginning and ending of the year, was as follows:—

	1st May 1861.	30th April 1862.
Of Siemens' and Halske's construction	190	190
Of the Bangalore modification of the above	8	8
Of my construction	-	4
Of Digney's construction	-	*80
TOTAL	198	282

154. The very small addition made during the year to the above number by instruments of my pattern, arose from the heavy demands on the workshop for the repair of the instruments of Digney's pattern, which, as stated in paragraph 150, had been received from England in an injured state, as well as from the repairs to the Siemens' and Halske's instruments, which a four years' constant use had rendered so requisite, and which the receipt of Digney's instruments had permitted to be withdrawn for that purpose. The opportunity of these repairs was taken for effecting the reduction in size and form, and making the alterations in the connexions referred to in paragraph 134 of the last Report, and paragraphs 155 and 156 below.

155. *Siemens' and Halske's Morse Instrument.*—The construction of these instruments is, in every point of view, admirable, their strength being such that they run little risk of injury during transport, or from careless treatment in offices; but their bulk and weight are serious drawbacks, as all repairs of any consequence are necessarily made in Calcutta, and the cost of carriage for this purpose is, in many cases, a heavy item. The change in arrangement, which I introduced into these instruments, and which permits the portion most likely to require repair, viz., that by which the messages are recorded, being removed without detriment to the efficiency of the instrument for working by sound, and which was mentioned in paragraph 134 of last Report, will reduce the inconveniences in question, should the tape record be at any time hereafter had recourse to. Subsequently, by an alteration in the disposition of the various parts, the area covered by this instrument was reduced from 27¾ inches by 16½ inches to 18 inches by 15 inches, a reduction which has materially remedied the inconveniences felt from the weight and bulk of the original instrument,

instrument, and below which it does not appear possible to reduce it, provided the power of record is retained.

156. The instrument had the further disadvantage of working with a different battery current, depending on whether station or translation (*i. e.*, automatic) work was in hand. This defect is being remedied as opportunity offers. The nature of the change and the inconveniences it removes are explained in Circular No. 143, Appendix V.

157. The instrument has, however, this great advantage, that its various component parts can be removed and exchanged when out of order, thus in many cases rendering it unnecessary to send any other than the injured portion to Calcutta for repair.

158. *Digney's Morse Instrument.*—With the power of giving an irreproachable ink record of its work without any of the drawbacks that this power had previously entailed, and with the advantages over Siemens' instrument of less weight and bulk, this instrument has several disadvantages. Its workmanship is too delicate for the rough work of our offices. Its several component parts cannot be removed from the instrument board for repair or exchange, and in consequence, when the clock-work of the recording portion requires cleaning or repair, that portion cannot be removed, so as to leave the instrument the power, as in Siemens', of working as a sounder. Certain of the working portions are also unprotected from dust, and repair will consequently be much more frequently necessary to these than to the like parts in Siemens' instrument, which are protected by a glass case.

159. The construction of the manipulating key of these instruments is not satisfactory, affording neither freedom of action nor durability; and it has been found necessary to exchange those attached to the instruments in the Calcutta office after only 10 months' service.

160. The manipulating keys by which the above are replaced are of my own design, and there is no doubt, from the experience already had, that they will prove both more satisfactory in action, and more durable than any other kind which has hitherto been tried.

161. The relay of Digney's pattern of instrument is much inferior both in the permanence and facility of its adjustments to the same portions in the later specimens of Siemens' pattern of instrument, and is constantly requiring readjustment.

162. There is also a great tendency in Digney's relays to become magnetized, from which Siemens' relays of the polarized construction are free, and it is doubtless from changes in the amount of this effect, which increases probably during continuous signalling, and gradually decreases during any cessation of work, that the frequent adjustments mentioned in last paragraph become necessary. Another defect of this relay is the manner in which the current is conducted from the wire of the one coil to that of the other coil; this is not by soldering together the ends of the wires, but by trusting to the contact between the brass bobbins of the coils and the iron cores on which they fit, a contact of too imperfect a character to be relied on.

163. *My construction of Morse Instrument.*—This instrument possesses every advantage whether of the Siemens' or Digney's pattern of instrument, without the defects which I have imputed to these. The tape record, which, under the present system of working, is superfluous, is dispensed with, a change which has permitted of a considerable reduction of cost and size. It is more portable than either of the instruments mentioned, measuring 18 inches in length by 12 inches in breadth, dimensions which in future specimens will be still further reduced by the removal of the key to the operating table, as in the case of Digney's instrument; and by discarding the galvanoscope, which I have superseded by a small needle placed over the relay coils, whereby the resistance to current of these coils, so prejudicial in uninsulated lines, is entirely got rid of. No change has been found necessary in any part of the instrument, whether in its proportions or in the strength of its various parts since it was first designed in 1860.

164. In this instrument the relays are of Siemens' polarized construction, with a trifling modification in form and size, suggested by myself, and the arrangement of currents adopted is that referred to in paragraph 156. The manipulating key is of the kind mentioned in paragraph 160, and I have no hesitation in asserting that this combination of instrument is the best that, so far as our existing experience goes, can be used in India, and that it is not surpassed by any combination at present elsewhere in use.

165. A great improvent in instruments of this class would, I think, result from the substitution of permanent for temporary magnents, as has been done in many forms of the relay. Experiments are in hand on this point.

166. As respects the cost of these instruments, the sounding portion, which is alone made in our workshops, costs, with the instrument board and the various connections, manipulating key, &c., 35 rupees. The relay being of Messrs. Siemens' and Halske's construction, and which is obtained from that firm, costs 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, or delivered per Peninsular and Oriental Company, at Calcutta, 90 rupees, making the total cost of the instrument 125 rupees, which can be reduced to 105 rupees if the relays are

brought out by screw steamer round the Cape, as in the case of the Digney instruments. In contrast with this, the cost of Siemens' instrument is 36 *l.* 10 *s.* 4½ *d.*, or *Rs.* 365. 3., and that of Digney's instrument about 185 rupees, in each case delivered in Calcutta; but an additional expenditure in repair of about 10 rupees each was incurred on these last ere they could be issued to offices (*see* paragraph 150 on this point).

167. I was desirous, if possible, to have these instruments made in England, but the inquiries made of one firm there have shown that the cost would be 19 *l.* each, which, with freight and charges added, would have brought up the cost to 220 rupees, landed in Calcutta.

168. The cost of my pattern would, of course, have been much larger had the power of recording its work been retained.

169. *Time Balls.*—On the 3d April, the machinery for hoisting the time ball in Calcutta ceased to work. On examination, it was found that the wooden case in which the piston, which guides and moderates the fall of the ball, works, was decayed, and it became necessary to renew the whole of the woodwork connected with it. Opportunity was, at the same time, taken to refit the discharge apparatus.

170. The repairs, which were commenced on the 3d April, had not been completed at the close of the year under review.

171. During the 337 days, between the 1st May 1861 and the 3d April 1862, when the ball ceased to be dropped, but one failure occurred, viz., on the 23d November, when it fell 10 seconds before the proper time; it is presumed, from some carelessness at the Time Ball Tower.

172. At Madras, the dropping of the time ball was exhibited on 277 days during the year, and failed on 18 occasions.

173. At Bombay, the time ball has been dropped daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, without a single failure.

SECTION VI.—STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

STORES.

174. The approximate quantity and value of stores sent from England during the year is given in Appendix Q.

175. The proportion of those expended during the year and remaining in store at its termination cannot at present be ascertained, in consequence of the absence of Returns from the Southern Division.

176. The chief feature of the year under this head has been the large number of Hamilton's iron standards, and of the Brooke pattern of insulator, which have been received from England.

177. The standards have been extensively brought into use; but it had not been found possible, up to the close of the year, to make any use of the insulators, the caps and brackets necessary for fixing them to the standards not having been received.

WORKSHOPS.

178. At the commencement of the year there were departmental workshops, both at Calcutta and Bangalore; but the expenditure at the latter, about 1,000 rupees a month, being considered excessive, and the out-turn of work insignificant in quantity, and inferior in quality, it was abolished on the 31st October, since which date the Calcutta workshop has sufficed for meeting the demands of the entire department.

179. No better position than Calcutta could have been chosen for the departmental workshop. At the seat of Government and head quarters of the department it possesses a more perfect and regular system of communication with Europe through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, of the French Company, and of the Cape line of steamers, and of the numerous first-class sailing ships, than any other port in India. Through the local steam companies it has also the command of the coasts of Arracan as far as Rangoon, and of the East Coast of India as far as Madras, besides being able to distribute stores throughout the northern portion of India, through the agency of the various railways and large rivers, at a very moderate cost; a power which the completion of the various systems of railway will extend to all parts of India.

180. It has further, both in respect of skilled labours and workshop materials, the command of the best supplied market in the world out of Europe or America.

181. The inconveniences under which the workshop has laboured, and which were detailed

tailed in paragraph 170 of last Report, will shortly be removed by the transfer of the Iron Bridge premises to this department.

182. The work turned out during the year has been—

Made.

Morse Intruments on my pattern	4
Tops of Hamilton's Posts	1,970

Repaired.

Siemens' Morse Instruments	48
Digney's ditto	56
Bangalore pattern	8
Galvanoscopes	115

Besides a large amount of miscellaneous work, which it would serve no useful purpose to detail.

183. In paragraph 171 of last Report, I mentioned the disadvantages we were under from the want of workshop accommodation for the purposes of experiments which are much required on the strength and conductivity of the iron wire we so largely use, and on the conductivity of the copper wire which plays so important a part in our signalling instruments. An example of the inconveniences that may be caused by the use of inferior copper wire has been given in paragraph 156 of last Report, and the importance of attention to the quality of the copper wire made use of will be understood from the fact that the conductivity of the commercial copper wire supplied for the manufacture of the Atlantic cable, which was stated by the different manufacturers to be remarkably pure, and to which no mechanical objection could be urged, was found by Professor W. Thomson* to vary with the limits of 100 and 54·9, the conductivity of some other specimens of copper of mechanically good quality having been found to range so low as 34·1.

184. The good conductivity of the iron wire so largely employed in the construction of our lines is of even greater importance than that of the copper wire used in the instruments. No comparative experiments appear to have been anywhere made on this important subject, nor, considering the greater relative impurity of iron over copper, is there ground for expecting that such large differences in conductivity as have been found to exist in mechanically good copper wire will be found in iron wire; but there can be no doubt that attention to this point will well repay the department in the saving of first cost, and of after charges for conveyance, by the selection of wire which affords the required conductivity with the least of weight of metal.

185. In this view I included a set of apparatus proper for inquiries on this subject in my indent on the Home Government dated the 3d April 1862.

186. The strength of the line wire the department uses is in no respect less important than its electrical conductivity. The number of supports per mile, that is say, the number of points in each mile at which the wire is brought into connexion more or less imperfect with the earth, and, therefore, the amount of current loss, and corresponding waste of battery materials and difficulty of signalling, as also the relative freedom from interruption by breakage, are all largely dependent on this quality.

187. The heavy expense and disappointment attending the employment of subaqueous cables for river crossings, which in the larger rivers have, as a rule, to be replaced annually, render it also most desirable to replace these, as far as may be possible, by air-spans; but the strains in such cases are often so extreme as to preclude the use of any but the most tenacious materials, and as the height of the masts employed must be arranged in anticipation for material of a certain assumed tenacity, and as, in order to reduce the cost of these expensive constructions, the highest known standard of tenacity must be assumed, it is clear of how great importance it is to have the means of testing the material which it is proposed to employ, as well as of checking the quality of the supply sent out.

188. Apparatus for applying the tenacity test will be prepared as soon as the workshop is transferred to the new premises at Alipore.

189. It is desirable that in all future indents for wire the required conductivity should be mentioned, and not the gauge, as has hitherto been the custom, and that a minor limit to the tenacity should also be laid down.

190. For the former of these I am scarce prepared to offer any recommendation, as no experiments have, so far as I can learn, been published on this very important subject. But, from calculation, I would presume that wire of fair commercial quality, such as is generally

* See "London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine" for June 1858, page 473.

generally used on the Government lines in India, viz., No. 1, having a diameter of three-tenths of an inch, may be considered of good quality, electrically, if the resistance per mile which it opposes to the passage of a current does not exceed $5\frac{2}{3}$ of Siemens' mercury units. I have made choice of Siemens' units for the expression of the resistance (the inverse of conductivity) because that unit was adopted by the Home Government for the expression of the resistances in the Submarine Cable Inquiry of 1861.

191. On the receipt of the apparatus for which I have indented, I shall be in a position to fix on a fair standard of conductivity to be insisted on in all supplies of line wire that may thereafter be sent out.

192. The limit of tenacity I would be disposed to lay down is such that the wire used for line purposes should not break under a less strain than that due to 24,000 feet of its own length, a limit which does not exceed what may reasonably be expected from English iron of fair commercial quality drawn, or rather rolled to No. 1 size, and that in the Nos. 8 and 12 steel wire used in air-spans the breaking weight should not be less than that due to 55,000 and 60,000 feet of their own lengths respectively. These numbers are equivalent to 35·7, 81·8, and 99·3 tons per square inch, strengths in no way extraordinary for wires rolled as in the case of No. 1 iron wire, or drawn down, as in the case of the steel wire, to the sizes mentioned.

193. The conditions of conductivity and tenacity above laid down would suffice, were each coil of line wire uniform in strength throughout its entire length, but this unfortunately is not the case. Wire of No. 1 size is received in coils weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and measuring one-fourth of a mile in length, each composed of four separate pieces welded end to end. The process of welding materially reduces the diameter and strength of the wire at the junction, and it is at these weakened points that the fractures caused by the contraction of the wire during cold weather always occur.

194. It is, therefore, most desirable that all welds should be avoided, and that the wire should be delivered in the greatest lengths it is possible to manufacture without welds and without material enhancement in the cost. The coils of No. 1 wire, as usually sent out, are, as stated, one-fifth of a mile in lengths, and weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each, but there does not appear to me any reason why a mass of iron of this weight should not be rolled into a continuous length of one quarter of a mile.

195. It would suffice, however, were the coils of wire to be one-fifth of a mile in length, instead of one-fourth, for there would then be only five joints per mile, instead of 16, as at present. The weight of this reduced length, viz., 2 cwt., or $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, would be more suitable for camel-carriage than that of the present coils, which weigh only seven seers short of seven maunds.

196. I feel, therefore, disposed for the present to recommend that in future indents for No. 1 wire it should be required to be delivered in coils one-fifth of a mile in length, free of weld or other joint; that its ultimate tenacity should be such as not to break under a less strain than that due to 24,000 feet of its own length; and that its resistance to current per mile should not exceed $5\frac{2}{3}$ of Siemens' units. The experiments which will be made will probably, however, show that some alteration in the last number is necessary.

197. *Ingot Joints.*—Hitherto zinc has been used for these, the quantity necessary for each being 1 lb. 2 oz., or at the rate of 18 lbs. per mile of line wire.

198. As mentioned in paragraph 25, such massive joints offer great temptation to theft. I have lately experimented on alloys, which, while not materially exceeding zinc in cost, will so much exceed it in strength as to permit of the joint being made with a quantity of metal too small to offer any inducement for cutting the wire for the sake of the metal composing the joints. The absence of suitable workshop accommodation has much interfered with these and other experiments.

SECTION VII.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

199. The strength of the establishment at the beginning and end of the year was, exclusive of office servants and others drawing less than 10 rupees per mensem, as follows:—

GRADE.	Strength on the 30th April 1861.	Strength on the 30th April 1862.
Director General	1	1
Directors of Divisions	3	3
Superintendents	10	15
Assistant Superintendents	6	10
First Inspectors	80	20
Second ditto		24
Third ditto		19
Fourth ditto		18
Assistants in charge of offices and signallers	548	534
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto (Native)		92
Probationers	128	72
Ditto (Native)		10
Line Artificers	118	44
Mounted Artificers, Patrols, Mistrees, Muccadums, Jemadars, Lascars, and other line establishments	99	157
Compiler of Telegraph Accounts (late Assistant Auditor)	1	1
Head Clerks and Accountants	12	13
Clerks, Assistant Accountants, Record-keepers, Cash-keepers, Writers, Sircars, &c.	153	143
Storekeepers	8	2
Superintendent of Printing Office, Compositors, Pressmen, Lithographers	18	16
Workshop Artificers	8	—
TOTAL	1,193	1,194

200. The grounds of the various changes involved in the scheme of reorganization are detailed in the copy of my letter to Government, No. 1263, of the 20th August 1861, given as Appendix R.

201. Its principal features are, in brief, as follows:—

1st.—A general increase was made to the pay of the higher ranks of the department.

2nd.—The proportions of the various grades of signallers and the pay assigned to each were for the first time laid down.

3rd.—The same was done in respect of the various office-servants; but from the want of fuller details on local peculiarities, and the exceptions they necessitate, this was done provisionally merely, and will require revision.

4th.—A large number of idlers, under the designation of horse patrols, line guards, &c., were struck off the departmental list; and in their stead it was arranged that a native mounted artificer should be stationed at every office, under the orders of the assistant in charge, whose duty it would be to ride out on the occurrence of an interruption, and take steps to remedy it. This addition to the establishment is yet far from complete; time is required to obtain select men.

5th.—An increase from 10 to 15 was made in the number of superintendents. A new grade, viz., that of Assistant Superintendent, was created for the special purpose of permitting that a chief officer of the circle, whether the superintendent or his assistant, should at all times be occupied in the very important duty of inspecting and controlling the working of the lines and offices—the proportion of the year that each should be so employed being four months in the case of the superintendents, and eight months in that of the assistant superintendents—an arrangement which insures a continuous circle inspection, without entailing, as had hitherto been the case, heavy arrears of office-work on the superintendent who might have attempted to acquaint himself with the condition of his circle. The necessity of such constant inspection is indisputable, and how much it may advantage the credit of the department and promote the interest of the public may be judged from the marked improvement which has taken place in the working of the East Coast Circle since Mr. Bailey took charge, and which is attributable to the extensive inspections which that officer made of his lines, as mentioned in paragraph 187 of last Report.

202. The above changes were introduced during a year of great financial difficulty, when therefore, had increases to the gross expenditure on establishments been considered desirable, they could not have been proposed. My object was, therefore, to make the best use in my power of the pecuniary means at my disposal; and although a general increase was made in the salaries of the higher grades, and the number of persons in these grades was also increased, as well as numerous increases to the pay of signallers, this was effected with an immediate incidental saving of *Rs.* 3,756. 5. 6. per month—a saving which, as the various grades are brought up to the intended strength, will become reduced to *Rs.* 2,906. 5. 6. monthly.

203. *Signallers.*—A marked improvement has taken place in the conduct of this class

since last Report; and the newly-created grade of Assistant Superintendent will prove a powerful auxiliary in weeding out the remaining bad characters. Dismissals, and resignations to avoid dismissal, are already much less frequent than formerly.

204. The Register of Characters mentioned in paragraph 176 of last Report doubtless exercises a powerful influence over the conduct of the signallers. The promotions on the reorganization have in many instances led to inquiries from those passed over; and the replies, giving the reasons for withholding promotion, must have made it extensively known to the signallers how large an influence character, as recorded on their character sheets, would for the future have on their prospects in the department.

205. Much discontent, tending doubtless to reckless conduct, has been removed by controlling the power previously exercised by superintendents and others of inflicting on signallers fines that were, frequently, disproportionately heavy, both as regards the nature of the offence and the salary drawn by the person fined. Rules limiting the amount of fine, and restricting the power of fining to certain grades in the department, are given in Circular 119, Appendix V.

206. The allowance to persons of the department serving in the Province of Pegu, referred to in paragraph 180 of last Report, was, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of the present Report (under the head "History"), sanctioned in June 1861; the result has been satisfactory.

207. *Training of Signallers.*—The number of signallers trained in the department during the year, and the number so trained who remained in the department at the end of the year, is as follows:—

	Remaining under training at the end of 1860-61.	Admitted for training during the year.	Total.	Deduct: Sent out to Offices.	Absconded.	Dismissed.	Died.	Total.	Remaining under training at end of year.
Barrackpore School	18	58	76	37	3	10	–	50	26
Meerut „	46	–	46	33	4	8	1	46	–
Madras „	20	42	62	60	1	1	–	62	–
Bombay „	4	–	4	3	–	1	–	4	–
In Offices	5	30	35	–	–	–	–	35	–

208. *Casualties.*—The number of deaths, resignations, dismissals, and desertions in each grade during the year is as follows:—

GRADES.	Casualties, 1861-62. Resignation.	Desertion.	Death.	Services dispensed with.	Dismissal.	Total.
Director General	1	–	–	–	–	1
Directors	–	–	–	–	–	–
Superintendents	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Superintendents	–	–	2	–	–	2
Inspectors	2	1	4	–	1	8
Morse Assistants	1	–	–	–	–	1
Assistants in Charge	2	–	–	–	1	3
Signallers	32	2	6	1	35	76
Probationers	–	–	1	–	28	29
European Artificers	4	–	1	1	25	31
Native Artificers	–	–	–	–	2	2
Mounted Patrols	–	–	1	–	4	5
Jemadars	–	–	–	–	2	2
Accountants	5	–	–	–	3	8
Assistant Accountants	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clerks	8	–	2	4	16	30
TOTAL	55	3	17	6	118	199

READMISSIONS.

READMISSIONS.

209. The number of readmissions during the year was as follows:—

Inspectors	1
Signallers	6
Total	7

SERVICES OF OFFICERS.

210. It has been usual, in the Annual Reports of this department, to mention the names of such officers in it as had rendered marked good services. Such mention will here be confined to officers in the grade of superintendents, or who were officiating in that grade, and this in the order of their departmental seniority.

211. Messrs. Bailey, O'Donnell, Galbraith, Wickham, Teale, M. K. Man, H. J. Walton, and Lieutenant Mallock, who were favourably mentioned in last Report, continue to justify the good opinion there given of them.

212. Mr. H. Man, in charge of the Scinde Circle, has not afforded me much opportunity for forming a judgment on the manner in which he has managed his circle, his reports being meagre, and scarcely, I fear, doing himself full justice, and his circle not being on any of the main lines of traffic is thus removed from observation. If, however, a conclusion may be drawn from the Interruption Reports, it will be seen, that in the very important item of keeping his lines free from interruption, the Scinde Circle stands second on the list, a result largely to his credit.

213. Messrs. Moberly, Bence, and Lane, during the four months they have held circle charge, have given me no grounds for regretting the recommendation which led to their promotion.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

214. *Introduction of the New System of Estimates, Budget, Audit, and Accounts.*—Under the system of financial arrangements for this department in force up to the commencement of the past official year, advances were obtained under monthly estimates, prepared by the Superintendents of Circles, which, after check by the Head of the Department, were submitted to the Supreme Government for sanction. This sanction, when obtained, was communicated to the local Governments concerned, on whose authority the necessary advances were placed at the disposal of superintendents from the various treasuries, in the proportions stated as required from each.

215. These advances were drawn upon by the superintendents as funds were required for the payment of bills, but were not available beyond the month for the expenses payable during which they had been obtained, all undrawn balances then lapsing.

216. The bills, after payment as above, were forwarded to the Head of the Department for audit, and after return to Superintendents of Circles were charged in the accounts current, and accompanied them to the Accountant General as vouchers.

217. A new system of accounts was introduced, on the 1st May 1861, simultaneously with the new Budget system.

218. The object of the new Budget system was to render the limitations on the expenditure of departments more stringent than previously, by the creation of a special department, termed the Audit Board, for restricting the expenditure of the year to the limit within which sanction had been obtained.

219. The principles which were to regulate the methods of accounts of the department were laid down in paragraphs 5 and 11 of the Budget and Audit Committee's Reports of 15th October 1860 and 22d February 1861. These were in general feature as follows: The audit of the bills and the examination of the accounts, which had been partly departmental and partly under the Civil Auditors of Governments and Provinces, were conducted by the Auditor General with the aid of a special assistant, who had also the like duties to perform in respect of the accounts of the Post Office. As, however, the specialities of this department necessitated some departmental supervision over expenditure which it was not to be expected could be efficiently checked by clerks devoid of departmental training, the establishment which had been employed under the head of the department in the audit of its accounts was continued for the purpose of conducting a preliminary audit, the head of that branch of the Director General's Office receiving the title of Compiler of Telegraph Accounts.

220. The theory, therefore, was the transfer of all departmental expenditure to independent control; but in reality no change was made except to transfer fixed charges, as of salary, from the Civil Auditors of Governments and Provinces to the Civil Auditor General of India;—the amount so transferred being very exactly one-eighth of the total expenditure of the department, the remaining seven-eighths in reality still remaining under departmental audit.

 221. Although

CHAP. IV. Electric Telegraph.

221. Although the arrears of accounts had during the previous official year been much reduced, viz., by *Rs.* 6,53,922. 5. 6., yet those which remained at the commencement of the year under report were sufficiently heavy to offer a serious obstacle to the introduction of the new system, which entailed heavy labour, from the many new forms and the numerous explanatory letters that became necessary.

222. Through the unremitting exertions of Mr. Lima, the head of the Account Branch of my office, it was found possible, simultaneously with the preliminary audit of current accounts on the new system, to reduce the arrear accounts during the year by 2,37,399 rupees.

223. It was found very shortly after the introduction of the new system of accounts that they required modification in some important points.

224. The method of obtaining funds for the payment of bills was, as before, by credits on treasuries, and, as before, the credits lapsed on the termination of the month for the expenditure of which they had been demanded; but there was this difference in the two cases, that whereas these credits under the old system provided for the payment of advances, those under the new system were for the payment of expenses actually incurred, whether as salary or as contingency; and the lapsing of letters of credit through uncontrollable delays in the submission of bills, whether owing to the great postal distance between Calcutta and the offices concerned, or other causes, led to extreme inconvenience to the persons the payment of whose salaries or actual expenditure was thus refused at treasuries.

225. To remedy this, it was therefore arranged that the currency of letters of credit should be available without limit of time in payment of the bills for which the credits had been issued.

226. It was also found necessary in the Pegu and Scinde Circles, owing to the long time occupied in postal communication in those provinces, to issue one letter of credit only for the entire of each circle, payment of the bills of offices in the interior being made from treasuries on the authorities of telegrams addressed by superintendents to the treasury offices, and on salary or other bills presented in duplicate by the payees—the countersignature of superintendents to the bills, elsewhere held to be indispensable to payment, being in these cases waived. This change was simply a return to the old method of obtaining funds.

227. These payments are adjusted by transfer receipts given to the treasuries in the interior by the headquarter treasury in exchange for the duplicate of the set of bills on which payment was made.

228. As the estimates of circles must be prepared from two to three months before the submission of bills, it very frequently occurs, owing to unavoidable changes in the strengths of the establishments of offices, that the amount estimated for as required at particular treasuries is less than what is subsequently found to be necessary to meet the bills payable from such treasuries.

229. In such cases great inconvenience was suffered, as, in some instances, treasury officers absolutely refused to pay any portion of such bills, even to the extent of the credit available; in the majority of cases, however, payment was made, but only to the extent provided for by the letters of credit. The result of this in the case of salary bills was, that some portion of an office establishment was paid in full, another portion in part, and the remainder not at all; the adjustment being made, at great expense of time and trouble, by the submission of fresh bills for these fractions of pay, or for the salaries which had not been paid, and by the issue of fresh letters of credit to meet them.

230. At some treasuries, when the credits were insufficient to meet the bills presented, these were nevertheless paid in full; the necessary credits being afterwards obtained, on the application of the treasury officers themselves, either direct or through the Heads of Circles—a course, in my opinion, that would have been greatly to the interest of the public service had it been followed by all treasury officers.

231. In the case of funds required for construction purposes, that is to say, as respects about one-third of the entire departmental expenditure, the new system was found wholly inapplicable, and it became so far necessary to continue the old system in use.

232. In my reply, No. 8539, of the 19th January 1861, to the request of the Civil Finance Committee for my opinion on the mode in which the accounts of the department should be audited and made up, I deprecated the introduction of any new system, believing that far more depends on the manner in which a system is worked than on the system itself; and urged that, while there appeared to me no obstacle to the improvement of the existing system where considered faulty, there were very great disadvantages in any change in a department such as this, spread over enormous geographical limits, and worked by persons with, as a rule, no knowledge of general accounts.

233. The results have justified my anticipations: the past year has been a year of confusion

fusion in accounts and of extreme labour to every one in the department at all connected with them.

234. Part of this is due to the change of system, and was so far unavoidable; but much is chargeable to the absence of detailed explanations and of the minor arrangements indispensable for the success of any new scheme.

235. Indeed, it was only by the freest use of the telegraph that the new system was prevented breaking down at once; and even up to the close of the year under report, there were points in the system on which some of the most intelligent of the superintendents were still in doubt.

236. As an example of what has been stated, the following is a memorandum of the revisions of accounts-current which have been made, or proposed, or considered necessary, chiefly owing to misapprehensions of the new system:—

Indore, Dacca, and Pegu.*—The cash accounts-current for the whole year were revised.

Central India.—Intimation lately sent to the superintendent that all his accounts are wrong, and require revision.

Punjab, Bombay, and Scinde.—A revision of the cash accounts-current has been proposed by the superintendents themselves.

Madras, East Coast, and South-east Coast.—The accounts are with the Auditor General, but will most probably require revision.

237. It would be here out of place to detail the various changes which the new system has introduced into the accounts generally; but as an example of these, I will take the case of the most important of these documents, viz. the cash account-current, and will explain wherein the differences between the two systems lie, and show to what extent the changes introduced have been improvements. The comparisons are, for convenience, exhibited in parallel columns:—

OLD ACCOUNT CURRENT.	NEW ACCOUNT CURRENT.
It was simpler than the new.	Examples of the difficulty experienced in comprehending this form are given in paragraph 236.
The charges adjusted in each month were shown in the accounts-current for that month without distinction of years, such not having on the old Budget system been necessary. An additional column would have removed all objections on this score.	It was indispensable, on account of the new Budget system, that the charges proper to each year should be kept distinct. To meet this, an additional column was introduced, for the purpose of exhibiting the arrear charges of previous years.
The disbursements were, prior to audit, entered in the account in the gross as "inefficient balance," and a statement annexed showed the portion of this balance for which bills had been submitted for audit and that for which bills had not been received from subordinates; when audited the bills were written off under "construction" and "working" in detail. The body of the account-current contained, therefore, full information of the details of all disbursements, but of course frequently in considerable arrear.	The disbursements prior to audit are entered in the body of the account in the gross as unadjusted disbursements, but to each account-current a paper is attached in which are exhibited the details of all bills which have been adjusted during the month—that is to say, the details of the amount by which the inefficient balance has by the audit of bills been reduced. The entire details of the expenditure are thus thrust out of the body of the account-current.
The pre-audit system, which I recommended for adoption to the Finance Committee, would have got rid entirely of inefficient balance, and would have much simplified the account-current.	I have no idea of the object with which this change has been made. The details of unaudited disbursements, if given in the body of the account for the month in which the payment was made, would be useful; as it is, these details must always be some months in arrear. Pre-audit will remove all these difficulties.

238. In my letter to the Civil Audit Committee, referred to in paragraph 232, while suggesting that the methods of account should rather be amended than changed, I made two

* The Dacca Accounts were twice revised, and a third revision has been proposed by the Superintendent.

two proposals—the first for the introduction of free audit, which I conceived might without inconvenience be extended to the entire department; the other of a means by which the numerous petty accounts-current between superintendents and those under them might be entirely got rid of.

239. The proposal for the audit of accounts before payment was not approved of by the Finance Commission, on the ground that, owing to the great distances of many of the offices from Calcutta, inconvenient delay might occur in the payment of salaries. Its conveniences, however, were so obvious and so great, especially in avoiding the confusion caused in circle accounts from the retrenchments in bills already paid, and the trouble of effecting recoveries, that the plan has been gradually introduced during the year into the Bengal and Punjab Circles with very great advantage, and with evidence that its further extension is practicable.

240. Objections to the introduction of the system into the Pegu and Dacca Circles, based on the great postal distances from Calcutta of many parts of those circles, have been raised by their superintendents; but I have no doubt whatever that arrangements may be made to meet these cases.

241. At any rate, the gain from the extension of pre-audit to the entire department will be so great as to be well worth an effort. Much labour will be thereby saved to superintendents, and much worry to all parties in the recovery of retrenched items, and the impossibility of obtaining payment until after audit of the bills will be a wholesome stimulus to the prompt rendering and auditing of bills; and so far as the pre-audit system may be extended, it will relieve the accounts-current of superintendents of all items of inefficient balance, and will render the memorandum giving the details of bills which is attached to the accounts-current, or any modification proper for exhibiting this information in the body of the account-current itself, unnecessary.

242. The system of letters of credit which was introduced with the new accounts is retained under the pre-audit system, but it is a source of much inconvenience, as mentioned in paragraph 229, and might, without prejudice to Budget requirements, be replaced by a mere monthly list of the amounts passed.

243. The abolition of the system of letters of credit would render the following documents unnecessary :—

1st.—The monthly estimates from the Superintendents of Circles to the Director General.

2nd.—The Director General's separate estimates from the several Circles forwarded to the Accountant General.

3rd.—The advice sent from the Director General's Office to Superintendents of the date on which applications for credits had been sent.

4th.—The issue of credits by the Accountant General to the several Treasuries from which funds are required.

5th.—The registry in the Accountant General's Office of the above issues.

6th.—The Treasury Officer's endorsement of the extent by which the credit had been drawn on, and the balance which remained undrawn and cancelled.

7th.—The Treasury Officer's register of the above.

8th.—The advices from Circle Superintendents to Treasury Officers of the particulars of bills countersigned by them for payment and of the balance to be cancelled.

244. Under the change suggested, treasury officers would receive advice from the Director General's Office, not of the estimated but of the actual cash demands that would be made on their treasuries; and the Accountant General's check over the progressive expenditure under the Budget would be based, not on the prospective estimates compiled in the Director General's Office from the Circles' estimates, but on the actual expenditure.

245. The vexations arising from these credits mentioned in paragraph 229, and the consequent necessity of issuing fresh credits, fresh advices, and so on throughout the series of documents already enumerated, would under the change be also avoided.

246. Under the pre-audit system, the submission of detailed bills in duplicate seems unnecessary. The duplicate is required as a voucher by treasury officers, but surely an ordinary receipt should serve the purpose just as well; and the saving both of labour and stationery produced by the substitution would be great.

247. The second of the propositions referred to in paragraph 238 as having been made to the Finance Committee was that each assistant, having contingent disbursements, should be furnished with a standing advance out of which to make all necessary cash payments. By such an arrangement the necessity of advances by the Head of the Circle to those so situated under him, and of the numerous accounts-current to which these advances gave rise, was avoided.

248. This

248. This proposal was approved, and a standing advance of 50 rupees was allowed to each head of a telegraph office and line inspector liable to contingent expenditure. The amounts being, however, in some cases, much in excess to the requirements of assistants, and in others in defect, a redistribution has become necessary. Superintendents of Circles have been called on to submit revised scales, and when the allowance has been readjusted to actual requirements, no objection will remain to the immediate extension of the pre-audit system, so far as the contingent disbursements are concerned, to every Circle of the department.

249. The system of permanent advances was merely intended to meet the case of contingent working charges; but its convenience proved so great that it was departmentally extended to that of construction also, the advance being permanent until the completion of the construction, when it is refunded to the nearest treasury. By this arrangement delays in the submission of accounts is prevented, the accounts are closed monthly, and no sums can at any time be held by sub-officers in excess of the amount of standing advance.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

250. The charges of the Department for the year were as follows :—

PARTICULARS.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.
ON WORKING ACCOUNT.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
For General Superintendence, being charges on account of the Director General and the Account, Complaint, Fault, Cash-checker and Service Message Examiners' Branches of his office	48,360 4 –	1,816 15 –	50,177 3 –
For General Store Branch, being charges on account of the Store Superintendent and his office establishment, and for supply of Stores to the department, but chiefly to the Bengal, Punjab, Pegu, Dacca and East Coast Circles - - - - -	14,844 – –	86,892 4 9	1,01,736 4 9
For the General Printing-office, being charges on account of the establishment, and for supply of forms, &c., to the department, and for cost of publication of the departmental Gazette, circulars and orders - - - - - - -	6,356 8 9	8,405 12 4	14,762 5 1
For Divisional and Circle Superintendence, and for all Signal offices (including about 35,000 rupees office rent, and about 7,000 rupees horse and travelling allowance) - - -	6,59,857 15 1	1,62,161 5 –	8,22,019 4 1
For Line charges, including annual repairs - - - -	2,25,259 11 8	2,01,607 5 2	4,26,867 – 10
TOTAL of Working Charges - - -	9,54,678 7 6	4,60,883 10 3	14,15,562 1 9
ON CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.			
General Store Branch, for supply of posts and materials, and for freight on imported stores, including also inland freight -	- - -	27,318 6 8	27,318 6 8
Construction of new lines - - - - - - - - -	- - -	54,566 3 2	54,566 3 2
Re-construction of old lines - - - - - - -	- - -	1,37,718 7 3	1,37,718 7 3
TOTAL of Construction Charges, - - -	- - -	2,19,603 1, 1	2,19,603 1, 1
GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	9,54,678 7 6	6,80,486 11 4	16,35,165 2 10

251. As respects the distribution of the charges, reliable information was not available from the Accountant General's office. It had, therefore, to be sought from the Superintendent of Circles; but up to the date of printing, the information could not be obtained either from the Scinde or Pegu Circles. The Statement as respects the distribution as well as the totals is, consequently, open to small corrections as respects these Circles.

252. In addition to the charges proper to the year, payments were made on account of previous years to the following extent :—

	Rs. *q.* *p.*
On Working Account - - - - - -	17,614 1 5¾
On Construction Account - - - - - -	9,173 15 –
Total - - - - *Rs.*	26,788 – 5¾

253. In order to render comparable the working expenditure on account of establishments for the year under report with that for the two years immediately preceding, some corrections are required to the statements of expenditure given in the reports of those years by the deduction of items of charges not common to all three years, or not properly chargeable to the working establishment expenses.

254. In the report for 1859-60, the item, Temporary Workshop Establishment, has been included with working charges, but excluded from those charges in the two following years. Again, Office Rents appear among the establishment charges of 1859-60 and of 1861-62, but are excluded from those for the intervening year.

255. Making the corrections required on account of these two items, the charges on account of working establishments for the three years stand as shown in the following Table :—

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Establishment expenses as exhibited in the Reports	10,57,452	8,81,005	9,54,678
DEDUCT,			
Temporary workshop establishments	12,126	—	—
Office rents	44,148		38,747
TOTAL *Rs.*	56,274		38,747
Actual expenses of working establishment	10,01,178	8,81,005	9,15,931

256. The working expenses of the year under the head Establishments are, therefore, 85,247 rupees less than those for the year 1859-60, and 34,926 rupees in excess of those for the year 1860-61.

257. This excess in expenditure over that for last year is due to a general increase in the pay of the higher grades of the department, as well as to increases of a less general nature to that of persons in the signalling grades consequent on the re-organization.

258. The absence of any information on the subject of the contingent charges of 1859-60 does not permit of the comparison being extended to this item.

REVENUE.

259. The collections on account of service and private messages during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Service	1,25,841	7	5
Private	5,48,582	12	1
Total *Rs.*	6,74,424	3	6

260. The above excludes all payments on account of the messages sent by the officers of the department on its business, as well as the Ceylon Government share of the collections on account of messages which in any part of their course have to enter the lines of that Government, the amount of the former being refunded on audited bills, and neither, therefore, exercising any real influence on the income of the department.

261. The statement of course includes the receipts by the Ceylon Government lines on account of the lines of this department.

262. A comparison of the above receipts with those of the previous year exhibits an increase of *Rs.* 6,359. 14., or 5·32 per cent., on account of service messages, and of *Rs.* 42,860. 13. 11., or 8·47 per cent., on account of private messages. The total increase being *Rs.* 49,220. 11. 11., or 7·87 per cent.

263. The proportions of the increase on account of private messages alone due to the several Circles are as follow :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		
Bengal	15,923	5	9	or per cent.	10·90
Bombay	1,661	—	2	„	1·11
Madras	2,554	12	3	„	3·66
Pegu	9,934	1	2	„	93·33
Central India	4,914	3	—	„	32·45
Dacca	3,805	8	3	„	95·79
East Coast	1,389	—	10	„	6·78
Scinde	79	13	6	„	0·61
South-East Coast	1,838	2	6	„	55·27
Collections due by Ceylon	6,870	13	11	„	57·29
Total *Rs.*	49,470	13	4	or per cent.	9·78

264. From

264. From this has to be deducted the decreases in the collections of the following Circles:—

	Rs.	a.	p.		
Punjab - - - - - - -	644	6	5	or per cent.	2·03
Indore - - - - - - -	5,965	9	–	„	24·64
Total - - - Rs.	6,609	15	5	or per cent.	1·30

265. The above results are exhibited in detail in Appendix S., which shows the working of the year under report, as contrasted with that of the preceding year.

266. The largest proportions of increases are those in the Dacca and Pegu Circles, and are, doubtless, due to the connexion of the latter province with India, by the laying of the submarine line between the Western Borongo and Ramree Islands, as mentioned in paragraph 14 of last Report.

267. The increase of 55·27 per cent. in the collections of the south-east coast line, and that of 57·29 per cent. on account of this Department in the offices of the Ceylon Government lines, are in part due to the opening of the line to Tuticorin, but chiefly to the number of messages sent by merchants residing in that neighbourhood, regarding the rates for cotton, contracts and freights for cotton, money demands for cotton, &c. &c.

268. The decrease in the collections of the Indore Circle may be ascribed to depression of the opium trade, as also perhaps to the increased duty on it.

269. It should be borne in mind, that although the river lines are almost exclusively employed on the business of the Marine Department, no portion of their cost, or of that of the establishment or boats employed in the service of those lines is borne by that Department, nor are the messages transmitted along those lines on account of that Department charged for, or credit taken for their value, in the departmental accounts.

270. From the statement given as Appendix T., it will be seen that whereas the working expenses of all natures for the year have been *Rs.* 14,15,562. 1. 9., the income from all sources has been *Rs.* 6,96,691. 1., or 49·216 per cent. of the expenditure.

271. As it was not found possible to distribute the charges on account of the messages sent by officers of the Department on its business, under the heads of Line and Office Contingencies, it became necessary in the above statement to retain as income the receipts from departmental messages, and in the disbursements the amount refunded by audited bills on account of these messages. Deducting these amounts, the working account will stand as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Working expense of the year - - - - - -	14,05,422	15	–
Receipts - - - - - - - - - -	6,86,551	14	4

These last being 48·85 per cent. of the working expenditure.

SECTION IX.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

272. THIS will be best illustrated by the circular instructions issued to the Department during the year, so far as they affect its general management. Copies of those, with such corrections as have been made on re-issue, and numbering 20, are given in Appendix V. Those excluded are 61 in number, and are such as were either of a temporary character, or on matters of audit and account; and which, being in no way peculiar to this Department, can throw no light whatever on the character of its administration.

LIST OF CIRCULARS.

No. of Circular.	SUBJECTS.	Illustrating Paragraph.
31	Classification of messages and precautions in respect of confidential messages	91
108	Prohibiting certain liberties being taken with signalling instruments.	
113	Arrangements whereby early reply may be given to complaints.	
115	Introducing Madras time as the telegraph time for all India	121
117	On the disuse of salt in batteries.	
118	Giving a table of electrical resistances, and explaining its applications.	
119	Limiting the amount of fines inflicted on signallers	205
120	Introducing new forms of reports of cash collections.	
121	Prescribing a vernacular notice of undelivered messages addressed to natives	104
126	On the fines to be inflicted on signallers, &c., for error or loss in messages	97
130	Precautions when signalling names, &c.	94
127	Prohibition to the translation by signallers of the messages of native senders	131
140	Correction of an error in the mode of charging for messages.	
143	Introducing a change in the arrangements of Siemens' Morse instruments	156
143½	Directing a copy of every newspaper or periodical, which contains unfavourable notices of the Department to be sent to the Director General, with explanation.	
144	Relaxation of the rule respecting the signatures to messages in respect of ships passing telegraph stations	132
146	Prohibiting abbreviations in signalling	133
147	Enjoining civility and courtesy in the official intercourse of the Department with the public.	
148	Introducing a form of printed letter to be used when returning messages for amendment.	
No. 1 (new series.)	Extending the period within which refunds will be made, and introducing the office date into messages free of charge	93

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

273. In paragraph 204 of last Report it was mentioned that, since the 1st January 1861, the departmental orders had been issued in a printed form.

274. As, however, it is never necessary to communicate such orders *immediately* to others than the persons affected by the orders or responsible for their execution, it is obviously sufficient, for the general information of the Department and record, if these orders are published periodically.

275. This view has accordingly been acted on since October 1861, from which date all orders susceptible of such treatment have been published in a tabular form at the close of each month.

276. The orders are besides at once communicated to the persons concerned by printed forms, corresponding with the six forms made use of for their monthly tabulation in the departmental orders. As an example of the abbreviation which becomes possible by thus tabulating orders, the entire of the orders issued to the Department during the last month of the official year are given as Appendix W.

(signed) *C. Douglas*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director General of Telegraphs.

APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT on the Administration of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX A.

From the Civil Finance Commission, to *C. H. Lushington*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 442; dated Fort William, 8 June 1861.

IN paragraphs 14 and 15 of our Report on the Budget of the Electric Telegraph Department, we adverted to the expense which is incurred in keeping up establishments at the intermediate offices for messages sent from one principal station to another (for example, from Calcutta to Bombay) through those intermediate offices.

2. We remarked that these establishments could be saved, and the intermediate offices be worked at a trifling expense, if they could be restricted to transmitting their own messages, while the principal offices were placed in direct communication with each other.

3. We thought that this direct communication might be helped by recourse to insulated lines.

4. Furthermore, we alluded to the facility which the Morse* instrument seems to afford for connecting the relay stations on a long line so as to send a message the whole distance without using the establishments at the relay stations.

5. On these professional matters we could only throw out suggestions without venturing to offer an opinion.

6. In the same spirit we could now solicit attention to an article in page 141 of the "Mechanic's Magazine" for March 1861, which seems to show that messages are now transmitted in Europe from one extremity to another of a long line of telegraph by means of mechanical appliances only (*i. e.* without human agency), at the intermediate or relay stations, and that this is effected on a principle somewhat similar to that which we conceived to be involved in Sir William O'Shaughnessy's description of the Morse instrument, as quoted in the margin of our 4th paragraph.

7. The article in the "Mechanic's Magazine," to which we have referred, describes how Colonel Shaffner, at a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, illustrated the electric circuits. In the second part of his subject Colonel Shaffner showed the process "of combining two or more electric circuits together so as to overcome distance and to avoid the re-transmission of despatches by the hand." The experiments were designed to show that by such a combination of short circuits direct communication might be maintained, for commercial purposes, between extremities of the long line of the North Atlantic Telegraph. It is stated that "the experiments were very successful and were highly appreciated by the large and distinguished auditory." In conclusion, Colonel Shaffner said,—"The respective circuits of the North Atlantic Telegraph will be within the bounds of known practicabilities, and we have no reason to expect other than the fullest success, and the attainment of a calculated celerity. There are no air lines or lines constructed on poles that work in circuits more than 500 miles. There is *no* retardation on such lines. The telegraph from London to St. Petersburgh is about 1,900 miles, and upon that range there are eight relay stations. From London to Odessa the telegraph is about 3,500 miles, and there are about 14 relay stations; from London to Constantinople it is about 3,200 miles, and there are about 12 relay stations. It is a common occurrence to work to the stations mentioned through the aid of mechanical contrivances. It is in this manner that telegraphic manipulations overcome long distances, and although the original electric spark will not leap with one bound from continent to continent, by the North Atlantic Telegraph the intelligence will pass between the hemispheres with a celerity commensurate with the wants of the age."

8. Colonel Shaffner, who thus shows that direct communication through long distances is practicable for ordinary uses, had previously for many years contended that a circuit of 2,000 miles cannot be practically employed with the known sciences for commercial telegraphy. His present views, therefore, appear to deserve attention, founded, as they are, on actual experiment, and bearing, as they do, on the means of economy in the Telegraph Department.

9. It is not merely for the financial saving that direct communication by telegraph is desirable between Calcutta or Madras and Bombay, and between other principal offices; the

* "The Morse instrument repeats automatically a message received from one station, and sends it on to the next with renewed electric power, thus sparing the labour and delay of repetition by signallers, and avoiding the errors which manual repetition often causes."

the gain in efficiency would also be great. The bulk of the messages consists, we apprehend, of those between Calcutta and Bombay, and a large staff of signallers is retained accordingly in Calcutta and at Bombay. Now the messages from these two offices converge on the intermediate offices, which, instead of each having as many signallers as the Bombay and the Calcutta offices, have fewer signallers. Under these circumstances, mistakes or delays in the intermediate offices are perhaps to be expected, and thus the public may estimate the working of the Department by any failures of the intermediate offices rather than by the efficiency of the Presidency offices, for the strength of a chain is that of its weakest part. Direct communication between Calcutta and Bombay, between Madras and Bombay, &c., would obviate this disadvantage.

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Temple*, President.
H. Sandeman, } Members.
R. H. Hollingbery, }

(No. 8150.)

FORWARDED to the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India for report. Original papers to be returned.

By Order,
(signed) *C. H. Lushington*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finl. Dept.

Fort William, Financial Department,
3 July 1861.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *W. Grey* Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, No. 3102 A, dated 4 March 1862.

REPLYING to the Civil Finance Commission's No. 442, of the 8th June, received under Financial Secretary's Docket 8150, of the 3d July, No. 1861, directing attention to an article in the "Mechanic's Magazine" for March 1861, and suggesting that the method of working Morse instruments recommended by Colonel Shaffner should be adopted in the Government telegraphs in this country.

2. Colonel Shaffner, though connected with telegraphs in America, and author of a book on the subject, comprising 150 pages of large octavo, is not considered, I believe, an authority on the subject of telegraphs, and any recommendation he might make would require other support than his name to recommend it to the attention of professional men.

3. It so happens, however, that the principle of automatic working has, since its invention in 1837, been in use wherever the Morse system has been introduced.

4. Colonel Shaffner could not have been ignorant of this fact, assuming him to have any practical acquaintance with the Morse system of telegraphs, or assuming him to be the author of the very meagre section of his volume on the telegraph which describes the Morse system, of which authorship, however, there may be doubts, as he has publicly acknowledged that the electrical portion of his volume, which is of very low order and very erroneous, was not written by himself.

5. The probabilities are that his lecture to the Geographical Society had no other object than to popularize a subject at the time exciting much interest in England, viz., the re-establishment of communication by telegraph between England and America.

6. The principle of automatic working which he refers to was introduced into India with the Morse system of telegraph instruments in 1857, and has since been generally practised.

7. It is a mistake to suppose, as is done in the 6th paragraph of the letter under reply, that the operation is independent of human agency. Although the signals are transmitted automatically this can only be done so long as the instrument is in good adjustment, and a signaller is indispensably necessary at the instrument to watch the adjustment of the portion chiefly concerned in the automatic transmission, viz., the relay.

8. In paragraph 7 it is stated that Colonel Shaffner "showed the process of combining two or more electrical circuits together so as to overcome distance and to avoid the re-transmission of despatches by the hand." The process is very simply explained and illustrated in the annexed* extract from Turnbull on the "Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," a work published in Philadelphia in 1853, but the arrangements are in practice much more complicated, as will be seen from the plate of connexions* of three stations working in W., one of

* It has not been considered necessary to give either the extract or the plate of connections.

of a set prepared by Messrs. Siemens in view to illustrate the use of their Morse instruments, and which accompanied those instruments to this country in 1857.

9. Colonel Shaffner is, in paragraph 7, quoted as saying:—"There are no air lines or lines constructed on poles that work in circuits more than perhaps 500 miles," or in other words, that the greatest distance through which effective signalling can be conducted is 250 miles (for the circuit includes the direct distance along the wire and the return of the current to its starting point, through the earth). On such a subject there is nothing absolute, the distance depending on the size of the conducting wire, on the nature of the insulation, on the state of the weather, on the sensibility of the instrument, and on the battery power used. In Europe, with good porcelain insulators, and No. 8 wire and 40 Daniell's Elements, a distance of 300 miles can be worked over in average weather, and 200 miles during the worst weather; whereas in India, with 60 Daniell's Elements and No. 1 wire used *uninsulated* although it offers only $\frac{1}{10}$ of the resistance to the current offered by No. 8 wire, we have in bad weather difficulty in working over distances of 120 miles, while in the present fine weather, with 20 Daniell's Elements, we can work over a distance of 400 miles, and a single Daniell's Element will suffice for transmission through a well insulated submarine line of 500 miles in length.

10. In paragraph 8, Colonel Shaffner is quoted as having "previously, for many years, contended that a circuit of 2,000 miles cannot be practically employed with the known sciences for commercial telegraphy." He here clearly refers to submarine lines; his meaning is, that telegraphic communication cannot practically be conducted through such lines between places 1,000 miles apart. This statement had in view, no doubt, the failure of the Atlantic cable. The causes of its failure are now known, and no doubt is entertained of the possibility of signalling at reasonable speed through a properly constructed cable of even 2,000 miles in length, although the "inductive" difficulties in such a cable would be sixteen times as great as those offered in Colonel Shaffner's limit, mentioned below. I notice this statement in view to show that the Civil Finance Commission have misapprehended its purport, and that it gives no foundation for the change of views they impute to Colonel Shaffner.

11. He has stated his belief that direct signalling, or signalling in a single circuit, was only practicable in the case of air lines through circuits of more than 500 miles, or to distances not exceeding 250 miles, and in the case of submarine lines through circuits of more than 1,000 miles or to distances not exceeding 500 miles. In neither case is there anysuch limit as has been already explained, but there is no reason for supposing that Colonel Shaffner at any time doubted the possibility of *indirect* automatic signalling over distances 10 or 12 times greater than the above, that is, through 10 or 12 separate circuits automatically connected.

12. Seeing from the examples given in the extract from Colonel Shaffner's lecture that automatic signalling is employed in Europe over distances of from 1,900 to 3,200 miles, it may perhaps be asked why the same is not always practised in India. The reply is, that unless a special wire connecting the distant places with each other is available the local business at the intermediate stations is sure constantly to interfere with direct automatic transmission.

13. As a rule, work between Calcutta and Bombay is carried on automatically through the following sections of the line, viz., Calcutta to Benares, Benares to Agra, Agra to Indore, Indore to Bombay. In the first-mentioned section, the five following separate circuits are automatically combined, viz., Calcutta to Burdwan, Burdwan to Raneegunge, Raneegunge to Burhee, Burhee to Dehree, Dehree to Benares. In the 2d section, the four following separate circuits are similarly combined, viz., Benares to Allahabad, Allahabad to Cawnpore, Cawnpore to Futtyghur, Futtyghur to Agra. In the 3d section, the four following separate circuits are combined, viz., Agra to Gwalior, Gwalior to Seepree, Seepree to Beora, Beora to Indore; and in the 4th section, the five following separate circuits are similarly combined, viz., Indore to Ackberpore, Ackberpore to Dhoolia, Dhoolia to Malliagaum, Malliagaum to Nassick, Nassick to Bombay. The sections through which automatic communication with Bombay is *occasionally* carried on are Calcutta to Agra, and Agra to Bombay, in each case through nine separate circuits automatically connected, and it will, at rare intervals, occur that the line is entirely disengaged, and that "through" automatic communication between Calcutta and Bombay is practicable. This happens owing to the work at all the intermediate offices having been cleared off, and each office as it becomes clear "joining over" as it is termed for automatic communication, as is always done when an office is clear. In the case just mentioned (the line to Bombay) there are eighteen separate circuits automatically connected, whereas in the instance of the longest line which Colonel Shaffner has quoted, viz., that from London to Odessa, there are but fourteen. Now the difficulty to automatic transmission is entirely independent of the distance separating stations, provided this is not too great for decided signals, and depends solely on the number of separate circuits, that is, of sets of instruments worked through; and assuming the stations to be 250 miles apart, which is Colonel Shaffner's limit, and which with adequate insulation would present no difficulty in India, the working effectively

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between Calcutta and Bombay would be equivalent to effective working over a distance of 4,500 miles. The distance from London to Odessa is about 2,200 miles,* and not 3,500 as stated by Colonel Shaffner, consequently the efficient automatic working of the eighteen local circuits between Calcutta and Bombay is equivalent to automatic working from London to a distance more than double of that to Odessa.

14. The power to work automatically through so many circuits as 18, rarely, however, continues perfect for any length of time. Some one or other of the relays is pretty sure to require adjustment from currents of terrestrial or atmospheric electricity of varying intensity passing along the lines, and the signallers at intermediate stations having, while through work is in progress, no work in their own offices, neglect to keep that close watch on the adjustment of the relay which is absolutely indispensable to successful automatic transmission, a single instance of which neglect at any one of the 18 intermediate offices of course puts a stop to through communication.

15. The impediments to direct automatic transmission, raising from intermediate traffic on the lines, would also seem to occur in Europe, although it is there usual to devote a special wire to exclusive direct communication between important places. This is the case in the German and Austrian Telegraph Confederation, distinct wires being devoted to the exclusive service of the traffic between the several countries included in the union; were it otherwise, what explanation could be given of the fact, as shown in the marginal extract, that the quickest message on record between London and Malta, a distance *vid* Italy of 1,400 miles, had occupied four hours in transit?†

16. Another impediment to automatic transmission in India has till very lately existed. I allude to the practice of tying up a certain spring fixed to the under-side of the recording lever of the Morse instrument, and whose sole purpose was to render automatic transmission a possibility. The important part played by this spring in automatic transmission does not appear to have been explained to the assistants trained at Gresham House, by whom a knowledge of the Morse instrument was introduced into India; and as the spring in question by acting as a damper to the sounding lever tended to render the operation of reading by sound less easy, the slight inconvenience which its presence caused was got rid of by tying it up, thereby preventing all motion in it, and, consequently, preventing automatic transmission through more than three or four stations except, at so slow a rate of signalling as to neutralise all benefit derivable from the automatic transmission.

17. There is, however, a difficulty in automatic transmission peculiar to the Indian Government lines. These lines offer the only example in the world of lines entirely devoid of insulation. During the rains the current with the largest batteries that can be employed frequently fails to produce decided indications on the relay of the next station. As a consequence, some of the beats at that station fail, and as such failed beats are omitted in the automatic transmission at the next station, and as additional beats are in each such onward transmission also left out, the result of automatic transmission through 18 successive instruments, as on the line hence to Bombay, would not merely be to render the message unintelligible, but in extreme cases the message would, during transmission, entirely disappear.

(signed) *C. Douglas*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department (Electric Telegraph), No. 3233; under date 30 June 1862.

‡ Copy forwarded to the Financial Department under Endorsement, No. 1753.

READ again resolution‡ of this Department, dated the 18th of July 1861, on communications from the Civil Finance Commission:—One, submitting copy of their Report on the Budget of the Electric Telegraph Department for 1861-62; the other, treating of certain alterations in the Electric Telegraph Department considered to be feasible.

Read the Reports of the Director General of Telegraphs in India on the above-mentioned communications, viz.:—

(A.)—No. 3012 (A), dated 4 March 1862, and (B.)—No. 206, dated 17 May.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council having considered the proposals of the Civil Finance Commission in regard to an alteration in the rates charged for telegraphic messages, and the information upon that subject contained in paragraphs 29 to 34 of Colonel Douglas's letter of the 17th May, is of opinion that it would not be advantageous to act upon the recommendation of the Civil Finance Commission.

The

* *Vide* the account of the Telegraph Soiree held at Manchester on the 7th of September 1861, in the "Mechanic's Magazine" for that month, page 176, column 3.

† Extract from the "Malta Times," 12 December 1861.—"On Thursday the 5th instant the Admiral received a telegram from the Lords of the Admiralty in four hours. This is the quickest message that has yet been received from England."

The Governor General in Council is also satisfied that the proposal to dispense with the use of the intermediate offices in transmitting messages between Calcutta and Bombay, and between Madras and Bombay, advocated by the Civil Finance Commission, is quite impracticable.

ORDERED, that copies of the letters marked (A) and (B) be forwarded with a copy of this Resolution to the Financial Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Civil Finance Commission and to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

APPENDIX B.

From *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 12 June 1861.

I AM desired to request that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce will favour the Governor General in Council with their general opinion as to the efficiency of the electric telegraph for commercial purposes, and that they will be good enough to furnish a statement of the total number of messages sent or received during a given period, say from a week to a month previous to this date, by any firms or establishments connected with the Chamber, showing what proportion of them were delivered with reasonable punctuality and correctness, and in what proportion any delay or error occurred so material as to detract from the commercial value of this means of communication.

2. His Excellency in Council desires me to add that, if the Chamber have any suggestions to offer for the improvement of the Telegraph Department, the Government will be glad to receive them.

(A similar letter was addressed to the Chambers of Commerce at Madras and Bombay).

From *H. Brooke*, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Bombay, 5 August 1861.

BY direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1176, dated 12th June 1861, requesting a statement of the total number of messages sent or received by the members of the Chamber through the electric telegraph during a given period, and desiring suggestions for the improvement of the establishment.

The Committee have circulated your letter to the members, and have received returns from 25 firms giving the following results:—

	Messages.
Received with reasonable punctuality and correctness	274
With important errors or delays	16
Unintelligible, or so delayed as to be rendered useless	8
Total received between 1st April and 31st May	298

Since the above period the delays have been very considerable on most of the lines, but more particularly on that between Bombay and Calcutta, where messages have not unfrequently taken six to eight days in transmission, and in several instances nine or ten days.

It appears to the Committee that, where the contents of the messages are of no value to others than the addressee, and where the construction of the message is simple and grammatical, there is but little ground for complaint; but it would seem that, where the temptations to divulge the contents of important messages were considerable, and had been systematically brought to bear on the *employés*, their integrity was found to give way.

The Committee feel it difficult to suggest to Government a remedy for this state of things; but as complaints of similar delinquencies are not frequent in England, they would venture to suggest that the establishment of a secret committee under the guidance of an experienced officer trained in England would probably have the effect of bringing to justice the real authors of these frauds. At the same time the Committee believe that an increased rate of salaries to the lower officials, with the prospect of rewards for exemplary conduct, would raise the general character of the establishment, and greatly promote its efficiency.

A copy of the return by the members is herewith forwarded for your information.

NUMBER of TELEGRAMS received by Indian Telegraphs during the two months from 1 April to 31 May by the following firms:

HOW DELIVERED.

Names of the Firms.	With reasonable punctuality and correctness.	With important errors or delays.	Unintelligible, or so delayed as to be rendered useless.
Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	27	3	1
„ William Nicol & Co.	29	None	None.
„ Robert Strong & Co.	11	„	„
„ Wallace & Co.	11	2	„
„ W. and A. Graham & Co.	16	None	3 useless from delay. 1 unintelligible.
„ A. H. Huschke & Co.	10	1	None.
„ Lyon, Brothers & Co.	6	1	„
„ Finlay, Scott & Co.	15	None	„
„ Lawrence & Co.	11	„	„
„ Leggatt & Co.	4	„	„
„ Killick, Nixon & Co.	2	„	„
„ S. Burstall & Co.	6	1	1
„ W. J. Morgan & Co.	5	None	1
„ Stearns, Hobart & Co.	11	8	1
„ Watson, Bogle & Co.	164	16	8
„ Alexander C. Brice & Co.	18	Since 15th May, the delays have been unusually great, probably caused by the monsoon.	
„ Grey & Co.	6	None	None.
„ Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	4	„	„
„ G. S. King & Co.	We receive but few messages, and so far as we recollect we have no great ground for complaint.		
„ Volkart, Brothers	33	Names several times misspelt.	None as far as we remember, but recently the delays have been great.
„ Mackindoe, Rogers & Co.	5	None	None.
„ Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	9	„	„
„ Robinson & Co.	35	All pretty correct.	
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	A great number; no record kept.	None	„
Commercial Bank of India	Of the period inquired about we would not complain, but since the 30th April the delays have been very frequent; one message from Calcutta of the other day took nine days to come across.		
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	-	Many; especially from Calcutta.	Three or four within last week.
Agra and United Service Bank	No return	None	None.

From *W. R. Arbuthnot*, Esq., Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Madras, 7, August 1861.

I HAVE the honour, on behalf of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th June, in which you apply to the Chamber for its opinion as to the general efficiency of the electric telegraph for commercial purposes, and you request that it will furnish a statement of the total number of messages sent or received during a given period, say from a week to a month previous to the date of your letter, by any firms or establishment connected with the Chamber showing what proportion of them was delivered with reasonable punctuality and correctness, and in what proportion any delay or error occurred so material as to detract from the commercial value of this means of communication. You further state, by desire of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, that if the Chamber have any suggestions to offer for the improvement of the Telegraph Department, the Government will be glad to receive them.

I regret that I have been unable to procure the statistics for which you apply, the mercantile firms at this place not having anticipated the inquiry that has been instituted, and having kept, therefore, no separate record of the messages received and despatched by them. In the hope, however, that the information may still be useful, I have requested the members of the Chamber to record day by day their experience of the working of the Department for the current month of August, which I hope to do myself the honour of forwarding to you early in September.

The opinion of the Madras Chamber upon the general efficiency of the electric telegraph for commercial purposes is on the whole favourable.

Messages are occasionally delivered in language more or less mutilated, and for the deciphering of which the context would of itself be insufficient without a pre-acquaintance on the part of the recipient with the subject matter. Errors, too, arising from evident inattention of the signallers, but which might be productive of serious consequences, such as the substitution of the word "hundred" for "thousand," "four" for "five," and *vice versâ*, sometimes

sometimes occur. Still, however, I have pleasure in repeating that upon the whole, as far as I have been able to ascertain the views of the Madras Chamber, the department has given satisfaction, and in this Presidency we have had no complaints of the messages being tampered with. Of the irregularities that do occur, I may confidently state that a large preponderance would be found in the messages transmitted from Calcutta and Bombay, while the southern and south-western lines have been comparatively free from them. I have also grounds for believing that the messages sent from hence to Calcutta would be considerably more numerous than they are were it not for a want of confidence which, to a certain extent, prevails in regard to the prompt receipt of the reply telegrams.

The frequent interruption of the North Coast and Calcutta Line has been felt to be one very serious drawback to its satisfactory working. On a late occasion the interruption extended over a period of a week, if not ten days, and this of necessity occasioned very great inconvenience.

Whatever may have been the causes in times past of such long-continued interruptions, it is hoped that a remedy, prompt and effectual, may be applied.

Believing that the expediency of telegraph stations being opened at every important commercial port along the coast has been fully recognised, the Chamber would take this occasion to bring to the notice of the Government that Cuddalore, the chief station of one of the most important collectorates in this presidency, and through which the telegraph wires are already carried, is still deprived of the advantage referred to.

There are two other practical suggestions with which I will conclude. They are as follows:—

1st. That the date and hour of despatch of a telegraphic message be included, if required, free of expense to the sender.

2dly. That in the case of messages delivered in an unintelligible shape, a refund be allowed, even though the repeating charge may not have been paid. The public at present has no redress unless the higher charge has been levied, and the tendency of this arrangement is to make the signallers careless in the case of ordinary messages.

From *H. W. J. Wood*, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated 14 August 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1168 of the 12th June, relative to the Telegraph Department, which has been circulated very generally among the commercial establishments of Calcutta; and I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to submit the following observations for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor General in Council:—

The Committee consider that the Electric Telegraph Service of India is deficient in the two great points which can alone render it valuable either to the Government or the commerce of the country—namely, despatch and accuracy in transmission. The Committee can only speak practically as regards the latter; and in support of their opinion they append, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the opinions of the most of the leading merchants of Calcutta upon this subject. It is not easy to understand why the working of this service should not have improved during the six or seven years which have passed since it was first opened to the public; but, with some exceptions, the Committee, from everyday experience, believe such to be the case. They are well aware that the superior officers in charge of the service are men of ability, and zealous for its efficient execution; but in consequence of what the Committee believe to be the cause of the present unsatisfactory working of the system, namely, defective construction and bad organization, the exertions of these gentlemen are neutralized, and but of little value to the public. The Committee are of opinion that, if the construction of the line had been entrusted to persons thoroughly conversant with the European system, and not to men who, as far as this particular system was concerned, were mere theorists, the chief defects now evident would have been avoided. Can it be expected that the telegraphic communication for all India can be maintained with anything like correctness or despatch when the means of transmission is limited to the use of a single wire? and when this wire is employed by Government for many hours, as it frequently is, private messages must necessarily be detained, and their correctness endangered by the delay.

As regard the gross errors which so frequently occur in the messages, the Committee believe they are to be attributed to the mistaken policy on the part of the authorities, who, for economical reasons, have thought proper to employ, at low salaries, as signallers and copyists, persons, chiefly Natives and Eurasians, whose want of education and proper training renders them unfit for the appointments which they hold. The Committee are also informed that the inspectors employed are not sufficiently numerous to keep up an efficient supervision of the several lines in work.

It is generally believed by men practically acquainted with the working of the European system, an opinion in which the Committee fully concur, that telegraphic communication in India would be worked more satisfactorily and profitably to the Government and the public if it was intrusted to private enterprise, for which capital could readily be found in England.

EXTRACTS from the Opinions of the several leading Merchants of Calcutta.

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, we beg to say that the first thing required, in our opinion, for the improvement of the Telegraph Department, is that the Superintendent should be ordered to be present in some part of the establishment whence he can superintend its working, and where he will be accessible to the public. Major Douglas at present sits in a room at the top of a three-storied house; the whole working of the telegraph is carried on below on the ground-floor; it is manifest, therefore, that he cannot be the least aware of the manner in which the work is done. On your wishing to have access to Major Douglas on business (*sic.*) is compelled to give a card to a peon at the bottom of the stairs, who carries it up to Major Douglas, and in time returns with permission to climb to the top of the house; this time being generally from 10 to 15 minutes, during which the victim has to walk about a dark damp passage, without even anything to sit down upon.

It appears to us that the work of a telegraph office is, of all others, one which requires constant superintendence and appropriate accommodation, without which no good system can possibly be carried out. We should, before any other change, recommend that a convenient telegraph office be at once provided by Government, without which the work can never be efficiently performed.

In reply to your circular regarding the Electric Telegraph, we beg to record our opinion that the two leading faults of which the mercantile community have a right to complain are—frequent delays in the transmission of messages, and an extraordinary want of intelligence on the part of those who reduce them to writing.

In a few messages which we lately exchanged with a firm at Madras, we find the following absurd blunders:—

Hydrabhay for hydraulic.	Ball for bale.
Containing for contain.	Celling for calling.
Publication for application.	And thirtieth for thirteenth.

These six errors occurred in four messages.

With regard to the efficiency of the telegraph for commercial purposes, we think that, as it is at present managed, a merchant incurs a grave responsibility who acts upon any telegram the purport of which does not tally with his preconceived notions; or in other words, that if a message reports an unexpected high or low rate of prices, it is probably a blunder of the telegraph, and cannot safely be acted upon.

With reference to your circular dated 18th June, I beg to say I have no evidence to give of the working of the Telegraph Department for the time for which Government require it, viz., from a week to a month previous to 12th June; but former experience warrants my joining in what I believe to be the general opinion, that the Telegraphic Department has been culpable of gross neglect.

That the system of telegraphic communication in India has not improved as regards the correctness of the messages and the time occupied in their delivery during the last five years, is a fact to which, I believe, the public will generally bear testimony. The merchants and bankers certainly will.

The experience of one month in the year hardly conveys an adequate idea of the almost daily blunders which occur in the transmission of messages on all the lines, especially those received from Bombay and Madras, blunders which are liable to cause losses of great magnitude to the persons sending or receiving the telegrams. The following is an instance of this, but other facts could be adduced in which the errors were more numerous. I can only speak positively to the messages received, but there have been complaints from Bombay in regard to those despatched:—

17 May to 17 June.

Messages to and from Bombay and Galle:—21 received and 17 despatched.

On the 16th, from Galle, hundreds were quoted instead of thousands of ounces.

On the 29th, from Bombay, unintelligible on 11th June, six days *en route*, and quite incorrect.

On 15th June, ditto, ditto.

Four out of those received were not only useless, but, in the instance one message, we had a narrow escape of serious loss, as, though the message received was found, when compared with original received from Bombay, incorrect, yet the sentence was so connected as to remove any doubt of its correctness when received; luckily, a later message was received the same day, which led me to doubt the accuracy of the first.

We shall be obliged by your submitting, for the information of the Chamber, the following case of imposition, for we consider it nothing less, on the part of the Electric Telegraph Office:—

We received this morning a bill of *Rs.* 7. 5 *a.* for a message alleged to have been sent to our address from Bombay. The number of the message not appearing on the face of the bill as usual, we returned it with a memorandum requesting the information, and were informed, in reply, that "the message did not reach Calcutta!" We then asked why we were called upon to pay for it, and were again informed, in reply, that "the message was duly sent from Bombay, but appears to have been lost on the road!" Our only course was to pay the bill, which we have done, and now enclose it and the memorandum for your inspection.

We

We make constant use of the wires in directions, and, taking last month as a criterion, receive or send on the average 64 messages monthly, each ranging in length from 16 to 100 words, in many of which errors to a greater or lesser extent occur; but on the whole we are satisfied with their general accuracy.

We therefore confine our complaints to the following, received within the last few days, which we have brought to the notice of the telegraph officials without obtaining a satisfactory explanation of the cause of the blunders made in transmission:—

A message by letter from Mauritius, and correctly given for transmission by our agents in Galle, quoted a certain staple export 4 dollars per bag, but in the telegraph message it is given as 5 dollars per bag. We are aware that a neighbouring firm received a similar message in which the same error occurred, and we cannot regard this error otherwise than a wilful one on the part of some in the employ of the telegraph.

A message transmitted from London by letter to Bombay gives us a limit of 2,000 *l.*, which is delivered to us as 1,000 *l.*, and the only satisfaction we can obtain is the same as given in the former case.

Attention ought to be called to the state of the lines between Calcutta, Akyab, and Rangoon, and to the alleged fact that between this and Jessore the wires are suspended on slim bamboo poles, which give way in every storm. This line has been virtually closed for months past through constant interruption.

Our experience of its operations has led us to the conclusion that, for commercial purposes, it is not of the least use as at present conducted; the two great essentials to render it valuable to commerce being wanting, viz., certainty of transmission within a proper time, and the correct delivery of messages. We have found that messages by telegraph have frequently reached their destination only a few hours before the copy of the same by post, and sometimes not until after the copy by post had been delivered; and frequently messages are so distorted and rendered unintelligible that they are not of the least use when received.

For these reasons we have not of late made use of the telegraph as a means of communication, trusting, in preference, to the slower but more certain delivery of messages by the post

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We do get a few telegraph communications occasionally; but we have never yet received one that was of any use to us, being either totally unintelligible, or utterly useless from being "too long on the road," generally both together.

Our messages are very often too late and behind time. We had several messages from Akyab, when the cable was in order, which occupied from eight to nine days!

We have continual causes of complaint for mistakes and omissions in telegraphing our steamers, and have recently, on more than one occasion, brought them officially to the notice of Major Douglas, but without effecting any reform. On a recent occasion, also, our Madras agent telegraphed to us, prepaying for our reply. Our clerk, through inadvertence, paid here for our reply, and on pointing out the double payment, and demanding a refund, Major Douglas, on the 11th June, informed us he could make no refund here.

We have a very unsatisfactory account to give of our telegrams. They are often late, sometimes missing, and rarely correct.

We have had frequent cause of complaint.

Our experience leads us to place little or no confidence in the Telegraph Office as a means of transmitting messages.

The messages we receive are frequently unintelligible, particularly those from Galle. We think that if the hour of despatch was stated in the messages, it would be an improvement and a wholesome check to irregularities.

We do not think that the Electric Telegraph Department can be considered as "efficient for commercial purposes" as it ought to be, and as it might be made; and there is still a sufficient amount of uncertainty about the receipt and transmission of messages as to prevent its being used as much as it otherwise could be, and to constitute a great drawback on its usefulness. It is not nearly so well conducted as in England or America, where mistakes and delays are rare indeed; and though in India it probably never will attain to the same degree of efficiency as in those countries, we think that it is much more behindhand than it ought to be.

At the same time we are far from thinking it as inefficient as many may probably suppose it to be from the way in which it is abused in the newspapers, and from the cases there given (no doubt correctly) where it has failed; these cases of failure attract attention, but when all goes on well, no notice is taken.

We have referred to our accounts, and find that in 1861 we have sent telegrams—to Ceylon 19, Bombay 7, Madras 5, Mirzapore and other places in India 9, Melbourne *viâ* Galle 6, London 10 = 56 in all. These are telegrams the result of which we know. We may have received about half the above number, and the result is that the telegrams have generally been sent and received pretty fairly in point of time, and that the words have

come generally accurate enough to be intelligible, in most cases very nearly correct, and in a good many cases quite correct. Some lines appear to be served much better than others: for instance, Calcutta to Colombo, we have sent nineteen messages, and received twenty in reply, and they were mostly in good time, and nearly all correct; probably this may be partly owing to the fact that all were to the same house, and all on the same subject. When delays and mistakes have occurred in this and former years, we have generally found them to be where we have parties telegraphed to for the first time or upon new subjects. For two years we have been sending messages to a house in London always on same subject, and they always reach regularly and correctly. Lately we sent to Bombay, for London, three telegrams at same time, one to this house, and two to new houses. Anticipating difficulty, we had written in the beginning of the year to superintendents at Bombay and Galle, and sent lists of all houses in England to whom we expected to telegraph, in order that there might be means of correcting mistakes in names. Notwithstanding this, our telegram to the old correspondent arrived correctly, but those to the new ones only reached a fortnight later and were of no value. Recently we had a message six days coming from Bombay, and one was sent from Mirzapore, and has never been received by us at all. With these three exceptions we have no special cases of complaint, but in all three it appears to us that there must have been great carelessness.

Where messages are incorrect it seems generally to arise from want of intelligence on the part of some of the employés of the department. We make allowance for mistakes in case of new and difficult matters, but such stupid blunders are sometimes made as would seem to show that the parties making them can hardly understand the English language—such blunders as are never made in England, and which the possession of ordinary intelligence would avoid.

We have referred to our own private experience of the working of the department, but we are all interested in public news, and we think the department is freely entitled to claim credit for the generally accurate despatch of public news from England, China, &c., and of commercial advices to the Chamber of Commerce from England, Bombay, and China; in the China quotations, however, mistakes are made more frequently than they ought to be.

We do not use the telegraph as much as we would do if it were more accurate, and we believe it might be made much more accurate by the employment of better men, and their better payment necessary to secure a better class. We believe the department pays a profit at present, and if so, it would be only just to improve it; we believe it would pay well also to do it, as many more messages would be sent. In cases of proved neglect, what is paid for messages certainly ought to be refunded, and part, or the whole, of such refund should be deducted from the pay of the person in fault. Good men should be employed, they should have good pay, and be told that they would lose part if they committed serious fault. This is the system in the Bank of England in the cashier's department, or used to be. The clerks were paid "risk money:" if they overpaid a cheque, or lost money in other ways, they were liable to make good the loss; if they made no mistakes, they kept the risk-money. We think that if some such plan were tried here it would be well,—the good men would like it. At present it takes some time and trouble to write in with particulars of complaint, and all that is ever got is an expression of regret, the announcement that no money can be returned, and intimation that the culprit has been reprimanded. We have generally sent in complaints ourselves, but we know of others who do not, considering that it is only waste of time as well as of money.

In reply to your favour calling on us for an expression of our opinion as to the efficiency of the Electric Telegraph for commercial purposes, we regret to say that we have no great faith in the utility of the department while under its present management, as through the frequent disappointments we have met with, in consequence of the delay or unintelligible state of our messages, we have almost ceased to make use of this means of communication, of which we would gladly and frequently avail had we any assurance that we could do so with the certainty that our messages would meet with even ordinary care in transmission. As it is, we are doubtful of the expediency of paying heavily for messages with a great chance of their miscarrying, or which may be delivered at a time not only to be of no use, but possibly of harm, as the features of the matter of which they treated may have altered. We have suffered considerably ourselves by the length of time our telegraphs to Akyab, Galle, and other places have been in transit, and we have been put to much inconvenience lately by a message from Galle to our address not having reached us until five days after its date, and then in an unintelligible form. It ran thus:—"Muster for Leeds, no shillings for Graham." The superintendent refused to ask for a repetition, though the wording in its present form is meaningless, and has no reference to our business; and when we inquired if we must pay for this worthless affair, the reply was that, "If you do not pay, you will never receive another bearing message." In answer to our complaints to the superintendent here we have generally been sent printed circulars, giving us no satisfaction or explanation whatever.

Not only in the working of the telegraph itself, but in the commonest details of the office, the greatest carelessness seems to exist; for so late as yesterday we received a letter addressed to us, enclosing a returned telegram intended for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Company, while that firm were sent a message intended for us.

In answer to your circular letter of date 25th instant, wishing our opinion with regard to the efficiency of the Electric Telegraph for commercial purposes, we have to state that our

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own experience of the irregularity and incorrectness with which very many of our messages have been forwarded has caused us to conclude that this department of Government has been inefficiently wrought. Not a few of our intended telegrams never reached their destination; and the same applies to messages intended for us from other stations. Many were incorrectly forwarded, leaving the receivers only to guess at the meaning, and some were quite unintelligible.

Regarding the punctuality and correctness in the transmission of messages by the Electric Telegraph, we have to bring to the notice of the Chamber that a message from London, despatched from Bombay on the 9th instant, reached us only yesterday evening, taking nine days for transmission; while the copy of the above message came to hand yesterday morning by the usual Bombay mail.

On several occasions we had to complain of the general management of the Telegraph Office for irregularities; we have always been told by the officials that we have to make our complaint either to Galle or Bombay, as the fault was never with them, threatening to stop all our messages if we did not pay for those that either we were overcharged for, or they came in an unintelligible language.

Despatched from Calcutta.	For Steamer.	Leaving Galle.	Reached Galle.	Number of Days' Transmission.	Remarks.
25th May 1861	about June 1st	-	June 3d	4	Too late.
10th June 1861	„ „ 12th	Bombay	-	-	Refused, because the line was interrupted.

Received in Calcutta.	Despatched from Bombay.	Transmission.	Remarks.
1st June 1861	30th May	2 days	We have seldom received an English mail message in less time.
18th June 1861	8th June	10 days	This message took the same time as the express letter which it was intended to anticipate.

We have not tried the electric telegraph much of late, because of the unsatisfactoriness of the working of it. Above is a note of our latest messages and their result.

We have had frequent cause of complaint regarding our messages from Saugor and Galle, those from the latter station being frequently 24 hours and more behind the last of the public news. We have also had to complain that the rule which provides for private messages being sent off in the order in which they are tendered is apparently little regarded in the Galle Office, and our experience of correspondence with the department for redress of grievances (even when made in the most specific form) is most unsatisfactory. The compulsory insertion in a telegram of the date and hour at which it was despatched would, we think, be a practical benefit, and be generally acceptable, even if adding slightly to the cost of the same.

We receive messages from Bombay on arrival of every mail, which occupy three or four days in reaching us, besides receiving and sending messages from and to Bombay and other places very often: with one or two exceptions they never have reached their destination at the time they should have done so, and sometimes messages that have been sent have never reached at all; we complained at first, but never got any satisfaction, and of late have kept no record.

From *W. R. Arbuthnot*, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Madras, 7 October 1861.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th August, I have now the honour to annex a return of telegraphic messages received and despatched during the month of August, as furnished to me by three establishments,—two of them houses of business, the third a joint-stock bank:

Return of telegraphic messages.

Messages received in August - - - - - 133 .

Of that number one message from Akyab came to hand in an unintelligible shape, and

with figures altered and mutilated; another from Rangoon was also scarcely intelligible, and two more contained trifling errors.

Messages despatched - - - - - - - -	139

The fate of these messages is thus reported:—

Never delivered - - - - - - - - - - -	2

Of which one was addressed to Kamptee, and another to Tuticorin.

Serious and unexplained delay - - - - - - - -	1

The above was a message despatched, 30th August, to Kamptee, but not delivered till 6th September.

Unremarked upon and therefore presumed to have been duly delivered -	136

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated 9 November 1861.

REPLYING to your No. 1800 of the 28th September last, forwarding copies of communications from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and requesting my opinion on the propositions contained in them for the general improvement of the department, and whether I consider there is any line which could, as an experimental measure, be conveniently entrusted to a private company—

2. In the letter from the Calcutta Chamber there is no definite proposition made; the allusion to the indifferent working, which the Chamber anticipate will continue so long as a single wire is the only means of communication, points to the desirability of employing a greater number. I have already alluded to the advantages to be derived from a second line to Bombay in my No. 1526 of 12th September 1861, and the earliest opportunity will be taken, on the arrival of the new insulators (which, it is understood, are on their way from England), to report upon their efficiency or otherwise for insulating a double set of wires on the same supports, in view to the sanction of Government being obtained to the employment of an additional wire on the Bombay line.

3. The Calcutta Chamber attribute the "gross errors which so frequently occur in the messages" to the employment of Natives and Eurasians; from the evidence of the Complaint Office I do not consider that gross errors are frequent as compared with the number of messages transmitted, which, during the past official year, were 2,40,451, exclusive of those on departmental service. The complaints regarding errors only, during the same period, were 139; and this, although any obstacles that may have been supposed by the public to exist to redress in such matters, may fairly be considered to have been removed since the establishment of the General Complaint Office in 1860, and which was in efficient operation during the entire period alluded to by the Chamber. In justice to the signallers I must remark, that in consequence of the absence of insulation, and the difficulties resulting from the great distances between contiguous offices, communication is sometimes only possible with signallers skilled to recognise a word from two or three of its letters, and in this way correspondence has frequently to be carried on during the rains; of course this is only possible with the best signallers.

4. Among the complaints in the extract from the opinions of the leading merchants of Calcutta, brought prominently forward as examples, I notice that four refer to the changing of figures, and are as follows:—

Thirtieth for Thirteenth.	Five - - for Four.
Hundreds for Thousands.	One thousand for Two thousand.

The liability of the telegraph to mistakes of this nature, is pointed out in Clause XVI. of the rules of the department, and the means suggested to lessen the risk of errors in this particular, are laid down for the guidance of senders of messages; and where the recommendations there given have been acted upon, I have never known a single instance of error. The European public, although well aware that repetition is desirable for the correct transmission of numbers, persistently neglect the inexpensive insurance obtained by this method, or by giving the doubles or the halves, and I can only ascribe this to some such reason as that lately given to me by the manager of a local bank in conversation, with reference to an error in numbers which had caused loss and inconvenience: it was to this effect, that so few errors occurred in their unrepeated messages that they did not think it worth their while to pay for repetition. The only remedy for this state of things is for the department

department, in justice to itself, to do what its customers decline doing, and to make it a rule, that in all cases of proper names, numbers, or words used in the abstract and without connexion, and where no aid is consequently afforded by the context to the detection of error, that repetition of such words be given by the department without charge. Some such rule is indispensable if the department is to be held responsible for refund of the cost of all messages in which errors are made. The Chamber allude, with reference to errors, to the "mistaken policy" of employing Natives and Eurasians. Without importing lads from England, Natives and Eurasians must be employed. The mass of our signallers are Eurasians, the sons of persons in humble circumstances; and doubtless many errors may be attributed to the limited education of these classes, from which alone, as a rule, the signalling branch of the department has hitherto been recruited. Assuming that there is no intention of importing lads from England, I believe that a larger introduction of native signallers would be an advantage. The recent experience of the Barrackpore Training School has shown that the natives who have presented themselves for admittance into the department possess, as a rule, a better knowledge of English than the class of Eurasians who usually seek employment in the telegraph. Although the pay of the former on the scale lately introduced is only half that of the latter class, it has been found sufficient to obtain for the Barrackpore School all the native probationers that were required.

5. I consider the chief cause of error to be the youth of the mass of the signalling portion of the department, a consequence of the rapid extension of the lines, and perhaps to carelessness resulting from dissatisfaction on the part of those employed, and consequent frequent resignations. I attribute this feeling to the late short-handed condition of the department, which led to excessive work, and also to the knowledge of the signallers that, under such circumstances, their services could not be dispensed with. This knowledge led to insubordination, and its natural result, dismissal. Another cause of error is doubtless that to which I have before alluded, viz., the defective education of the classes from which the signalling ranks are filled.

6. The number of lads that have been trained during the past season, by increasing the strength of the offices, has rendered it possible to dismiss insubordinate signallers; and as every signaller now dismissed is debarred, by departmental orders, from re-entering the department, there is now more hesitation in leaving than was formerly the case.

7. Something may, however, be attributed to the method of receiving messages by sound. Under circumstances otherwise similar, I am inclined to the opinion that receiving by sound admits of at least equal accuracy to that of receiving by sight; but in the former, if a signaller mistakes a word, or hesitates as to its meaning while thinking what word should be put down, several others immediately following, as well as the word on which the doubt arose, will escape his attention, and will be put down inaccurately rather than let the course of the message be interrupted; and this is especially the case when a junior and comparatively unskilled signaller is receiving from an impatient and smart senior. In receiving by sound it also frequently happens that the signaller, after receiving the first three or four letters, assumes the idea present in his mind as to what the word will be as correct, and neglects to notice any change in its termination; this is particularly the case with words ending in the plural number, and with such words as "battery," "repeated," "currency," which are liable to be changed into "battalion," "repealed," and "currently," and to any others with similar terminations. There was this great disadvantage in receiving by sight from the original Morse instrument, viz., that the signs were not coloured as in ordinary writing, but were merely embossed impressions on plain white paper, which were at no time very legible, and were frequently almost illegible, either from the light being bad, or from its not falling in the required direction, or from the difficulties which the adjustment of the apparatus necessary for the production of clear indentations offered to signallers; nevertheless, even under these disadvantages, the system of reading from the embossed tape does appear to have secured greater accuracy than receiving by ear, a result ascribable to the circumstance that under the former plan the receiver need not have the capacity of receiving as smartly as the transmitter that of sending, as the message, on being written down, could be read at leisure. The re-introduction of the system of reading by eye would, I consider, with the present instruments, be impracticable, as I feel convinced that the loud click of the apparatus would have the same effect on the signaller accustomed to receive by ear who attempted to copy from the tape, as that of a person speaking in the hearing of another writing. The introduction, however, of the new French instruments, the click of the armature of which is nearly inaudible, and by which the message is written down on paper in a black pigment, will, I have reason to hope, lead to greater accuracy than hitherto, and this the more so as our establishment is so very largely composed of recently admitted and half-trained lads, with whom correct receiving by ear is still a matter of difficulty. It must not, however, be supposed that by any system not purely and entirely mechanical, error can be entirely avoided. At each station at which the message has of necessity to be repeated, whether it be received by eye or ear, it must be written down in ordinary characters, on paper, and errors arise both in this writing down and in the reading of what is written by the signaller who has the duty of sending it on. A double line would materially contribute to reduce this class of error by permitting the exclusive use of one line for through messages only, thereby diminishing the number of repeating stations, and reducing the proportion of error from the causes just referred to.

 8. The

8. The Madras Chamber make two propositions:—

1st. "That the date and hour of despatch of a telegraphic message be included, if required, free of expense to the sender.

2d. "That in the case of messages delivered in an unintelligible shape, a refund be allowed even though the repeating charge may not have been paid."

9. The first proposition is already in force with regard to service messages, and I have for some time had a proposal in view to extend the arrangement to private messages by charging for every word in the address instead of only for certain words as at present, and giving the date free in every instance.

10. Regarding the second proposal, I consider that the present repetition charge is heavy, and that both it and the night charge might be reduced, the former to 50 per cent. and the latter to 25 per cent. upon the ordinary message, instead of 100 per cent. as they both are at present. If the Government desire, I will offer no objection to the proposal to give refunds for errors on unrepeated messages being experimentally introduced, limiting the refund to that portion of the message rendered unintelligible, and to cases in which it is clear that the portion has been rendered worthless by the error. This principle of partial refund on repetition messages has lately been introduced in consequence of its having been found that persons have not scrupled to claim refund for the whole value of a message in which a single word only had been erroneously transmitted. If the concession in the charge for repetition and night charge above suggested be approved, I think that the proposal to give refunds on other than repeated messages might, for the present, be held in abeyance.

11. The proposal of the Bombay Chamber has reference to the late frauds in that Presidency. As the recent cases are the first which are known to have occurred since the establishment of the telegraph in 1855, it does not appear to me desirable to appoint "a secret committee, under the guidance of an experienced officer trained in England," in view to bringing the real authors of these frauds to justice, more especially as they appear to be well known, and a want of evidence alone prevented their being brought to trial at the time of Pectall and Allen's conviction.

12. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, the Bengal Chamber are of opinion that "telegraphic communication in India would be worked more satisfactorily and profitably to the Government and the public if it was entrusted to private enterprise." In no part of the world, with the exception of Englond and America, are the lines of telegraph in private hands; and I do not consider that a mixed ownership of the system of lines on the Continent of India would be at all satisfactory either to the proprietors or the public. There are already several lines of telegraph in private hands; I allude to those of the several railway companies, which have power to transmit private messages in all cases where the Government have no co-ordinate lines. Should, however, other private companies desire to undertake telegraph management, there is no line which could be so conveniently made over to them as that connecting Calcutta with Rangoon and the local lines in that province. These lines, connecting three very important places of commerce, Calcutta, Akyab, and Rangoon, with the advantages of possible extension to the Port of Moulmein, appear to hold out every prospect of being remunerative; and the fact of the telegraph lines in Pegu being very largely used in official correspondence, owing to the tardiness of postal communication, offers additional prospect of profit. Should the Government decide on such a transfer, I think it as well to mention that the offices are being weeded of unfit signallers and provided with the best instruments; and I have little doubt but that by the end of the year both establishments, instruments, and lines will be in good order, and the business of the lines ready for immediate transfer to a private company. I may add that a line on which I have been requested by the Bengal Government to report, viz., an extension of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Telegraph from the Port of the Mutlah to the mouth of that river, might also, if decided on, be advantageously transferred to a private company.

Of the lines and offices in India generally some (I may instance those hence to Bombay) are much more than self-supporting. There are others, however, which can expect no business except that derived from the Government. There are lines established for political objects only, such as that from Lahore to Peshawur. The value of the political services rendered by these lines may be considered by the Government as an equivalent for their cost, but no returns they are likely to yield at any early date would offer any encouragement to a private company to be connected with them.

I assume that the reasons which might incline the Government to make over a portion of the lines to a private company are, than such an arrangement would secure a more honest and economical administration than it is in the power of the Government to command. I do not believe there are any grounds for expecting either result. The English telegraphs are not free from the imputation of dishonest trafficking with the news committed to them for transmission, and the history of English railways and other joint-stock associations, both in England and other countries, I think proves that while business, if within the compass of a single individual, is, as a rule, much more economically conducted than it ever could be by Government, there is no reason for believing that where the extent of the business requires the resources of a company for its management, its administration would, in any respect, be more efficient or more economical than if under the management of the Government.

From *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to *H. W. J. Wood*, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; dated 15 January 1862.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th of August last, replying to my communication No. 1168, dated the 12th June.

2. The Chamber was requested, in my letter of June, to favour the Government with their general opinion as to the efficiency of the Electric Telegraph for commercial purposes, and to furnish a Statement of the total number of messages sent or received, during a given period, by any firm or establishment connected with the Chamber, showing what proportion of them were delivered with reasonable punctuality and correctness, and in what proportion any delay or error occurred so material as to detract from the commercial value of this means of communication. It was intimated also that the Government would be glad to receive any suggestions the Chamber might have to offer for the improvement of the telegraph.

3. The Chamber, it is presumed, has been unable to furnish the Statement of Messages which the Government asked for, as no such Statement accompanied your letter, or has been received since.

4. The Committee of the Chamber, in reply to the request for their general opinion as to the efficiency of the Telegraph Department, state that they consider the Department deficient in despatch and accuracy, though they add they can only speak practically as regards the latter. In support of their view on that point, extracts from the opinions of several leading merchants of Calcutta are submitted with your letter.

5. The Committee observe that they believe the unsatisfactory working of the Department to be owing to "defective construction and bad organization," and they express an opinion that if the construction has been entrusted to persons conversant with the European system, and not to mere theorists, "the chief defects now evident would have been avoided." The defects of construction here alluded to are not specified in your letter. It is urged, however, and perhaps this is meant as an instance of defective construction, that neither correctness nor despatch can be expected when the means of transmission are limited to a single wire.

6. With regard to the organization of the Department, the Committee comment on "the mistaken policy on the part of the authorities, who, for economical reasons, have thought proper to employ, on low salaries, as signallers and copyists, persons chiefly Natives and Eurasians, whose want of education and proper training render them un fit forthe appointments which they hold." The Committee add that they have also been informed that the inspectors are not sufficiently numerous to keep up an efficient supervision of the lines.

7. Lastly, the Committee state their opinion that "Telegraphic communication in India would be worked more satisfactorily and profitably to the Government and the public if it were entrusted to private enterprise, for which capital could readily be found in England.

8. Your letter and its enclosure, as well as the replies received from the Madras and Bombay Chambers of Commerce to a similar communication addressed to them by Government on the same date as that above mentioned to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have been communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs; and that officer has furnished a Report on the subject, a copy of which, and of the replies received from the Chambers of Commerce at Madras and Bombay, I am directed to transmit for the information of the Chamber, and at the same time to communicate the conclusions of the Governor General in Council on the several points discussed in the correspondence.

9. It has for some time been in contemplation to put up a second wire on the line between Calcutta and Bombay; but the Governor General in Council is quite prepared to sanction the construction of an independent telegraph on that line (which, of all others, presents the most likely prospect of a remunerative business) by a private company if any persons are willing to undertake it. Six months, it is presumed, is sufficient time to allow for the formation of such a company; and if within that time measures are seriously taken for effecting the object in view by private enterprise, the Government will abstain from putting up a second wire, and will promise not to compete with any private line in that direction by reducing below the present rates—or below the rates adopted by the company if they should be lower than the present rates,—the charge made on messages between Calcutta and Bombay, or between any two places at which offices connected with the private line may be established.

10. It must be understood, however, that the license to be granted for the erection of a private line of telegraph between Calcutta and Bombay would include a condition enabling the Government, whenever necessary, to claim priority of transmission for all public messages at the same rate of payment as that charged to the public generally. Subject to this condition, there would be no objection made by the Government to the construction of private lines of telegraph in any direction from one part of India to another.

11. The Governor General in Council is not prepared to make over to any private company or individual any Government line of telegraph already existing or projected, because he thinks it of the greatest importance that at least one medium of telegraphic communication between all the most important places in India should be in the hands of the

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the Government, and entirely under the control of its own officers. His Excellency in Council thinks too, adverting to the suggestion made by Colonel Douglas in the 11th paragraph of his letter, that it would be inconvenient to make over either the Hooghly or the Mutlah River lines to a private company, as these lines are chiefly occupied with messages relating to the business of the port. Should it be thought, however, that, exclusive of this business, there is sufficient correspondence to occupy a second line, there will of course be no objection to the construction of such a line by a private company.

12. With regard to the employment of a different class of signallers on the Government lines, and especially with regard to the substitution of European for Eurasian and Native agency, I am directed to call the attention of the Chamber to the remarks made by the Director General in paragraphs 3 to 6 of his letter, and to observe that, while it is impossible, without reckless extravagance and an entire disregard for the fair claims of all classes to public employment for which they are qualified, to substitute Europeans for Eurasians and Natives as signallers in all parts of the country, it is also certain that, for the mere business of signalling, Natives of India are as apt as any other class, and that under proper supervision they perform the duty as well as Europeans. For the higher situations in the Department it has been, and will continue to be, the object of the Government to avail itself of European agency as far as possible, and the Director General will be authorized to employ trained European signallers in the principal offices where the extent and nature of the business require the presence of men of higher education, and possessing other qualities in which, generally speaking, the natives of India are found to be deficient. Natives are largely employed as signallers on the railway telegraph, and it is certain that no private company could hope to make a line of electric telegraph in India profitable as a commercial enterprise if it were to employ European signallers exclusively, or even to any great extent.

13. The training of signallers in India, so as to secure a constant supply of qualified persons, is an object which has engaged the careful attention both of Colonel Douglas and his predecessor, and it is one of which the importance, I am instructed to state, will not at any time be lost sight of. It may be confidently expected that as the supply of qualified Native probationers becomes fully equal to the great and increasing demand for their services, a result which the present rates of pay and prospects of promotion seem likely soon to accomplish, instances of inaccuracy and want of despatch, so far as they are attributable to defective agency, though impossible, under any circumstances, entirely to prevent, will be reduced to a minimum.

14. The Chamber will observe, from the 3d paragraph of Colonel Douglas's Report, that the absence of insulation of the wires is referred to as one of the difficulties to be contended with in India in the correct transmission of messages. The question of insulation, I am directed to state, will be brought to a practical test as soon as the new insulators, now expected from England, arrive.

15. The Governor General in Council is desirous that it should be brought prominently to the notice of the Chamber, that it is almost exclusively in the case of unrepeated messages that any cause of complaint arises, and that where repetition is resorted to, mistakes do not occur. His Excellency in Council has now resolved, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to allow refunds on unrepeated messages on the same conditions as those on which refunds are given in the case of repeated messages, with the further proviso that no refund will be given for any error in an unrepeated message arising from wrong figures being given, unless the precaution advised in the 16th No. * of the Telegraph Rules shall have been adopted.

16. With reference to the suggestion contained in the 9th paragraph of the Director General's letter, that the repetition charge should be reduced from 100 per cent. to 50 per cent. extra, I am to observe that this reduction has been already carried out, repetition being now charged for at half-price only, or 50 per cent. extra. The Governor General in Council sees no sufficient reason for reducing the night charge, which is also suggested by Colonel Douglas in paragraph 9 of his Report, this charge being made on a wholly different principle from that on which the repetition charge rests.

17. In modification of the proposal made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the date and hour of despatch *from the Telegraph Office* will in future be inserted on every message, free of expense to the sender, without any alteration in the present mode of charging for the address. The senders may still continue to date their messages if they please, but the sender's date, if inserted, will be charged for as at present.

18. On the whole, the Governor General in Council thinks it must be admitted by the Chamber that, considering the disadvantages under which the Indian Telegraph labours, especially the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient and constant supply of properly-trained and qualified signallers, and the system of non-insulation† which has been bequeathed to it under a belief that insulation in India was practically unattainable, its general efficiency, as the Madras Chamber of Commerce observes, is favourable. Out of 240,451 messages conveyed in 1860-61 only one hundred and thirty-nine (139) were complained of

* The errors which chiefly occur are in the numerals, such as *sixteen sixty*, *thirteen thirty*, owing to the sound and first three or four letters being similar. To obviate this it is recommended that in all financial or money messages the sum be given in two forms, halving or doubling the amount, thus: "Pay to my order 500 rupees or half 1,000." When this is done, an error is of very rare occurrence.

† The annexed extract of a letter from Colonel Douglas, regarding the difficulty experienced on uninsulated lines in wet weather, has been subsequently communicated to the Chamber of Commerce.

of as erroneous, a proportion which is ·0575 per cent., or little more than ½ per 1,000; while of the commercial messages delivered in Bombay during April and May last 92 per cent. were received with reasonable punctuality and correctness, 5½ per cent. with important errors or delays, and only 2½ per cent. so delayed or mutilated as to be useless. And the Statement furnished from Madras of commercial messages received at and despatched from that place during August last, is, it will be seen, even more favourable. The Governor General in Council by no means concludes that 139 represents the real number of messages in which mistakes occurred in 1860-61; but seeing that the rules of the Department allow of refunds for repeated messages delivered in an unintelligible state, and for all messages in case of non-delivery or unjustifiable delay, it can hardly be denied that the proportion of complaints to the number of messages despatched does afford some criterion of the general efficiency of the Department. The Statements regarding the commercial messages delivered in Bombay during April and May, and those received at and despatched from Madras during August, I am to observe, are derived from the Returns which the Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce have been good enough to furnish in compliance with the request contained in my circular letter of the 12th of June last, and the testimony which they afford, therefore, to the fair efficiency of the Department cannot be doubted.

19. It is, however, freely and fully admitted by his Excellency in Council, that there is great room for improvement, and that instances of messages delayed, misdelivered, and inaccurately or unintelligibly rendered are of much more frequent occurrence than they ought to be. The establishment has been recently reorganized and placed on a better footing as regards pay and promotion;* and the Government relies upon Colonel Douglas and the higher officers of the Department, to use the utmost care and vigilance in preventing mistakes, to investigate thoroughly every complaint, to visit every instance of proved neglect with suitable punishment, and to endeavour unremittingly to make the telegraph thoroughly efficient, by promptly remedying such defects as can be corrected with the means at their disposal, and by suggesting to Government all other practicable measures required for the purpose.

* Financial Resolution, dated 10th December 1861.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India; dated the 3d December 1861.

I WOULD wish to say a word here on the subject of imperfect communication and its causes. By imperfect communication is meant that, owing either to the absence of insulation, or defective insulation, or to unfavourable weather, or, in the case of lines well insulated, to deposits of moisture on the insulating surfaces, resulting from an excessively damp state of the atmosphere, a loss of the electric current occurs, and it is found impossible to send to the distant station a current of strength sufficient to affect the receiving instruments there with that certainty necessary for uninterrupted correspondence. In such cases some of the dots and bars composing our letters, as it were, drop out, and the word of which they form a part is rendered unintelligible; or it may occur that from the same cause a letter becomes split up into two, producing similar confusion.

From the above it will be seen that imperfect communication is not limited to uninsulated lines; it may occur, under certain circumstances of weather, with those lines that are provided with even the best-known means of insulation. In densely populated countries, where the distances between telegraph offices are short, this difficulty is overcome by employing large battery power; but over the enormous spans of the lines in India it is practically and theoretically demonstrable that no amount of battery power would be sufficient, under the circumstances I have mentioned, to force a current sufficiently strong for effectively working any instruments hitherto practically employed for telegraph purposes.

The following Extracts from "Prescott's Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph," published in America in 1860, will illustrate the facts I have just stated:—

Extract No. 1.—"Upon a long telegraphic circuit there is a constant tendency for the current upon the line to pass off into the earth; this passage of the current into the earth we call 'Escape.' There are no lines in the world, probably, certainly none in the United States, whose insulation is so perfect as not to be more or less affected by this escape. It is much greater during wet weather; but all lines are more or less affected at all times."

Extract No. 2.—"During very wet weather, however, unless the line be very well insulated, a great portion of the current escapes; and it sometimes happens that a battery of 50 cups of Grove can scarcely affect the armature of a sensitive electro-magnet at a distance of even 100 miles, the remainder of the current escaping, a little at each pole, during this entire length of line."

Extract No. 3.—"It does not matter how perfect our apparatus is in other respects; if the insulation is defective, it is a constant source of annoyance, and causes, oftentimes,

great loss of business. Much can be done by increasing the power of the batteries, and by distributing them along the line; still the disagreeable fact ought not to be withheld, that in rainy or foggy weather not one of our telegraph lines in this country is reliable, or, if they work at all, it is only from one short station to another, and that with much difficulty. But this is also the case in England, France, Germany, in a word, in every country where the electric telegraph has been introduced."

Extract No. 4.—"Our principal lines work very well during dry weather, when in fact scarcely any insulation beyond the dry poles is needed; but let a shower even come up, and all the wires are seriously affected by escape.

"It is not an unfrequent occurrence, during the rainy season, for all communication between the important cities of New York and Boston by the wires to be suspended, notwithstanding there are no less than eight direct lines extending between the two places."

The above extracts will, I doubt not, be considered as authorising the expectation that imperfect communication during severe rainy weather will be considered a sufficient explanation of the bad working of our uninsulated Indian lines, which has been frequently a cause of complaint during the past rainy season.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of *India*, in the Financial Department, No. 14,667; dated 13 December 1861.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 931; dated 20 July 1861.

I FORWARD the annexed letters in original, being three separate references arising from the difficulty of obtaining medical aid for persons employed in this Department, and regarding which I have the honour to solicit the orders of Government—

1. The Telegraph Office at Agra being within the cantonments at that station, it appears from Mr. Walton's No. 4017, that the civil surgeon does not consider it his duty to attend; and on the ground that it becomes necessary for the garrison surgeon to render any medical aid that may be necessary, it is recommended by Dr. Murray, the Inspector General of Hospitals, Agra Division, that an allowance of 30 rupees per mensem should be sanctioned to provide for conveyance. I am aware of no precedent of this nature.

From the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to *A. M. Monteath*, Esq., Under Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 810; dated 24 September 1861.

IN reply to your letter No. 1435, of the 27th July last, I beg respectfully to state, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that a civil officer living within cantonment boundaries, unless obliged to do so from the absolute want of a house in the civil station, cannot compel medical attendance upon him there by the civil surgeon, nor can he insist upon receiving professional aid permanently from the military officer in charge of the staff medical duties.

2. As regards the men of the Electric Telegraph Department, however, no rule has yet been passed; but it appears to me that where their duty requires them to reside in the military cantonment, they should receive medical aid from the surgeon or assistant-surgeon in charge of the staff; while, if they are located in the civil lines, they ought, in like manner, to have a right to the services of the civil surgeon. When, however, they can at all afford it, they might be expected, like other persons similarly circumstanced, to pay the doctor something for any attendance on their families.

3. In the particular case of Agra, I am of opinion that the telegraph *employés* ought to receive medical assistance from the garrison surgeon of that place, and that there and at other principal telegraph stations where the Christian and other subordinates are in considerable numbers, the medical officer, civil or military, might fairly be granted a conveyance allowance of 30 rupees a month.

Financial Department, No. 13,752, Fort William, 22 November 1861.

FORWARDED to the Officiating Civil Paymaster, Fort William, for report, with reference to Articles 22 and 33 of Chapter V. of the Bengal Medical Code, and to the general practice observed in the Civil Department.

Civil Paymaster's Office, Fort William, 29 November 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

RULE XXXIII. of the Medical Code provides that if a civil officer resides from necessity in a military cantonment, he is entitled to medical aid from the civil surgeon. It is submitted that telegraph officers come under that category. Civil surgeons are not entitled to travelling allowances for visiting outposts of a less distance than five miles.

Financial Department, Fort William, 13 December 1861.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council observes that, under Rule XXXIII. of the Medical Code, civil surgeons are bound to attend all telegraph officers in the civil station, and all civil servants who of *necessity* reside in military cantonments in consequence of there being no suitable residence in the civil station. But those who reside in the cantonments merely from *choice* cannot demand the services of either the civil or the military surgeon, and must make their own arrangements.

With respect to the proposal of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, that an allowance of 30 rupees per month be made to the medical officers, civil or military, at all the principal telegraph stations where the telegraph subordinates are in considerable numbers, his Excellency in Council observes that civil surgeons are not entitled to travelling allowances for visiting outposts of a less distance than five miles.

(signed) *C. H. Lushington*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX D.

From *A. M. Monteath*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 2154; dated 30 November 1861.

REFERRING to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a Memorandum by Sir William O'Shaughnessy, on the subject of the reorganization of the establishment of the Electric Telegraph Department.

To Officiating Director General of Telegraphs, No. 829; dated 29 April 1861.

From Officiating Director General of Telegraphs, No 410; dated 5 June 1861.

MEMORANDUM by Sir *William O'Shaughnessy*.

WITH reference to the Despatch from the Government of India, dated 14th June, I have to observe, in the first place, that it is most unjust and unreasonable on the part of the Bombay complainants to impute corruption to the Telegraph Department *generally* on the facts they adduce. The wires were cut and instruments introduced for the fabrication and falsification of messages by persons previously dismissed from the Department, bribed by other parties. It is almost impossible to prevent the occurrence of such crimes. One might as fairly blame the Bank of England or the Mint for the issue of forged notes and spurious coin. While the Telegraph Department embraces all India, Pegu, the Punjab, Scinde, and Ceylon, it is *only in the Bombay Circle* that these occurrences have taken place; and this, beyond all doubt, proceeds from the demoralization caused there by the opium gambling itself.

As the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay were pleased to certify last year, on my leaving India, that they were satisfied with my administration of the Department, I cannot regard the present complaint as in any degree reflecting on myself. On the assertion that "military officers are unfit by their previous training for the direction of

the Department," and that "*men of business*" should be appointed, to observe that I never met a better "business man" than my late lamented assistant * * *; and the most useless and inefficient persons in our establishment have been "office men" of previous mercantile or civil training, such as Mr. * * *, Mr. * * *, and Mr. * * *.

The real objections to the employment of military officers in the Telegraph Department, are their liability to be called away to military duties at critical times, and their being independent of the Department itself if they become discontented with their pay or position, or find their duties onerous. The temporary employment of Major Stewart on the fortifications of Benares threw the whole Department into confusion for several months.

I shall return presently to the subject of the persons who should be employed. I must now observe that, while the general imputations conveyed in the complaint are most unjust, I am still of opinion that the Telegraph Department is open to some blame on other grounds. The abolition of the Local Examiners' Offices for the scrutiny of messages in Bombay and Madras; the depriving the superintendents of these circles of all power over their subordinates, and prohibiting these officers themselves from the examination of messages transmitted by or through their offices; the removal of line guards and mounted patrols from many of the lines; the want of due preparation for the present monsoon, and the consequent occurrence of the most unprecedented delays of all messages between Calcutta and Bombay since the end of last May—all these are matters for which the present administration of the Department is answerable.

Reverting to the establishment, I fully agree with the Bombay Government as to the absolute necessity for the employment of "well-paid and respectable men" in every Telegraph Office. I have pressed this view for years and laboured hard to carry it into practical application. Of the 80 young gentlemen sent from England by my advice in 1856–57, the greater number have been appointed to the charge of offices, and these are as well and as honourably managed as any offices in the world. I may add too, that, in attempting to improve the state of the Bombay stations by placing these in the hands of *English gentlemen*, I, in 1858, encountered fierce opposition from the Bombay Press, which teemed with abuse of my proceedings for appointing men of education and integrity in supersession of incompetent Eurasians and others who were dismissed for gross misconduct.

To carry out the views expressed by the Bombay Government, and so long contended for by myself, I am strongly of opinion that we should send out at least 50 more English assistants, thoroughly trained to the use of French writing instruments, and on the same footing as the Morse assistants who went to India in 1856–57.

The introduction of the French writing instruments (now being provided) will afford invaluable aid in the prevention and detection of falsifications and in the conviction of the persons guilty.

The rapid introduction of the iron posts and new insulators will put an end to the intolerable delays now caused by interruptions, and will justify the Department in reducing line patrol establishments prematurely and injudiciously discharged early this year.

There are grave objections to the mode of charging for cypher groups of five figures advised by the Bombay Government. I have in a previous Report shown that, owing to the prevalence of natural electric currents all over the Indian lines, the dots and dashes by which figures are represented, or their values altered, are incessantly made by accidental atmospheric currents, and that all figures must be telegraphed in words spelt in full.* We should thus be called upon to signal five words for the price of one, while our tariff is already by far the cheapest in the world. Any merchant; speculator, or gambler can very easily construct a simple but impenetrable code of *phrases* and *sentences* for himself, by which he can use our lines at absolutely insignificant cost.

The necessity of a further legal enactment inflicting the penalty of transportation for the falsification and fabrication of messages has been pointed out by Lieutenant Colonel Douglas, with whose opinion on this point I fully agree.

I would further advise strongly that the Local Examiners' Offices at Bombay and Madras may be forthwith re-established; that the power of control formerly possessed by the superintendents of these divisions be restored; and that the most active, vigilant, and strict officers of the whole Department be employed in the Bombay Circle, where, I am of opinion, there has been much apathy on the part of the gentlemen now in charge.

The cash receipts of the Department for private messages only had, in May last, attained the rate of 60,000 *l.* per annum; the cash received for Government messages, 20,000 *l.* per annum. Every month receipts exhibit a steady increase. If iron posts and the new insulators be supplied for the whole of India, as urged by the Government of India and myself, full-trained gentlemen be sent out from England as now advised, and if other measures above specified be carried into effect, the revenue of the Department would most

* "A single dot, more or less, converts any figure into that next before or after it in the scale. Now in every thunderstorm, and even in storms hundreds of miles distant, the instruments are every now and then acting of themselves, and frequently for several minutes making dots and dashes and actual figures, so that it is only by the context of words and letters that the work of the signaller can be distinguished from the effects of electrical disturbances in the air."

most assuredly increase so rapidly that, in two years from this time, a considerable yearly profit will be realized, while the establishment will *pari passu* improve from day to day, and prove of inestimable value to all classes of the community.

Liverpool, 15 August 1861. (signed) *W. B. O'Shaughnessy.*

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *A. M. Monteath*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India; No. 2316, dated 12 December 1861.

REPLYING to your No. 2154 of the 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a Memorandum by Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, which appears to be a reply to the remarks of the Bombay Chamber on the occasion of the late frauds in that Presidency,—

2. Sir W. O'Shaughnessy considers that the Department is open to some blame in consequence of certain changes in its administration introduced by me during the past fifteen months. I will briefly remark on these changes in the order they occur in his Memorandum:—

1st.—The abolition of the Local Examiners' Offices for the scrutiny of messages in Bombay and Madras.

1. The Local Examiners' Offices, not only in Bombay and Madras, but in every circle in the Department where they existed, were abolished on the 30th September 1861.

I considered that these offices were superfluous as a means of affording data to reply to complaints regarding delay or non-delivery of messages for the following reasons:—

1. Because the information already existed in a much more perfect form in the Central Complaint Office established in Calcutta by Sir William O'Shaughnessy in January of the same year; and 2d, because a complaint made by any person to the head-quarters of the circle in which the message was tendered for transmission would probably have to be referred to two or three other circles before any satisfactory reply could be received. For instance, under the old arrangement, supposing a message sent from Calcutta to Bombay had been erroneously delivered, and it happened, as is frequently the case, that the message reached the Bombay Office correct, but that an error had been made by the copying clerk in making the fair copy for the addressee, the sender would complain to the deputy superintendent, Bengal, who, after tracing the message through his circle, would either state in reply that the message passed correctly through the offices in his charge, and would refer the complainant to the next circle, Indore, where the same course would be repeated by Indore referring the sender to Bombay; or else he would make the necessary inquiry himself from circle to circle until the place where the error occurred had been traced,—thus throwing a considerable amount of labour and trouble on deputy superintendents, which the Central Complaint Office has the means of entirely avoiding and of affording the sender a satisfactory reply without further reference to other offices.

As a means of detecting errors, by deputy superintendents, regarding which complaint had not been made, I consider these Local Examiners' Offices a farce. I can speak from experience of that in the Bengal Circle at the time I directed its abolition. The examiners were, I think, three months in arrears, and I have reason to believe that little or no attention was paid to the results of the examination, and certainly none of a satisfactory character.

I am at a loss to understand Sir William O'Shaughnessy's objections to the closing of these Local Examiners' Offices; for it appears, from his Annual Report for 1857-58, that he entertained similar opinions to myself of their uselessness, and he appears, at that time, to have abolished them, although it is not shown how they came to be reinstated. In page 28 of that Report he writes as follows:—

"108. On my return in December last year I found all this changed. The accounts were in almost inextricable confusion and arrears; the offices in the Bombay and Madras Circles, and to a great extent in the North Western Provinces, were almost in utter disorganization;—night alarms were never attended to; a new system of the examination of messages had been introduced, viz., leaving this in the hands of deputy superintendents of each circle, instead of the head office; the deputy superintendents sent in a weekly tabular statement professing to show the total number of messages, their number of words, exact number of errors, this, with great apparent precision, to the fifth decimal place: what degree of reliance was to be placed on such reports may be judged by the fact that, soon after my arrival at Bombay, I took sudden possession of the Examiners' Records, and found that for more than six months the Returns had been a mere sham, the detailed Reports had seldom or never been read, and several hundreds were found still in the unopened envelopes.

"I have accordingly directed the former system to be resorted to, and, after much passive and open resistance on the part of some office assistants, I have nearly brought matters into a good working state again."

A return to the old system of Local Examiners' Offices would not only be a source of a large monthly increase to departmental expenditure, but would entail postage on some 240,000 sheets of paper annually in copies of messages alone, exclusive of envelopes, as also doubtless a large increase of correspondence, besides an immense amount of labour on our already hard-worked signallers; for it would then be necessary to make a copy of every message that passed through a Signal Office to supply the materials for the Local Examiners' Offices. Assuming that the present system has its evils, which I do not admit, I would, even if such were proved to be the case, rather let such remain than incur the much greater evils which would be entailed by a re-introduction of the Local Examiners' Offices, and the necessarily attendant increased work in every Signal Office throughout India.

2nd.—I annex copy of every circular, six in number, issued by me up to the present date in any way limiting the powers previously possessed either by superintendents or deputy superintendents prior to my incumbency. They are as follows:—

2nd.—The depriving the Superintendents of these Circles of all power over their subordinates.

I. Circular No. 12, limiting a power which lead to constant and reckless removals and changes of assistants, signallers, and others, and which was a fruitful source of the discontent so prevalent in the Department, entailing also much expense.

II. Circular No. 20, controlling expenditure which has been necessary in every Department.

III. Circular No. 52, abolishing the Local Examiners' Offices under the deputy superintendents.

IV. Circular No. 75, prohibiting the reading of messages by superintendents and deputy superintendents.

V. Circular No. 81, removing the power of fining by deputy superintendents for errors made in the transmission of messages.

VI. Circular No. 119, limiting the hitherto uncontrolled power which, it appears, all persons in the Department exercised, of inflicting fines on those under them; considering that in all cases where a heavier punishment in excess of the limit is necessary, it is proper that the character of the person should be brought directly under the view of the head of the Department, as it is generally better that he should be removed from the Department than punished by any excessive fine.

3rd.—Copy of my order on this subject, Circular No. 75, is annexed. It has been reported that, in the correspondence connected with Mr. * * * * *'s case, he was in the habit of taking the messages into his private room for perusal, and the same was done to my own knowledge by the deputy superintendent of the * * * * Circle. The superintendents of divisions and the deputy superintendents of circles have ample means of knowing the working of their circles by the daily reports from their offices, &c., without reading the service and private messages that pass along the line. In fact, they could have gained no information whatever from any such examination beyond learning the contents of messages, as it is but very recently that the practice of giving the dates when messages left the despatching station was introduced by myself; therefore it would have been impossible for them to know how long a message had been on the line, and, supposing errors had been discovered in such messages, it would have been equally impossible for them to know whether such occurred in their own or in any other circle, unless through the agency of the Local Examiners' Offices, which, as I have already pointed out, were a useless burthen to the Department since the establishment of the Central Examiners' Office in Calcutta.

3rd.—And prohibiting these Officers themselves from the examination of messages transmitted by or through their Offices.

4th.—On this point I have already informed Government, in my No. 1263 of the 20th August, that my opinion of the uselessness of these men was confirmed by every deputy superintendent in the Department whose opinion was worth having, and the results have fully borne out my anticipations. The East Coast, Central India, and the Dacca Circles were those in which the system of line guards had by far its greatest development, and these three were those in which communication was most frequently interrupted. Since the beginning of the year the line guards in the East Coast Circle have been entirely removed, and from the same period the working of that circle has been an example of excellence to the whole Department. In July the majority of the line-guards have also been removed from the Dacca Circle, and since then the working of that circle has progressively improved. The Central India Circle has alone retained its original complement of line-guards, and in that circle alone has the working remained unimproved. I attribute the improvements in the working of the East Coast and Dacca Circles mainly to the changes in the deputy superintendents, and I merely mention these facts in proof of how absolutely indifferent the presence or absence of line-guards is to the good or bad working of the lines.

4th.—The removal of Line Guards and Mounted Patrols from many of the lines.

5th. The

5th.—The delays in the transmission of messages during the past season were in no way consequent on any want of preparation for the monsoon, but were caused partly by the loss of cables, from the unusually heavy floods, but chiefly from the absence of the insulation on lines; and delays proportionate to the amount of rain will occur every season until a good system of insulation has been introduced.

5th.—The want of due preparation for the present monsoon, and the consequent occurrence of the most unprecedented delays of all messages between Calcutta and Bombay since the end of last May.

6th.—The introduction of more English hands would doubtless be very desirable; and, if the Government should decide on adopting this suggestion, I would strongly recommend that no assistant should be permitted to join the Department until he had passed an examination, both in the theory and practice of telegraphy, in accordance with a fixed test, and that examination should be conducted by some person of acknowledged ability as an electrician who has not been personally concerned in the training of the candidates.

6th.—I am strongly of opinion that we should send out at least 50 more English assistants thoroughly trained to the use of the French writing instruments and on the same footing as the Morse assistants, who went to India in 1856-57.

From *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Lieutenant Colone *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 893; dated 15 February 1862.

YOUR letter No. 2316, dated the 12th December, written with reference to the memorandum by Sir William O'Shaughnessy to the Secretary of State, on the subject of the organisation and management of the Electric Telegraph Department, having been laid before the Governor General in Council, I am directed to state that his Excellency in Council considers that you have satisfactorily answered the several objections made by Sir William O'Shaughnessy to the present management of the Department.

2. The Governor General in Council does not doubt that it would be very inexpedient to revert to the system of local examination of messages either in lieu of or in addition to the present Central Complaint Office; or to give to the local superintendents more power over their subordinates than they now possess; or to permit those officers habitually to examine messages; or to restore the line guards and patrols, whose services have been dispensed with.

3. His Excellency in Council believes that the recently sanctioned re-organization of the Department will tend more than anything to make the service efficient, by raising its character, and holding out adequate rewards in the way of pay and promotion to all employed in it; that if in addition to this a proper system of insulation can be attained, there will be little left to be desired.

4. The charge made by Sir William O'Shaughnessy against the Telegraph Department, of not being prepared for the late monsoon, is not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, borne out. The interruptions which occurred were attributable to accidents which could not have been prevented, and to the inherent defect of non-insulation.

5. His Excellency in Council concurs generally in the view expressed in your 6th paragraph, as to the advisability of obtaining more assistants from England, but he considers it undesirable that 50 should be sent out at once, as would seem to be contemplated by Sir William O'Shaughnessy. It should be determined, in the first instance, how many English assistants are required, both for employment at the principal offices as signallers, and for filling up vacancies in the higher ranks of the service; and when this number shall have been gradually reached, a fixed number should then be sent every year, so as to keep up the establishment uniformly at its proper strength. I am directed to request that you will submit a definite proposal based on this plan. The proposal should include provision for the due examination of assistants in England, under the orders of the Secretary of State before they are sent out, the object being to have at all times a few European trained signallers for the chief offices, being young men fitted, both by general education and by knowledge of the business of telegraphy, and by acquaintance with the most recent improvements therein, to fill, in course of time, the higher offices of the Department.

EXTRACT from DESPATCH No. 9, dated London, 17th June 1862, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

"Para. 2.—You have been informed, by my letter No. 6 of the 31st March last, of my general approval of the changes in the establishment of the Telegraph Department, as reported in your No. 1, dated the 15th January. Your further letter on the same subject, No. 4 of the 18th February, therefore, calls for no remark.

"Para. 3.—Colonel Douglas has, I think, shewn that there was no omission on his part to make due preparation for the last monsoon. He has also shown good reason for the changes which he has introduced in the working of the Department."

APPENDIX (E).

CHAP. IV. Electric Telegraph.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *R. H. Davies*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Punjaub, No. 1324; dated 27 August 1861.

I HAVE the honour to request that, should his Honour the Lieutenant Governor see no objection, orders may be issued to the police of the districts under his Government to give immediate intimation, at the nearest telegraph office, of the nature and position of any accidents to the telegraph lines which they may observe. The arrangement would be one of great convenience to this Department, as well as of much advantage to the Government and the public, in shortening the duration of interruptions.

From *R. H. Davies*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Punjaub, to the Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 450; dated Muree, 7 September 1861.

IN reply to your No. 1324 of the 27th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Inspector General of Police has been requested to issue the necessary orders for information of accidents to telegraph lines being given to the nearest telegraph office.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1864; dated 29 October 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Punjaub, suggesting that it should be made a part of the duty of the Punjaub police to report to the nearest telegraph office accidents to the telegraph lines. His Honour's reply, and a copy of the order issued on the subject, is also enclosed.

2. It appears very desirable that similar orders should be issued to the police throughout India, and in this view I submit the proposal for the consideration of Government, and for the issue of the necessary orders to the Local Governments, should there be no objection to the arrangement.

CIRCULAR No. 80 of 1861.

From Major *G. Hutchinson*, Inspector General of Police, Punjaub, to all Deputy Inspectors General; dated Lahore, 12 September 1861.

Injury to telegraph line to be reported.

'REQUESTS he will order the police to give immediate intimation at the nearest telegraph office of the nature and position of any accident to the telegraph lines which they may observe.

2. In the Station Diary the report of the road patrol must always note, "Telegraph line observed: '*All right*,' or the contrary, as it may be."

From *J. H. Rivett Carnac*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of	Bengal	Dated 5 November 1861.
Ditto	Fort St. George	
Ditto	Bombay	
Ditto	N. W. Provinces	
The Chief Commissioner of	Oude	
The Commissioner of	Pegu	
Ditto	T. and M. Provinces	
Ditto	Nagpore	

I AM directed to forward for the accompanying copy of a Circular, issued under the orders of the Government of the Punjaub by the Inspector General of Police in that province, directing the police to give intimation at the nearest telegraph office of the nature and position of any accident to the telegraph lines, and to request that, with , an order to the same effect may be issued to the police of

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(No. 3375.)

COPY forwarded to the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India for information with reference to his letter No. 1864, dated the 29th ultimo.

(signed) *J. H. Rivett Carnac,*
Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX (G).

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas,* Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *A. M. Monteath,* Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3497; dated 10 April 1862.

REPLYING to your No. 1651 of the 31st March last, on the subject of certain proposed changes in the rules of this Department.

2. Your letter remarks that, in the case of "Public messages, the date of despatch by the officer who sends it, as well as the time of its despatch from the Telegraph Office, should be recorded on the face of the message."

3. The term date in strictness includes every information necessary for fixing the time of an event, and, applied to messages, should include the year, month, day, hour, and minute of despatch; the year, month and day are very generally given by the public officers, though some give the day only, which appears to be a sufficient dating in the case of telegrams. The date given by this Department excludes the year and month, but gives the day, hour and minute, the latter two being introduced for departmental purposes solely; and I see no advantage in burdening the line, by giving more than the above, or by adding thereto a sender's date.

4. Your letter further says the proposed modifications of No. XI. run thus: "The date and hour when a message is received, &c., ought it not to be the time when a message is despatched from a Telegraph Office?" To this I answer that what concerns the receiver as respects this Department is the time his message has been in its hands. In cases of delay it is immaterial to him whether the delay has occurred from detention in an office by the sender and that of signalling, or has arisen subsequently during the transit of the message along the lines. In either case all he cares to know is when the message was entrusted to the Department for despatch. This information is given in the present office date, and being given it is unnecessary to give more.

5. These office dates are the only check against delay; and were, instead of the date of delivery by the sender, that of signalling given, this Department would have no direct check against detentions in the Despatching Office itself.

6. Further important considerations might turn on the date shown in the message. Suppose it to be a report of departure, say by train, the message being, "Mr. Smith left by train a few minutes ago," &c., &c. Suppose the date of signalling were given, and the message by neglect or press of work had been detained some hours, it might then convey information very different from that expected and desired by the sender.

Within two months from the date of despatch.

7. Your letter continues, with reference to the words given in the margin, extracted from the proposed modifications of No. XXI., "is not two months too long a period, and ought it not to be from the date of delivery rather than from that of despatch?" The limit does not seem very material. I retained the old limit of two months, but would have preferred three months in the case of messages limited to India, its dependencies and Ceylon, and six months in the case of messages for countries beyond India, as Egypt and Europe, for which no provision exists in the rules, but which is introduced in the revised sketch of Rules XI. and XXI. appended to this letter.

8. Practically, I do not believe, were the limit a year, it would increase the number of complaints, perhaps the reverse; for the tendency of such long limit is to lead to complaints being deferred and ultimately forgotten.

9. The postal lines between places so distant, for instance, as Calcutta and Pondicherry, 26 days both ways, would almost entirely absorb the one month your letter suggests as the limit for complaints; and, indeed, in the case of messages, say from Cochin to Calcutta, the time for complaint would have passed ere it would be possible for the complaint of the most diligent person to reach, the postal time to and from not being under 36 days.

10. As respects the commencement of the period within which complaint should be made, the date of despatch would be more convenient than that of delivery, for the former would be shown by the office date, whereas the latter could not exist in cases of non-delivery, and in cases of delay could only be ascertained by a reference to the sending-out office. There would be rarely more than three days gained to the complainant by this change in the rule, and I think a reduction of the present time, viz., two months to one month, would

have the appearance of a desire to take advantage of accidental delays for denying redress in cases otherwise justly entitled to it. To the trouble to which the complainant is put in the recovery of what is frequently a trifling sum, it seems undesirable to add the annoyance of a refusal of justice on merely formal grounds.

11. In conclusion, I would take this opportunity of slightly modifying the sketch revision of Rules XI. and XXI., submitted with my No. 2368 of the 23d February, and of introducing into No. XXI. the changes referred to in paragraph 6 above.

P.S.—It has occurred to me, in referring to the opinion given in paragraph 7 above, to ascertain what proportion of complaints have, during the currency of this official year, been rejected on the ground that the limit for their submission had been passed. I find this number to be 15 or $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the total number of complaints received, which up to date has been 699.

APPENDIX (H).

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *E. Palmer*, Esq., Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 2140; dated 22 November 1861.

REPLYING to your No. 10596 of the 1st ultimo, in which objections are raised to this Department placing its telegraph posts within the boundary of the railway embankment between Burdwan and Patna.

I consider that the license under which the railway telegraph is worked, and which gives Government the power of erecting its lines on the posts of the railway company, should they desire to do so, also gives the Department the right to construct its own lines within the limits of the railway fences; and I trust, therefore, that the objections you have raised to our so doing may be withdrawn.

In reference to Mr. Beadon's letter, in which he directed, in view to avoid disputes, that the lines of this Department were not to be constructed within the railway boundary fence, I would remark that such letter could only have been written under the impression that the right in question could be waived without detriment to the interests of the Department.

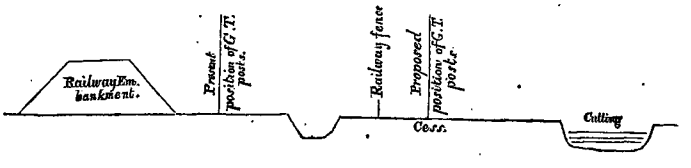
Such, however, is very far from being the case so long as the Government line *viâ* Patna, did not extend beyond that town; and when it led to no important station, and was of no use as an alternative line of communication, it was of little value to the Department, and the question of its easy inspection and repair was of little moment. Now, however, that it is a portion of the main line running through Central India, it is of the highest importance that the Department should possess every facility for its inspection and repair, and such cannot be the case if placed outside the railway fences; for then any inspection necessarily could not do more than detect the grosser causes of interruption, such as the falling of posts or breakage of wire, leaving the less obvious causes produced by breaking of insulators, contacts of the line wire with stays, &c., undetected, and necessitating an inspection on foot which, in the dry season, owing to the extent of the railway excavations at the foot of the embankment, would be exceedingly difficult, and during the rains, when such excavations become filled with water and the country generally flooded, altogether impossible.

After this explanation I trust that the right of the Department to construct a new line from Burdwan to Patna within the railway enclosure may be no longer disputed, and that instructions may be given that all reasonable facility may be afforded to the officers of this Department employed on its construction.

From *E. Palmer*, Esq., Agent, East Indian Railway Company, to Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 12303; dated 25 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2140 of the 22d instant.

2. I consider it objectionable for the Government telegraph posts to be situated within the railway fences, and am still of opinion that if it were practicable, they should be erected on the cess between the fence and the edge of the cutting, as shown in my sketch below.



3. Where the space intervening between the railway fence and the edge of the slope is under water, and too low to admit of the posts being erected there, without inconvenience or the probability of the telegraphic communication being interrupted, I shall of course offer no

no opposition to their being placed within the fence; but as a precautionary measure against accidents likely to arise from inexperienced persons being upon the railway, in no way subject to the railway authorities, and in order to prevent trespass as much as possible, I consider the Government posts should be erected without the railway fences wherever it can be done.

4. If you are, however, still anxious to erect the Government telegraph within the railway fences, I should prefer your submitting the case to Government for its consideration; such orders on the subject will then be issued as will absolve me from responsibility in cases of accident, should it be decided to erect the posts within the railway boundaries. The objections I have raised are, I think, sufficiently grave to justify me in declining to accede to your request in the meantime.

5. The chief engineer will be desired to issue instructions for every assistance to be given to the officers of Government in erecting and maintaining the telegraph, as requested in the concluding paragraph of your letter.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2433; dated 28th December 1861.

I FORWARD copies of correspondence which has lately passed between the railway authorities and this Department, on the subject of the Government line between Burdwan and Patna now about to be re-constructed.

1. Mr. Palmer, it will be observed, objects to the new line being erected within the limits of the railway fences. He appears to apprehend accidents if the new line is so situated; but his letter is not clear as to the nature of the accidents apprehended, or whether they will happen to the persons, or the constructions of the railway, or of this Department. My letter to Mr. Palmer has pointed out the impossibility, owing to the extensive and irregular railway excavations, either of the construction or of the supervision of a telegraph line outside the railway fences, except at so great a distance as to render the detection of causes of interruption, other than those of the grosser kind, impossible. It also points out that, owing to the liability to extensive flooding of the district through which the line passes, the minute inspection, which would become necessary to detect the less obvious causes of interruption as well as the work of repair, becomes during the rainy season nearly impossible. That Mr. Palmer has little ground for the apprehension of accidents, which he entertains may be inferred from the fact, that although the line from Bidabutty to Raneegunge, a distance of 105½ miles, lies within the limits of the railway fences, no complaint has, to my knowledge, ever been made that its so laying has been the occasion of accident.

The railway company's license gives to the Government the right of attaching wires to the supports of the railway company's telegraph lines,—a right held by every European Government, the British Government not excepted; and there can be no doubt that this major permission includes the minor one of erecting independent lines within the railway fences. The existing permission, however, was withdrawn by Mr. Secretary Beadon's No. 1785 of the 3d August 1858, on the grounds of certain disputes between the *employés* of the two Departments, with the details of which I am not acquainted. My own belief is, that disputes between subordinates of Departments cannot arise, or at least are easily put an end to, if the Departments concerned earnestly desire to co-operate with each other; and it is only when indications of a contrary spirit are evident that collisions are at all probable. The withdrawal of the permission, I feel assured, can only have been under the impression that no inconvenience to this Department would result. As I have shown that this is far from being the case, and as the experience of the line to Raneegunge has proved that Mr. Palmer's apprehensions are groundless, I trust that the existing prohibition to the construction of the lines of this Department, within the fences of the East Indian railway, may be withdrawn.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, Electric Telegraph, No. 643; under date 3d February 1863.

READ a letter No. 2433, dated 28th December, from the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, submitting a copy of correspondence regarding the Government line of Telegraph between Burdwan and Patna about to be re-constructed, and requesting withdrawal of the existing prohibition of the construction of Government lines within the fences of the East India Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes, that in 1858 it was suggested by the Public Works Department, that in order to prevent all cause of dispute in future between the officers of the Telegraph Department and those of the East Indian Railway Company, any new telegraph carried along the railway should be placed outside the boundary, and not within it; and that as opportunity offered, existing Government telegraph lines constructed within the East Indian Railway Company's ground should be removed to the outside.

CHAP. IV. Electric Telegraph.

Orders were issued accordingly to the Telegraph Department from the Home Office on the 3d of August 1858, it being added by way of proviso, that the Government lines should, nevertheless, be so placed as to be easily accessible from the railway.

Colonel Douglas, the Director General of Telegraphs, now represents, with reference to the line from Burdwan to Patna, that the inconvenience of constructing the Government telegraph outside the railway boundary will be so great as to make it essential that the Government should assert its right to erect the line within the boundary. This right, the Governor General in Council observes, is clearly given in Section 6 of Act VIII. of 1860, which is a repetition of Section 5 of the earlier Telegraph Act* of 1854.

* No. XXXIV.

His Excellency in Council is of opinion, that on the representation now made by the Director General of Telegraphs, permission should be given to the Telegraph Department to re-construct the line between Burdwan and Patna within the railway company's boundary; and he directs that the letter from Colonel Douglas be sent to the Public Works Department, with a request that it may be intimated to the agent of the East Indian Railway Company, that the public convenience imperatively requires that the Government should act upon its right to put up the telegraph inside the railway premises; but that it will be done so as not in any way to interfere with the railway telegraph, or with any of the railway arrangements.

His Excellency in Council observes, that the agent should be requested to instruct the officers of the railway not only not to obstruct the officers of the telegraph, but rather to render them such assistance as they can; and, on the other hand, that the Director General should be desired to instruct his subordinates in putting up and working the telegraph inside the railway boundary, to avoid all contact with railway property, and all cause of dispute with the railway authorities.

Ordered accordingly, that a copy of the letter from Lieutenant Colonel Douglas, with a copy of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Director General of Telegraphs, with reference to his letter No. 2433, dated the 28th of December, for information and guidance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Grey*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX (I).

CLASSIFIED LIST of Offices under the Indian Government.

N.B.—The number of messages and cash collections are exclusive of those on Departmental Service.

The names of Offices only occasionally opened are given in *italics*, and an *asterisk* is placed against the names of Offices opened for the convenience of Governors of Presidencies and Lieutenant Governors of Provinces.

	Names of Offices.	In what Circle.	Whether Departmental or Private Building, and whether free or on Rent.	Monthly Rent.	Number of Instruments.	Average of the last Three Months of the Year.		Whether Self-supporting or Unprofitable.	Remarks.
						Monthly Number of Messages.	Monthly Collection.		
				Rs.			*Rs. a. p.*		
1	Ackberpore	Indore	G. P.	-	2	5	18 - -	unprofitable.	
	Agra	Bengal	G. P.	-	3	219	424 - -	self-supporting.	
	Ahmedabad	Bombay	R.	40	2	618	1,174 - -	- ditto.	
	Ahmednugger	ditto	R.	50	1	74	132 - -	unprofitable.	
5	Akyab	Dacca	G. P.	-	2	243	537 - -	self-supporting.	
	Allahabad	Bengal	R.	150	2	318	712 - -	- ditto.	
	Allyghur	Punjab	R.	50	2	45	83 - -	unprofitable.	
	Atcheepore	Bengal	R.	40	2	3	6 - -	- ditto.	
	Attock	Punjab	G. P.	-	2	21	76 - -	- ditto.	
10	Ballasore	East Coast	G. P.	-	2	29	48 - -	- ditto.	
	Bangalore	Madras	R.	110	2	247	438 - -	self-supporting.	
	Bareilly	Punjab	R.	150	2	82	140 - -	unprofitable.	
	Baroda	Bombay	R.	50	2	109	208 - -	- ditto.	
	Barrackpore	Bengal	R.	55	2	21	55 - -	- ditto.	
15	Belgaum	Bombay	R.	50	3	85	152 - -	- ditto.	
	Bellary	Madras	R.	50	3	80	137 - -	- ditto.	
	Benares	Bengal	R.	50	4	235	464 - -	self-supporting.	
	Beora	Indore	G. P.	-	2	9	22 - -	unprofitable.	
	Berhampore	East Coast	R.	50	2	198	488 - -	self-supporting.	

CLASSIFIED LIST of Offices under the Indian Government—*continued.*

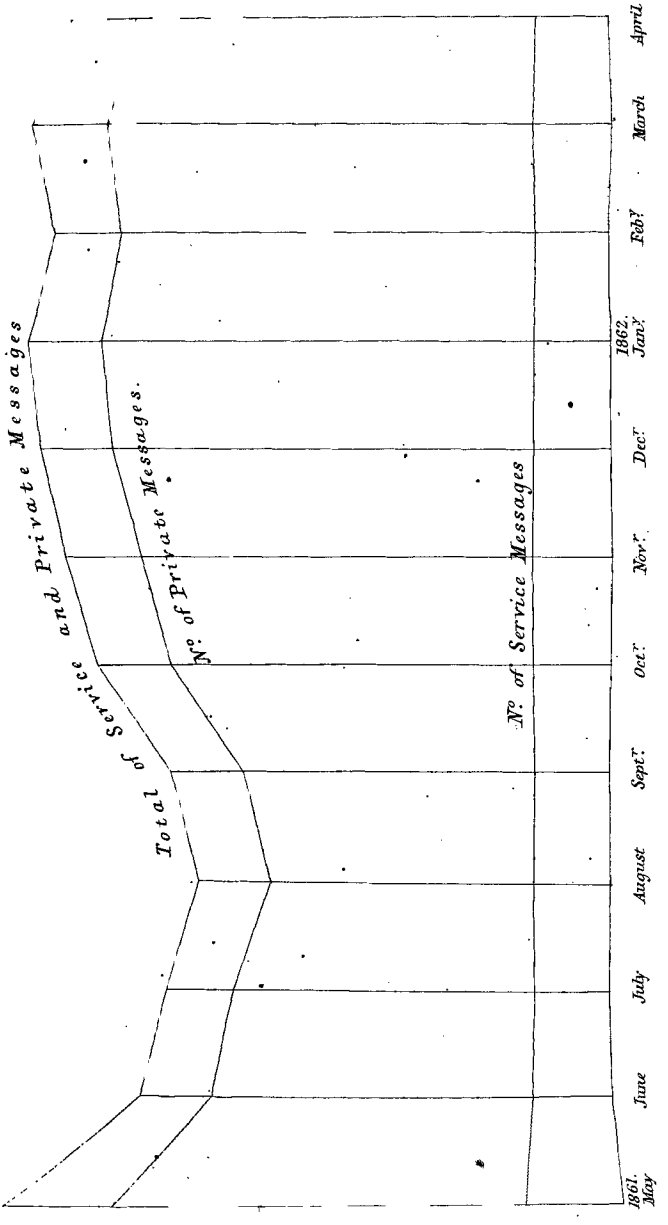
	Names of Offices.	In what Circle.	Whether Departmental or Private Building, and whether free or on Rent.	Monthly Rent.	Number of Instruments.	Average of the last Three Months of the Year.		Whether Self-supporting or Unprofitable.	REMARKS.
						Monthly Number of Messages.	Monthly Collection.		
				Rs.			*Rs. a. p.*		
20	Bezwarah	East Coast	G. P.	- -	4	33	54 - -	unprofitable.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bengal	R.	- -	2	35	57 - -	- ditto	
	Bimlipatam	East Coast	R.	25	3	167	288 - -	- ditto.	
	Bombay	Bombay	R.	450	4	3,831	10,698 - -	self-supporting.	
	Broach	ditto	R.	30	2	245	503 - -	- ditto.	
25	Buddeena	Scind	G. P.	- -	2	3	4 - -	unprofitable.	
	Bulsar	Bombay	R.	30	2	27	39 - -	- ditto.	
	Burdwan	Bengal	R.	55	3	14	23 - -	- ditto.	
	Burhee	ditto	G. P.	- -	2	28	51 - -	- ditto.	
	Calcutta	ditto	R.	500	7	2,564	12,052 - -	self-supporting.	
30	Calicut	Madras	R.	45	2	325	602 - -	- ditto.	
	Canonore	ditto	R.	50	2	251	534 - -	- ditto.	
	Calingapatam	East Coast	R.	15	2	104	208 - -	unprofitable.	
	Cawnpore	Bengal	R.	70	3	271	417 - -	self-supporting.	
	Chanda	Central India	R.	15	2	14	18 - -	*unprofitable.*	
35	Chicacole	East Coast	R.	20	2	47	101 - -	unprofitable.	
	Chinoor	Central India	G. P.	- -	2	—	- - -	- ditto.	
	Chittagong	Dacca	R.	80	2	43	112 - -	- ditto.	
	Cochin	Madras	R.	30	2	403	1,032 - -	self-supporting.	
	Cocanada	East Coast	R.	40	2	459	908 - -	- ditto.	
40	Commilla	Dacca	R.	20	2	35	62 - -	unprofitable.	
	Cuttack	East Coast	R.	80	2	88	200 - -	- ditto.	
	Dacca	Dacca	R.	140	2	123	236 - -	- ditto.	
	*Dapoorie**	Bombay	G. P.	- -	3	24	72 - -	- ditto.	
	Deesa	ditto	R.	35	2	61	136 - -	- ditto.	
45	Dehree	Bengal	G. P.	- -	2	15	23 - -	- ditto.	
	Delhi	Punjab	R.	22	3	135	272 - -	- ditto.	
	Dera Ghazee Khan	ditto	G. P.	- -	3	30	104 - -	- ditto.	
	Dera Ismael Khan	ditto	R.	20	1	39	120 - -	- ditto.	
	Dhoolia	Indore	R.	15	2	43	75 - -	- ditto.	
50	Dharwar	Bombay	G. P.	- -	3	39	75 - -	- ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	Bengal	G. P.	- -	3	13	21 - -	- ditto.	
	Dowlaishwaram	East Coast	R.	60	3	90	159 - -	- ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Dacca	G. P.	- -	2	7	10 - -	- ditto.	
	Futtehghur	Bengal	G. P.	- -	3	83	146 - -	- ditto.	
55	Fyzabad	ditto	G. P.	- -	1	21	44 - -	- ditto.	
	Goa	Bombay	R.	26	1	49	85 - -	- ditto.	
	*Gudduck**	ditto	G. P.	- -	2	—	- - -	- ditto.	
	*Guindy**	Madras	G. P.	- -	2	—	- - -	- ditto.	
	Gwalior	Indore	G. P.	- -	2	90	199 - -	- ditto.	
60	Henzada	Pegu	G. P.	- -	2	13	20 - -	- ditto.	
	Hooghly Point	Bengal	G. P.	- -	2	4	9 - -	- ditto.	
	Hyderabad (Deccan)	Central India	R.	140	3	242	535 - -	self-supporting.	
	Hyderabad (Scind)	Scind	R.	50	3	51	103 - -	unprofitable.	
	Indore	Indore	R.	80	2	351	649 - -	self-supporting.	
65	Jacobabad	Scind	G. P.	- -	2	16	32 - -	unprofitable.	
	Jessore	Dacca	R.	25	2	10	18 - -	- ditto.	
	Jubbulpore	Central India	G. P.	- -	2	59	107 - -	- ditto.	
	Jullundur	Punjab	R.	30	2	54	126 - -	- ditto.	
	Karikal	Madras	R.	20	2	43	81 - -	- ditto.	
70	Keamaree	Scind	—	- -	2	31	67 - -	- ditto.	
	Kedgeree	Bengal	G. P.	- -	3	15	24 - -	- ditto.	
	Kolapore	Bombay	G. P.	- -	2	34	68 - -	- ditto.	
	Kookrahatty	Bengal	G. P.	- -	2	1	2 - -	- ditto.	
	Kootree	Scind	R.	35	2	72	136 - -	- ditto.	
75	Kurnool	Central India	R.	70	2	44	77 - -	- ditto.	
	Kurrachee	Scind	G. P.	- -	2	319	1,050 - -	self-supporting.	
	Kusmore	ditto	G. P.	- -	2	1	2 - -	unprofitable.	
	Kyook Phyou	Dacca	G. P.	- -	2	10	14 - -	- ditto.	
	Lahore	Punjab	G. P.	- -	3	240	780 - -	self-supporting.	
80	Lucknow	Bengal	R.	80	2	204	442 - -	- ditto.	
	Madras	Madras	R.	266	3	1,660	4,013 - -	- ditto.	
	*Mahableshwur**	Bombay	G. P.	- -	1	82	175 - -	- ditto.	
	Malabar Point	ditto	G. P.	- -	1	—	- - -	—	
	Maligaum	Indore	G. P.	- -	2	27	45 - -	unprofitable.	

CLASSIFIED LIST of Offices under the Indian Government—*continued.*

	Names of Offices.	In what Circle.	Whether Departmental or Private Building, and whether free or on Rent.	Monthly Rent.	Number of Instruments.	Average of the last Three Months of the Year.		Whether Self-supporting or Unprofitable.	Remarks.
						Monthly Number of Messages.	Monthly Collection.		
				Rs.			*Rs. a. p.*		
85	*Matheran**	Bombay	G. P.	- -	1	—	- - -	—	
	Meerut	Punjab	G. P.	- -	3	148	369 - -	self-supporting.	
	Menghee	Pegu	G. P.	- -	2	22	38 - -	unprofitable.	
	Mercara	Madras	R.	30	2	134	262 - -	self-supporting.	
	Midnapore	East Coast	G. P.	- -	3	15	25 - -	unprofitable.	
90	Mirzapore	Central India	G. P.	- -	2	136	259 - -	self-supporting.	
	Mooltan	Punjab	R.	67	2	99	225 - -	unprofitable.	
	Mooradabad	ditto	R.	50	3	68	108 - -	- ditto.	
	Mount, St. Thomas	Madras	R.	25	3	43	89 - -	- ditto.	
	Mud Point	Bengal	G. P.	- -	2	5	9 - -	- ditto.	
95	Murree*	Punjab	R.	Rent paid by Punjab Government.	1	—	- - -	—	
	Masulipatam	East Coast	R.	20	1	222	416 - -	self-supporting.	
	Mysore	Madras	G. P.	- -	3	80	136 - -	unprofitable	
	Nagpore	Central India	G. P.	- -	2	111	325 - -	self-supporting.	
	Nassick	Indore	R.	30	2	33	61 - -	unprofitable.	
100	Negapatam	Madras	R.	60	2	141	266 - -	self-supporting.	
	Nellore	East Coast	R.	45	2	27	49 - -	unprofitable.	
	Nuggur Parker	Scinde	G. P.	- -	2	6	7 - -	- ditto.	
	Nynee Tal*	Punjab	R.	600 for the season.	1	—	- - -	—	
	Ongole	East Coast	R.	20	2	43	80 - -	- ditto.	
105	Ootacamund	Madras	R.	60	1	247	417 - -	self-supporting.	
	Padeng	Pegu	G. P.	- -	2	6	11 - -	unprofitable.	
	*Parrell**	Bombay	G. P.	- -	1	—	- - -	—	
	Patna	Bengal	R.	50	2	101	201 - -	- ditto.	
	Paumben	Madras	G. P.	- -	3	31	71 - -	- ditto.	
110	Pegu	Pegu	G. P.	- -	2	24	39 - -	- ditto.	
	Peshawur	Punjab	G. P.	- -	1	87	234 - -	self-supporting.	
	Pondicherry	Madras	R.	45	2	342	694 - -	- ditto.	
	Poona	Bombay	R.	80	3	254	473 - -	- ditto.	
	Prome	Pegu	G. P.	- -	2	116	234 - -	unprofitable.	
115	Puttoocotta	Madras	G. P.	- -	2	8	14 - -	- ditto.	
	Rajmehal	Bengal	R.	40	2	32	53 - -	- ditto.	
	Rajunpore	Scinde	G. P.	- -	2	17	36 - -	- ditto.	
	Ramoo	Dacca	G. P.	- -	2	8	13 - -	- ditto.	
	Raneegunge	Bengal	G. P.	- -	3	62	100 - -	- ditto.	
120	Rangoon	Pegu	G. P.	- -	2	550	1,512 - -	self-supporting.	
	Rawul Pindee	Punjab	G. P.	- -	3	98	239 - -	unprofitable.	
	Rewah	Central India	G. P.	- -	2	10	20 - -	- ditto.	
	Roorkee	Punjab	—	- -	2	14	18 - -	- ditto.	
	Sattara	Bombay	R.	70	2	41	79 - -	- ditto.	
125	Saugor	Bengal	G. P.	- -	1	2	5 - -	- ditto.	
	Seonee	Central India	G. P.	- -	2	7	13 - -	- ditto.	
	Seepree	Indore	G. P.	- -	2	13	26 - -	- ditto.	
	Shajempore	Punjab	R.	50	2	29	46 - -	- ditto.	
	Shikarpore	Scinde	R.	20	2	24	56 - -	- ditto.	
130	Shoaygheen	Pegu	G. P.	- -	2	63	119 - -	- ditto.	
	Simla	Punjab	R.	75	1	130	524 - -	self-supporting.	
	Sukkur	Scinde	R.	15	2	58	96 - -	unprofitable.	
	Surat	Bombay	R.	80	2	523	863 - -	self-supporting.	
	Taroosha	Scinde	G. P.	- -	2	9	14 - -	unprofitable.	
135	Thyetmyoo	Pegu	G. P.	- -	1	114	210 - -	self-supporting.	
	Tonghoo	ditto	G. P.	- -	1	110	132 - -	unprofitable.	
	Tuticorin	Madras	G. P.	- -	2	200	585 - -	self-supporting.	
	Umballa	Punjab	R.	80	2	167	564 - -	- ditto.	
	Umritsur	ditto	R.	30	2	74	156 - -	unprofitable.	
140	Vellore	Madras	R.	17	2	39	65 - -	- ditto.	
	Vingorla	Bombay	R.	10	2	77	129 - -	- ditto.	
	Vizagapatam	East Coast	R.	70	3	209	399 - -	self-supporting.	
	Vizianagram	ditto	R.	21	3	41	79 - -	unprofitable.	
144	Warrangal	Central India	R.	10	2	5	7 - -	- ditto.	

APPENDIX K.

DIAGRAM exhibiting the fluctuation of Messages sent along the lines of the Gov^t Tel: Dep^t during each Month of the Official Year 1861-62.



The vertical ordinates represent the N°. of Messages in each Month.
Scale 5000 Messages per inch.

N° 271. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 May 1863
Henry Hansard, Printer

APPENDIX (J).

STATEMENT showing the Number of MESSAGES, Private and Service, sent from the various Circles, exclusive of those on Departmental Service, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

CIRCLES.	May 1861.			June.			July.			August.			September.		
	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.
Bengal	4,532	871	5,403	3,408	539	3,947	3,388	628	4,016	2,665	679	3,344	2,825	672	3,497
Bombay	6,409	956	7,365	4,398	554	4,952	3,355	447	3,802	3,224	483	3,707	3,671	495	4,166
Central India	1,132	122	1,254	781	110	891	705	72	777	621	105	726	553	101	654
Dacca	236	32	268	136	33	169	187	23	210	184	9	193	223	17	240
East Coast	1,176	214	1,390	994	209	1,203	1,167	182	1,349	1,193	124	1,317	1,218	168	1,386
Indore	1,260	132	1,392	1,060	109	1,169	958	134	1,092	516	137	653	594	133	727
Madras	2,932	491	3,423	2,360	398	2,758	2,271	378	2,649	2,331	304	2,635	2,581	284	2,865
Pegu	714	189	903	396	150	546	449	100	549	636	162	798	591	122	713
Punjab	1,294	830	2,124	1,112	716	1,828	1,173	664	1,837	1,215	767	1,982	1,172	766	1,938
Scinde	546	225	771	357	139	496	451	153	604	335	132	467	376	141	517
South-east Coast	174	9	183	191	3	194	155	8	163	116	4	120	111	–	111
TOTAL	20,405	4,071	24,476	15,193	2,960	18,153	14,259	2,789	17,048	13,036	2,906	15,942	13,915	2,899	16,814

CIRCLES.	October.			November.			December.			January 1862.		
	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.
Bengal	3,494	723	4,217	4,148	837	4,985	4,483	691	5,174	4,433	705	5,138
Bombay	4,647	605	5,252	5,747	628	6,375	5,978	595	6,573	5,891	577	6,468
Central India	772	103	875	725	95	820	803	108	911	648	93	741
Dacca	154	13	167	365	30	395	369	30	399	403	25	428
East Coast	1,303	180	1,483	1,195	188	1,383	1,288	186	1,474	1,506	203	1,709
Indore	792	119	911	625	84	709	624	98	722	522	108	630
Madras	3,059	360	3,419	2,889	404	3,293	3,059	360	3,419	3,761	426	4,187
Pegu	677	134	811	800	149	949	856	171	1,027	981	122	1,103
Punjab	1,515	521	2,036	1,110	559	1,669	1,099	434	1,533	1,028	473	1,501
Scinde	408	164	572	415	154	569	554	211	765	446	183	629
South-east Coast	139	3	142	168	2	170	148	1	149	164	11	175
TOTAL	16,960	2,925	19,885	18,187	3,130	21,317	19,261	2,885	22,146	19,783	2,926	22,709

CIRCLES.	February.			March.			April.			TOTAL.		
	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.	Private.	Service.	TOTAL.
Bengal	3,956	634	4,590	3,648	668	4,316	3,369	571	3,940	44,349	8,218	52,567
Bombay	5,508	429	5,937	6,018	467	6,485	5,878	376	6,254	60,724	6,612	67,363
Central India	663	99	762	580	87	667	489	68	557	8,472	1,163	9,635
Dacca	472	59	531	399	62	461	403	25	428	3,531	358	3,889
East Coast	1,610	296	1,906	1,730	219	1,949	1,428	194	1,622	15,808	2,363	18,171
Indore	468	110	578	583	82	665	448	76	524	8,450	1,322	9,772
Madras	3,540	387	3,927	3,764	450	4,214	3,617	424	4,041	36,164	4,666	40,830
Pegu	1,012	152	1,164	889	226	1,115	828	164	992	8,829	1,841	10,670
Punjab	1,135	454	1,589	1,282	565	1,847	1,250	600	1,850	14,385	7,349	21,734
Scinde	408	162	570	501	170	671	467	187	674	5,284	2,021	7,305
South-east Coast	133	7	140	349	6	355	228	3	231	2,076	57	2,133
TOTAL	18,905	2,789	21,694	19,743	3,002	22,745	18,425	2,688	21,113	208,072	35,970	2,44,042

APPENDIX (L).

STATEMENT showing the Amount received for Service Messages at the Telegraph Offices in India

MONTHS.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
May	3,432 2 9	3,904 - -	471 13 3	- -	1,404 1 -	2,685 4 -	1,281 3 -	- -
June	2,704 13 6	2,783 12 -	78 14 6	- -	872 9 6	1,597 7 6	724 14 -	- -
July	2,550 1 6	3,333 6 6	783 5 -	- -	812 14 -	1,200 11 -	387 13 -	- -
August	2,717 5 9	3,126 13 6	409 7 9	- -	954 12 -	1,354 10 6	399 14 6	- -
September	3,006 - -	3,225 13 6	219 13 6	- -	1,023 14 -	1,514 14 -	491 - -	- -
October	3,085 2 6	3,404 5 6	319 3 -	- -	1,340 3 -	1,624 12 6	284 9 6	- -
November	3,547 6 -	3,709 2 6	161 12 6	- -	1,648 3 -	1,706 12 -	58 9 -	- -
December	3,941 - 3	3,413 1 -	- -	527 15 3	1,778 10 6	1,794 1 6	15 7 -	- -
January	3,253 7 -	3,788 4 -	534 13 -	- -	1,810 - 9	1,888 14 -	78 13 3	- -
February	3,507 11 6	3,378 8 6	- -	129 3 -	1,380 13 -	1,350 11 6	- -	22 1 6
March	4,060 1 8	3,509 9 6	- -	550 8 2	1,437 11 -	1,675 3 3	217 8 3	- -
April	4,006 12 3	3,115 15 -	- -	890 13 3	2,237 - -	1,248 3 6	- -	988 12 6
TOTAL - Rs.	39,812 - 8	40,692 11 6	2,979 2 6	2,098 7 8	16,720 11 9	19,649 9 3	3,939 11 6	1,010 14 -

MONTHS.	EAST COAST.				INDORE.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
May	185 5 -	414 12 -	229 7 -	- -	317 13 6	353 3 -	35 5 6	- -
June	174 14 -	308 11 -	133 13 -	- -	494 11 -	256 3 -	- -	238 8 -
July	167 3 -	297 4 -	130 1 -	- -	354 15 -	285 - -	- -	69 15 -
August	196 4 6	174 4 6	- -	22 - -	294 13 -	317 14 -	23 1 -	- -
September	209 7 -	294 1 -	84 10 -	- -	184 12 -	288 13 -	104 1 -	- -
October	334 10 8	318 11 -	- -	15 15 8	527 12 6	287 2 -	- -	240 10 6
November	357 13 8	359 3 -	1 5 4	- -	442 10 6	174 5 -	- -	268 5 6
December	225 5 2	421 15 -	196 9 10	- -	216 8 6	278 11 -	57 2 6	- -
January	223 4 8	467 5 -	244 - 4	- -	136 5 -	295 12 -	159 7 -	- -
February	212 15 -	730 5 6	517 6 6	- -	136 3 -	266 2 -	129 15 -	- -
March	198 - 6	549 4 -	351 3 6	- -	282 14 -	187 12 -	- -	95 2 -
April	239 15 6	429 7 -	189 7 6	- -	418 6 -	184 6 -	- -	234 - -
TOTAL - Rs.	2,725 2 8	4,765 3 -	2,078 - -	37 15 8	3,807 12 -	3,170 3 -	509 - -	1,146 9 -

MONTHS.	PUNJAB.				SCINDE.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
May	2,407 2 -	3,560 1 -	1,152 15 -	- -	476 13 -	619 8 -	142 11 -	- -
June	2,006 7 6	2,469 9 -	463 1 6	- -	360 4 -	350 9 -	- -	9 11 -
July	2,386 5 -	1,999 14 -	- -	386 7 -	392 13 -	307 5 -	- -	85 8 -
August	1,936 4 6	3,488 1 6	1,551 13 -	- -	354 14 -	298 13 -	- -	56 1 -
September	2,044 9 6	3,560 3 -	1,515 9 6	- -	479 2 -	348 12 -	- -	130 6 -
October	2,235 10 3	1,729 11 -	- -	505 15 3	476 5 -	402 - -	- -	74 5 -
November	1,561 13 6	1,809 12 -	247 14 6	- -	621 8 -	370 1 -	- -	251 7 -
December	1,589 4 6	1,732 8 6	143 4 -	- -	503 3 -	680 9 -	177 6 -	- -
January	2,096 14 6	2,142 - -	45 1 6	- -	507 3 -	541 3 -	34 - -	- -
February	2,063 5 -	1,758 10 -	- -	304 11 -	750 7 -	499 8 -	- -	250 15 -
March	1,690 7 -	2,028 8 -	338 1 -	- -	478 - -	455 2 -	- -	22 14 -
April	1,936 14 -	2,222 13 -	285 15 -	- -	469 7 -	615 9 -	146 2 -	- -
TOTAL - Rs.	23,955 1 3	28,501 11 -	5,743 11 -	1,197 1 3	5,869 15 -	5,488 15 -	500 3 -	881 3 -

APPENDIX (L).

during the Years 1860–61 and 1861–62, and the Increases and Decreases in each Circle.

CENTRAL INDIA.				DACCA.			
1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
253 2 6	530 14 6	277 12 –	– – –	9 7 –	70 14 6	61 7 6	—
230 7 6	370 14 –	140 6 6	– – –	314 6 –	68 5 –	– –	246 1 –
482 13 –	301 4 –	– – –	181 9 –	477 11 –	46 9 –	– –	431 2 –
206 2 –	408 – 6	201 14 6	– – –	572 2 –	14 4 –	– –	557 14 –
472 – –	357 13 6	– – –	114 2 6	2 15 –	37 1 6	34 2 6	—
222 4 –	341 3 –	118 15 –	– – –	20 5 –	25 5 –	5 – –	—
222 8 –	291 9 6	69 1 6	– – –	48 – –	64 1 –	16 1 –	—
326 11 6	315 7 6	– – –	11 4 –	147 5 –	55 3 –	– –	92 2 –
770 2 6	293 – –	– – –	477 2 6	112 6 –	80 1 –	– –	32 5 –
242 3 –	336 9 –	94 6 –	– – –	177 6 –	130 9 –	– –	46 13 –
157 12 6	270 2 6	112 6 –	– – –	117 – 6	168 1 6	51 1 –	—
262 9 6	216 15 –	– – –	45 10 6	114 13 6	47 11 –	– –	67 2 6
3,848 12 –	4,033 13 –	1,014 13 6	829 12 6	2,113 13 6	808 1 6	167 12 –	1,473 7 6

MADRAS.				PEGU.			
1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1,520 12 8	1,466 3 8	– – –	54 9 –	486 11 –	418 3 –	– –	68 8 –
1,096 5 2	1,247 9 –	151 3 10	– – –	543 6 –	337 4 –	– –	206 2 –
859 2 4	1,073 8 6	214 6 2	– – –	319 1 6	200 13 –	– –	118 4 6
1,260 10 6	908 13 –	– – –	351 13 6	449 11 6	339 2 –	– –	110 9 6
920 4 9	912 – –	– – –	8 4 9	301 – –	255 – –	– –	46 – –
1,207 12 2	1,233 15 6	26 3 4	– – –	339 1 4	235 2 –	– –	103 15 4
1,414 10 –	1,207 15 –	– – –	206 11 –	333 12 10	324 11 6	– –	9 1 4
1,347 13 8	1,191 10 –	– – –	156 3 8	370 9 6	334 4 6	– –	36 5 –
1,718 14 5	1,332 8 6	– – –	386 5 11	375 13 9	285 5 6	– –	90 8 3
1,358 – 8	1,274 10 –	– – –	83 6 8	404 7 7	315 10 6	– –	88 13 1
1,232 – 4	1,422 4 –	190 3 8	– – –	432 13 6	386 15 6	– –	45 14 –
1,494 8 6	1,227 9 –	– – –	266 15 6	367 7 9	397 12 –	30 4 3	—
15,430 15 2	14,498 10 2	582 1 –	1,514 6 –	4,724 – 3	3,830 3 6	30 4 3	924 1 –

SOUTH EAST COAST AND SHARE DUE BY CEYLON.				TOTAL OF		TOTAL.		NET.	
1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
69 – –	43 3 6	– –	25 12 6	10,562 6 5	14,066 3 2	3,652 10 3	148 13 6	3,503 12 9	—
78 3 –	39 14 –	– –	38 5 –	8,876 7 2	9,830 1 6	1,692 5 4	738 11 –	953 10 11	—
24 11 8	43 13 –	19 1 4	– –	8,827 11 –	9,089 8 –	1,534 10 6	1,272 13 6	261 13 –	—
7 5 –	16 4 –	8 15 –	– –	8,950 4 9	10,447 – 6	2,595 1 9	1,098 6 –	1,496 11 9	—
6 2 6	43 11 –	37 8 6	– –	8,650 2 9	10,838 2 6	2,486 13 –	298 13 3	2,187 15 9	—
9 4 –	9 – –	– –	– 4 –	9,798 6 5	9,611 3 6	753 14 10	941 1 9	– –	187 2 11
54 4 –	13 1 6	– –	41 2 6	10,252 9 6	10,038 10 –	554 11 10	776 11 4	– –	221 15 6
17 4 –	20 13 –	3 9 –	– –	10,463 11 7	10,233 4 –	593 6 4	823 13 11	– –	230 7 7
31 15 –	71 10 6	39 11 6	– –	11,036 6 7	11,185 15 6	1,135 14 7	986 5 8	149 8 11	—
27 – –	65 14 6	38 14 6	– –	10,260 7 9	10,115 2 6	780 10 –	925 15 3	– –	145 5 3
65 5 –	22 1 6	– –	43 3 6	10,172 2 –	10,674 15 9	1,260 7 5	757 9 8	502 13 9	—
82 15 6	13 – –	– –	69 15 6	11,630 13 6	9,719 4 6	651 12 9	2,563 5 9	– –	1,911 9 –
473 5 8	402 6 6	147 11 10	218 11 –	1,19,481 9 5	1,25,841 7 5	17,692 6 7	11,332 8 7	9,056 6 3	2,696 8 3

E. E.

Net Increase - - - *Rs.* 6,359. 14. –.

APPENDIX (M).

STATEMENT showing the Amount received for Private Messages at the Telegraph Offices in India

MONTHS.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
May	10,095 8 9	15,886 11 –	5,791 2 3	– –	12,892 2 1	15,026 7 –	2,134 4 11	– –
June	8,130 7 1	12,574 5 3	4,443 14 2	– –	8,889 11 6	11,317 3 –	2,427 7 6	– –
July	9,823 15 6	11,579 10 6	2,255 11 –	– –	7,773 11 –	9,798 8 –	2,024 13 –	– –
August	9,623 8 –	9,033 8 9	– –	589 15 3	6,857 7 3	8,651 1 –	1,793 9 9	– –
September	9,900 1 1	9,784 7 6	– –	115 9 7	9,158 1 6	8,681 14 –	– –	476 3 6
October	11,708 14 6	12,121 7 –	412 8 6	– –	14,258 6 6	10,685 4 6	– –	3,573 2 –
November	13,199 – 7	14,701 10 6	1,502 9 11	– –	14,398 11 –	13,691 15 –	– –	706 12 –
December	14,328 – 6	16,223 – 6	1,895 – –	– –	15,774 2 –	15,040 4 –	– –	733 14 –
January	12,434 7 3	17,006 2 3	4,571 11 –	– –	13,935 12 –	15,148 11 6	1,212 15 6	– –
February	15,990 10 3	14,600 14 3	– –	1,389 12 –	15,531 13 6	13,106 12 9	– –	2,425 – 9
March	15,321 9 9	14,045 14 3	– –	1,275 11 6	14,238 – –	14,805 15 3	567 15 3	– –
April	15,976 5 –	14,398 2 3	– –	1,578 2 9	14,702 5 –	14,117 3 6	– –	585 1 6
TOTAL Rs.	1,46,032 8 3	1,61,955 14 –	20,872 8 10	4,949 3 1	1,48,410 3 4	1,50,071 3 6	10,161 1 11	8,500 1 9

MONTHS.	EAST COAST.				INDORE.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
May	2,111 12 –	2,146 15 –	35 3 –	– –	1,971 10 –	2,985 3 –	1,013 9 –	– –
June	2,144 10 4	1,811 9 6	– –	333 – 10	1,317 15 –	2,587 15 –	1,270 – –	– –
July	2,497 7 2	2,110 13 –	– –	386 10 2	991 15 –	2,275 13 –	1,283 14 –	– –
August	2,271 9 10	2,194 14 –	– –	76 11 10	984 15 6	1,130 1 –	195 1 6	– –
September	1,795 7 –	2,481 15 –	686 8 –	– –	1,514 2 6	1,170 11 –	– –	343 7 6
October	1,959 14 2	2,440 1 –	480 2 10	– –	3,166 13 –	1,606 12 –	– –	1,560 1 –
November	2,075 5 10	2,357 14 6	282 8 8	– –	2,649 1 –	1,238 7 –	– –	1,410 10 –
December	2,442 8 8	2,375 9 –	– –	66 15 8	2,689 5 6	1,210 8 –	– –	1,478 13 6
January	2,652 3 –	2,719 6 –	67 3 –	– –	2,375 7 –	1,008 11 –	– –	1,366 12 –
February	2,625 12 2	2,972 1 –	346 4 10	– –	1,909 12 6	964 7 –	– –	945 5 6
March	2,858 12 4	3,376 6 6	517 10 2	– –	2,432 12 –	1,174 12 –	– –	1,258 – –
April	2,391 14 2	2,728 13 –	336 14 10	– –	2,250 12 –	885 12 –	– –	1,365 – –
TOTAL Rs.	27,827 4 8	29,716 5 6	2,752 7 4	863 6 6	24,204 9 –	18,239 – –	3,762 8 6	9,728 1 6

MONTHS.	PUNJAB.				SCINDE.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increases.	Decreases.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
May	2,099 2 –	3,195 5 –	1,096 3 –	– –	1,482 7 –	1,281 8 –	– –	200 15 –
June	1,967 11 6	2,608 10 6	640 15 –	– –	892 14 –	885 3 –	– –	7 11 –
July	1,796 – –	2,581 12 –	785 12 –	– –	817 – –	1,044 9 –	227 9 –	– –
August	1,904 9 –	2,521 7 –	416 13 7	– –	879 5 –	786 8 –	– –	92 13 –
September	1,674 10 9	2,405 8 –	– –	269 2 9	1,024 13 –	930 9 –	– –	94 4 –
October	3,253 6 9	2,992 3 –	– –	261 3 9	1,031 12 –	1,005 4 6	– –	26 7 6
November	3,195 6 –	2,356 15 –	– –	838 7 –	1,052 2 –	993 8 –	– –	58 10 –
December	3,084 11 6	2,448 13 6	– –	635 14 –	1,147 12 –	1,407 9 –	259 13 –	– –
January	2,920 8 –	2,374 15 6	– –	545 8 6	965 7 –	1,117 3 –	151 12 –	– –
February	2,691 – 6	2,495 15 6	– –	195 1 –	1,236 12 –	1,036 7 –	– –	200 5 –
March	3,221 1 –	2,742 3 6	– –	478 13 6	1,168 5 –	1,277 8 –	109 3 –	– –
April	2,829 12 6	2,469 13 –	– –	359 15 6	1,163 – –	1,175 10 –	12 10 –	– –
TOTAL Rs.	31,637 15 11	30,993 9 6	2,939 11 7	3,584 2 –	12,861 9 –	12,941 6 6	760 15 –	681 1 6

APPENDIX (M).

during the Years 1860–61 and 1861–62, and the Increases and Decreases in each Circle.

CENTRAL INDIA.				DACCA.			
1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1,331 13 6	2,920 7 –	1,588 9 6	– – –	152 – –	673 – –	521 – –	—
1,134 – –	1,942 12 6	808 12 6	– – –	109 4 –	229 10 6	120 6 6	—
736 – 6	1,970 9 6	1,234 9 –	– – –	98 2 –	354 6 –	256 4 –	—
675 9 –	1,543 7 6	867 14 6	– – –	85 8 6	413 1 6	327 9 –	—
727 – –	1,266 12 6	539 12 6	– – –	140 15 6	484 9 –	343 9 6	—
964 – 6	1,688 7 –	724 6 6	– – –	200 – –	273 12 –	73 12 –	—
1,098 5 6	1,537 3 6	438 14 –	– – –	265 2 –	786 12 6	521 10 6	—
1,266 11 6	1,916 7 –	649 11 6	– – –	395 6 6	777 12 6	382 6 –	—
1,940 10 –	1,463 5 –	– – –	477 5 –	328 5 –	850 15 –	522 10 –	—
1,672 1 6	1,547 14 6	– – –	124 3 –	524 4 –	1,009 11 6	485 7 6	—
1,770 2 –	1,255 3 6	– – –	514 14 6	907 3 –	986 3 –	79 – –	—
1,325 1 –	1,003 0 6	– – –	322 – 6	766 – 3	937 13 6	171 13 3	—
15,141 7 –	20,055 10 –	6,852 10 –	1,938 7 –	3,972 2 9	7,777 11 –	3,805 8 3	—

MADRAS.				PEGU.			
1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
5,038 9 9	5,753 15 6	715 5 9	– – –	826 3 6	1,481 4 –	655 – 6	—
4,504 5 11	4,529 1 6	24 11 7	– –	842 15 –	770 2 –	– –	72 13 –
4,504 7 7	4,111 10 6	– – –	392 13 1	708 7 6	1,009 1 6	300 10 –	—
5,539 5 11	4,638 10 6	– – –	900 11 5	792 8 8	1,520 – 6	727 7 10	—
4,815 1 7	5,201 2 6	386 – 11	– –	897 15 –	1,332 13 –	434 14 –	—
5,530 3 4	5,587 9 –	57 5 8	– –	802 12 10	1,311 1 –	508 4 2	—
5,680 12 10	6,308 9 6	627 12 8	– –	898 15 –	2,121 1 –	1,222 2 –	—
6,299 14 6	6,678 9 6	378 11 –	– –	924 14 6	2,232 11 6	1,307 13 –	—
6,492 1 6	7,558 7 –	1,066 5 6	– –	978 7 10	2,498 – –	1,519 8 2	—
6,835 10 4	7,031 15 –	196 4 8	– –	1,016 1 10	2,426 2 6	1,410 – 8	—
7,282 11 –	7,477 12 6	195 1 6	– –	1,028 15 4	2,084 10 –	1,055 10 8	—
7,150 8 –	7,351 1 6	200 9 6	– –	925 5 4	1,790 12 6	865 7 2	—
69,673 12 3	72,228 8 6	3,848 4 9	1,293 8 6	10,643 10 4	20,577 11 6	10,006 14 2	72 13 –

SOUTH-EAST COAST AND SHARE DUE BY CEYLON.				TOTAL OF		TOTAL.		NET.	
1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1,341 – 10	1,420 5 10	79 5 –	–	39,342 5 5	52,771 1 4	13,629 10 11	200 15 –	13,428 11 11	—
936 4 –	957 7 4	21 3 4	–	30,870 2 4	40,214 – 1	9,757 6 7	413 8 10	934 13 9	—
612 8 4	949 5 8	336 13 4	–	29,859 10 7	37,786 2 8	8,705 15 4	779 7 3	7,926 8 1	—
694 13 8	663 13 6	– –	31 – 2	30,259 4 9	32,896 9 3	4,328 8 2	1,691 3 8	2,637 4 6	—
1,722 7 6	1,487 4 9	– –	235 2 9	34,370 11 5	35,227 10 3	2,390 12 11	1,533 14 1	856 14 10	—
1,854 2 6	2,003 12 3	149 9 9	–	44,730 6 1	41,715 9 3	2,406 1 5	5,420 14 3	– –	3,014 12 10
1,294 2 –	2,384 14 6	1,090 12 6	–	45,806 15 9	48,478 15 –	5,686 6 3	3,014 7 –	2,671 15 3	—
1,274 2 –	2,466 7 6	1,192 5 6	–	49,627 9 2	52,777 12 –	6,065 12 –	2,915 9 2	3,150 2 10	—
1,319 3 2	2,818 8 –	1,499 4 10	–	46,342 7 9	54,564 4 3	10,611 6 –	2,389 9 6	8,221 12 6	—
1,704 9 8	2,760 14 6	1,056 4 10	–	51,738 6 3	49,953 3 6	3,494 6 6	5,279 11 3	– –	1,785 4 9
1,415 9 2	3,704 5 9	2,288 12 7	–	51,645 – 7	52,930 14 3	4,813 5 2	3,527 7 6	1,285 13 8	—
1,147 12 10	2,408 8 6	1,260 11 8	–	51,128 12 1	49,266 10 3	2,848 2 5	4,710 4 3	– –	1,862 1 10
15,316 11 8	24,025 12 1	8,975 3 4	266 2 11	5,05,721 14 2	5,48,582 12 1	74,737 13 8	31,876 15 9	49,523 1 4	6,662 3 5

E. E.
Net Increase – – – *Rs.* 42,860. 13. 11.

APPENDIX (N).

From *H. W. J. Wood*, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Major *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India; dated 2 February 1861.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to draw your attention to the practice which they are informed prevails in your office, of selling as waste paper copies of messages received by electric telegraph.

They are sure they need hardly point out to you, who are probably unaware of the practice in question, how objectionable such a course is, even though the dates of messages be a twelvemonth old.

I send you three of these copies of messages which have been handed to the Chamber. Samples of sugar were wrapped up in them, and on inquiry it was stated that they had been obtained as waste paper in the bazaar.

From Major *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *H. W. J. Wood*, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 8859; dated 20 February 1861.

IN reply to yours of the 2nd February, I have the honour to annex copy of a Circular Order, dated 19th November 1859, from which it will be seen that the practice of selling, as waste paper, copies of messages is a contravention of the rules of this Department. Much difficulty has, however, been experienced in disposing of the old messages in Calcutta by burning, the office premises being every way unfit for such an operation, and the owners of a neighbouring steam engine finding them unfit for engine fuel objecting to burn more than a very limited quantity daily, and restricting the time at which this can be done to between the hours of five and six. The only other place at which messages can be burnt is the departmental store-yard at Kidderpore, and the inconvenience of sending messages to so great a distance from the office for destruction is great, as is also that caused by the necessity of having a superior officer of the Department present at the operation; and opportunity may have been taken by the persons in charge to remove a part of the messages while in transit to Kidderpore, and to sell them as waste paper.

If the Chamber could conveniently ascertain and inform me from whom the paper was purchased, I will have any that may be found seized by the police as stolen property, and will then endeavour to discover how it came into the present holder's possession. Meanwhile I have issued instructions which prohibit the removal from the office premises of waste paper of any description.

I beg you will offer my thanks to the Chamber for bringing the subject to my notice.

CIRCULAR Order, No. 887; dated 19 November 1859.

UNDER the orders of the Honourable the President in Council, dated the 8th instant, all copies of messages sent by the telegraph are to be destroyed by fire three months after transmission.

2. The originals of the messages received for transmission in each office are to be retained for 12 calendar months, and thereafter destroyed by fire also.

3. To prevent the possibility of private and confidential messages being divulged, all assistants in charge of offices are strictly empowered to see the messages destroyed by burning in their own presence. The duty is not to be entrusted to any other persons, and its performance is to be reported monthly to the deputy superintendent of each circle.

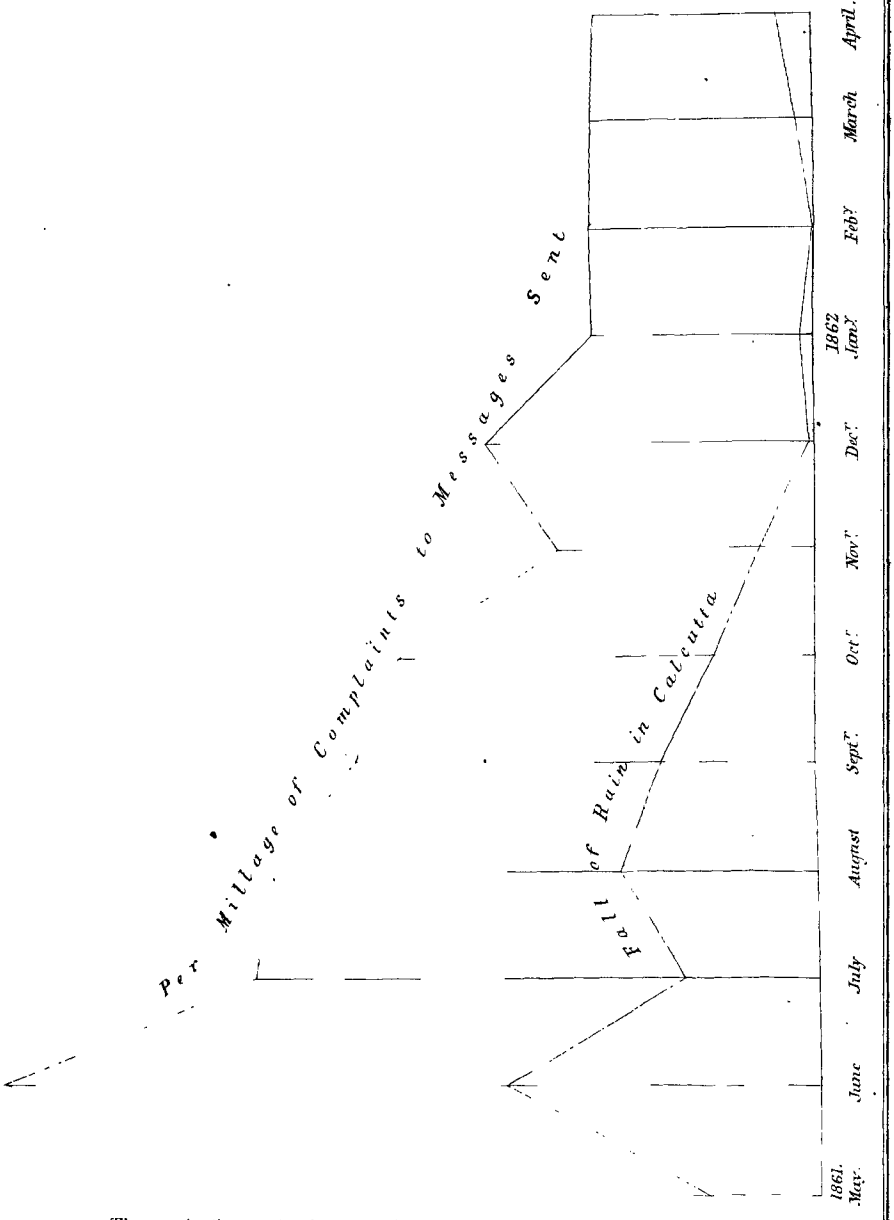
(signed) *W. B. O'Shaughnessy*,
Superintendent of Telegraphs in India.

From Major *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 9526; dated 20 April 1861.

IN consequence of an article which appeared in the "Bombay Times and Standard" newspaper of the 28th ultimo, to the effect that telegraph messages at Bombay had been treated as waste paper, and had been picked up by strangers in the Colaba office compound, I called upon Captain Murray, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Western Division, for an explanation of the circumstances alluded to. His reply covering correspondence on the subject between Mr. Wickham, the Deputy Superintendent of the Bombay Circle and the Bombay Government, is enclosed. The rules of this Department prescribe the destruction of

APPENDIX O.

DIAGRAM shewing the relation between the percentage of complaints, and fall of Rain for each Month of the Year 1861 62.



The scale for weather is ½ of an inch for each inch of rain fall.

The scale for Complaints is 1 inch for each Complaint per 1000 Messages.

No 271. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 May 1863

Henry Hansard, Printer

of the old messages at all offices by fire. This rule was made at a time when two copies of every message were made, the one being for the Complaint Office, and the other for the Local Examiners' Office, at the head-quarters of each circle.

By a recent arrangement the Local Examiners' Offices have been abolished, and duplicates of messages are now no longer made.

The originals of all messages and copies taken in transit are posted daily to the Complaint Office, thereby rendering any provision for their destruction unnecessary, except in Calcutta; for in no other office can any message exist, except by fraud or neglect, more than a day old.

From the circumstance that the offices at which these copies of messages have hitherto been stored have always been at large stations, their destruction by burning on the premises themselves has been next to impossible, and their removal to a distance has become necessary with the attendant risk of the messages being made away with *en route*, or the operation of destruction being inefficiently performed either by carelessness or intention. A case of this nature was lately brought to my notice by the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta. A copy of the correspondence is annexed.

As the paper composing the old messages is valuable, and as their destruction cannot be performed on the premises, and as their removal to a distance for this purpose is open to the objections already shown, I would propose obtaining a guillotine paper-cutting machine for destroying the messages, the cost of which would soon be repaid by the value of the old paper, which could then be sold; and I have to solicit the sanction of Government for the purchase of such a machine, which would also save the labour of a duftry engaged on cutting paper and forms for the printer.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 99; dated 13 May 1861.

I HAVE the honour to refer the Government to paragraph 4 of my No. 9526 of the 20th April, as a probable explanation of the circumstances alluded to in the "Englishman" newspaper of this day, in an article reflecting on the Telegraph Department.

Since writing the above letter, and as a further precaution to ensure the privacy of the message examining branch, I have directed that the room in which the clerks are employed in this duty shall be effectually separated from the other offices of the establishment, and intrusion prevented by lock and key.

I feel no doubt that the messages alluded to in the "Englishman" form a portion of those brought to my notice by the Chamber of Commerce, and to which I directed the attention of Government in the above-mentioned letter.

APPENDIX (P).

EXTRACT from the "Annales Télégraphiques," published in Paris in February 1862, page 97.

"Adresse des Dépêches. M. le Directeur Général des Lignes Télégraphiques vient d'Adresser aux Présidents des Chambres de Commerce la Letire suivante, relative à l'Addresse des Dépêches.

"Paris, le 20th Janvier 1862.

"Monsieur, une tendance chaque jour plus marquée a successivement amené le public á donner aux dépêches télégraphiques des addresses incomplétes. Un grand nombre d'expéditeurs, se reposant sur la notoriété qu'ils attribuent á leurs correspondants, se dispensent d'indiquer la demeure du destinataire, et créent ainsi de sérieux embarras au service télégraphique, tout en compromettant leurs propres intérêts.

"Quelle que soit, en effet, la notoriété d'une personne dans la ville qu'elle habite, il suffit rarement, pour assurer la remise des dépêches qui lui sont destinées, de la designer par son nom. Si ce nom vient à être altéré dans la transmission, ou s'il est porté par d'autres personnes dans le même lieu, l'indication du domicile en est le complément indispensable. Faute d'une précaution aussi naturelle, un grand nombre de dépêches, arrêtées au bureau d'arrivée, ne parviennent à destination qu'après un long délai, et alors qu'elles sont devenues inutiles. Les recherches même sont souvent infructueuses, et il peut arriver qu'une dépêche destinée à un négociant soit remise à un concurrent du même nom.

"A diverses reprises, ces difficultés avaient appelé mon attention, mais je devais surtout m'en préoccuper au moment où l'abaissement du tarif détermine une augmentation considérable dans le nombre des dépêches, et où je dois avant tout, pour assurer l'ordre dans le service, en écarter toutes les causes d'incertitude et d'embarras. Aussi me parait-il important que le public n'ignore pas que l'administration ne peut assurer la remise des correspondances que si l'addresse porte expressément la rue et le numéro de l'habitation du

destinataire, et qu'il ne serait pas fondé à se plaindre, si, en l'absence de ces renseignements, les dépêches ne parvenaient pas à destination.

"J'ai l'honneur, Monsieur, de vous prier de vouloir bien communiquer ces explications aux diverses personnes dont les intérêts vous sont confiés et auxquelles il peut être utile de connaître les conditions où se trouve, à cet égard, le service télégraphique."

APPENDIX (Q).

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Stores sent from England for the use of the Department during the Year 1861-62.

Names of Stores.	Number or Quantity.	Invoice Rate.	Per.	AMOUNT. As per Invoice.	AMOUNT. At 2s. per Rupee.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.
Hamilton's posts complete - No.	89,000	1 10 -	each	133,500 - -	1,335,000 - -
Anchors and stays for ditto - "	500	- 11 7	"	289 11 8	2,895 13 4
Couplings for ditto "	1,000	1 4 6	"	1,225 - -	12,250 - -
Wooden poles for ditto - - "	83,100	- 3 -	"	12,465 - -	124,650 - -
Insulators - - "	108,000	- 1 9	"	9,850 - -	98,500 - -
Brackets - - "	206,000	- - 10	"	8,583 6 8	85,833 5 4
Cast-iron caps - "	88,000	- - 8	"	2,933 6 8	29,333 5 4
Wire, iron, No. 5, *Tons*	413 7 2 15	21 - -	ton	8,681 - 4	86,811 - 2
Ditto, small - "	1 0 18	27 15 -	"	27 19 6	275 9 4
Digney's instruments - No.	1 40	16 12 -	each	2,324 - -	23,244 - -
			Total English Cost -		1,798,793 2 6
			Add Packing-cases - -		31,000 - -
			Add Freight - -		304,965 12 -
			Total Cost - - Rs.		2,134,758 14 6

APPENDIX (R).

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to *A. M. Monteath*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1263; dated 20 August 1861.

IN compliance with the orders of Government, in the Financial Department, No. 5039 of the 24th April last, and in reply to your No. 926 of the 8th May, I submit a revised schedule of the establishment of this Department, showing a total monthly net saving of *Rs.* 2,096. 5. 6., which takes into account the increase of 250 rupees per month, lately sanctioned by the Government, to the salary of the compiler of departmental accounts.

2. It will be seen that the principal reductions have been consequent on the abolition of the grade of European artificers, and the substitution of a grade of mounted native artificers in lieu of the present foot line-guards and horse patrols. As respects the former of these proposals, I consider that as the construction of lines has, as a rule, ceased throughout the Department, the permanent employment of Europeans on the low pay given to the men of this grade employed in the Department is both unnecessary and undesirable. Their temporary employment can be had recourse to whenever extensive construction or reconstruction renders the step desirable. They would in such cases be under the eye and immediate personal control of the inspector who may have charge of the construction. Their employment in independent charge of sections of lines after construction, removes them from control

control, and gives them the opportunity of leaving the work entirely to the natives under them, and of increasing their pay by the large bills they make a point of sending in, and over which neither deputy superintendents nor auditor has any effective control.

3. The line guards are natives, and are employed to patrol sections of the line varying in length from eight to twelve miles. It can rarely however, be in their power to know when an interruption occurs, except it has arisen from such obvious cause as the breakage of the wires or the falling of its supports; and even on the occurrence of interruptions from such causes, in the larger number of cases, communication is restored, not by the line guards, but by peons and others, as may be available, sent out from signal offices for the purpose, who rarely find the line guards at their posts, or, when present, willing to aid in the manual labour of restoring communication.

4. The above remarks apply also to the establishment of horse patrols.

5. In the accompanying correspondence it will be seen that eight out of ten of the deputy superintendents consider that both of the above classes may be dispensed with. I extract from other letters, not now sent, opinions of three of the number on the uselessness of these men. Mr. Cappel, deputy superintendent, now in Ceylon, and late in charge of the East Coast Circle, in reply to the questions put to him on the subject, remarks:—

"I do not approve of line guards, and consider the establishment already recommended would quite provide for the wants of this circle. In all my experience I can call to mind no instance of a line guard having repaired an accident and restored communication, although I at one time gave much thought and time to the endeavour to train to usefulness a body of these men."

6. Mr. Bailey, one of the oldest and most experienced of the deputy superintendents, and at present in charge of the East Coast Circle, remarks as follows:—

"These patrols are of no use whatever in preventing interruption, and very few of them will do coolies' work in cases of emergency. They are, in fact, the class of men described on para. 5 of the Director General's Circular, No. 83, of the 6th instant, as men too idle to earn their livelihood by honest labour who contrive to get attached as peons, &c., to Government offices, knowing this to be their only chance of getting good pay with the lightest possible work.

"The line patrols, meaning the line guards, are not only not to be depended upon to repair damages, but they do not even walk regularly over their beats, although the books are passed on from station to station in good time. I have ascertained that the books are often sent on by travellers while the patrol remains in his village, and it is a common practice for the man who draws pay from the department, and who is supposed to be acquainted with his work, to put a substitute in his place for weeks together * * * but I submit that a patrol establishment is not at all necessary. An assistant artificer stationed at each end of the line to go out on horse-back during interruption, and an inspector or an artificer to make a regular monthly inspection, would keep the line in good order and provide for all emergencies."

7. The following are remarks by Mr. Blissett, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Southern Division, on the same subject:—

"Having myself found that they (horse and foot patrols) were not available or forthcoming for the performance of the duties required of them when interruption occurred, and many of this body having been discharged for such neglect of their duties on particular and pressing occasions, I endorse the opinion expressed by Mr. Bailey regarding their utter uselessness."

8. The Deputy Superintendent of Pegu, however, considers it absolutely necessary that a small number of line guards should be appointed to patrol the portion of line crossing the Arracan mountains. Considering the reported difficulties of travelling over this section of the lines, and in absolute personal ignorance of the nature of the country, I have considered it prudent for the present to allow a limited number for this duty; my proposal is, with this exception, to dispense with the entire of the present establishment of foot line guards and horse patrols.

9. The tabular statement will show that I have provided for the more efficient conservancy of the lines by increasing the number and pay of inspectors, and by appointing a sufficiency of native artificers to admit of one being stationed at every telegraph office in India, with 10 additional to provide for casualties. Under the present arrangements the line guards and horse patrols are placed under the orders of the inspector in charge of the portions of line on which they are employed. By the proposed plan the new class of mounted line guards will be under the immediate orders of the assistant in charge of each office, who alone can know when an interruption occurs. They will reside in the office and will be prepared to proceed on the line immediately an interruption becomes known; and as the average interval between office is 70 miles, the new line guards, who will be sent from each end of the line to restore communication, should, under the most unfavourable circumstance, viz., that of the interruption occurring in the centre of the interrupted section, be able to do so on the day the interruption takes place, or early on the following day should the interruption have commenced late on the previous afternoon.

10. These new line guards will simply restore communication, obtaining assistance for this purpose, when necessary, from the nearest village. The permanent repairs of whatever nature they may be, will be left to the inspector in charge of the division, who, on return of the artificer to his station, will be immediately informed by the assistant in charge of what has taken place, the position of the accident, and the means used to restore communication by native artificers. The assistants in charge of offices, having the sole control over these new line artificers, will be held responsible for the rapid restoration of communication, but not for the permanent repair of the line, which will remain, as at present, in the hands of the inspectors. * * * * *

11. A reduction of upwards of *Rs.* 1,077. 8. –. monthly is proposed in the establishment of office peons. The number of this class employed is, in most offices, disproportionate to the work to be done; they are also, in many instances, improperly employed as private servants, and are paid a higher rate than is necessary to secure the services of men of their class.

12. I have taken advantage of the reduction of expenditure amounting to *Rs.* 13,459. 13. 6. monthly, to propose an increase to the pay of the signallers and officers in the higher grades. This latter part of the proposal I consider of much importance to the interests of the department. A reference to the rates of pay given in other branches of the public service to officers having duties of similar responsibility, will, I think, satisfy the Government that the remuneration of the superior officers of this department is below the average rates. The office labour and money responsibility of the deputy superintendent of a circle may be judged of from the following particulars respecting the Bengal Circle. That circle comprises 1,728 miles of line with an establishment of 578 persons of all classes, and payments averaging monthly 39,487 rupees, accounts current with persons, involving correspondence of 678 letters sent and received during the same period. The length of line and, approximately, the proportional labour and responsibility devolving on the deputy superintendents of the other circles is shown in the margin. Under the existing scale of salaries, the highest pay such officers can receive is 500 rupees per mensem.

	Miles of Line.	Persons Employed.
Punjab	1,532	390
Bombay	1,287	344
East Coast	1,180	352
Central India	1,174	309
Madras	1,030	377
Indore	735	153
Scinde	640	172
Dacca	628	220
Pegu	430	148
South-east Coast	152	20
TOTAL	8,838	2,395

13. The pay of the various grades below that of deputy superintendent also appears to me to require increase, especially in the lowest grade, viz., that of third class inspector, which includes several Morse assistants, in which the pay is 100 rupees monthly, the amount these assistants drew on landing in India 4½ years ago. Such pay does not permit of anything being economised to meet the heavy expenses of a sick furlough to England, and even scarcely permits respectable existence in India.

14. The joint effect of the indifferent prospect offered by the higher grades, and of the insufficient pay of some of the lower grades, has, I believe, been to deprive the department of many good men,—25 per cent. of the total number of Morse assistants sent out from England having already resigned, some to return home, but the greater portion to take other appointments in India, and there are others still in the department who, to my knowledge wait a favourable opportunity for leaving it. This tendency to seek employment elsewhere would be lessened and higher efficiency secured were there a prospect for deserving men eventually to rise to a liberally paid appointment, even though the prospect of doing so were distant. The scale I have prepared will, I consider, meet this want.

15. The scheme also embraces a new nomenclature. It is proposed to style the present "Superintendents of Divisions" "Directors," and the present "Deputy Superintendents of Circles" "Superintendents." In the origin of the department, when its head was termed "Superintendent," there was fitness in calling the officers next to him in rank, and who then had charge of circles, "Deputy Superintendents." Since the alteration in the title of the head of the deparment to "Director General," and the introduction of a grade intermediate, and, like the head of the department, without executive charge, these latter have become the deputies of the Director General, and, I think, may appropriately be termed "Directors." The officers in executive charge of circles in no respect act as Deputies to the present Superintendents, indeed while there are 10 of the former there are three only of the latter. I consider, therefore, that even were the designation "Superintendent" retained for the three officers in charge of divisions, that of the Deputy Superintendents would still be an inappropriate designation for the chief officers of circles. The former I therefore propose terming "Directors," and the latter "Superintendents." The officers next below the Superintendents of Circles being their personal assistants, will be appropriately termed Assistant Superintendents. In the grades of Inspectors the nomenclature has been simplified, the terms 1st Class, 2d Class A, 2d Class B, and 3d Class Inspectors, having been changed into 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Inspectors.

16. The proposed arrangements of an assistant to every Deputy Superintendent is, I consider, a most important feature of my scheme. The deputy or his assistant should be at all times on the line inspecting the various offices, and the arrangements of the line officers; and I believe the present inability of the Deputy Superintendents to do this to be one of the chief causes of the frequent bad working of the lines. At present, the time of

of Deputy Superintendents is exclusively occupied in their offices, and a hurried tour, not always once a year, over a limited portion of the lines is the utmost they can devote to the important duty of inspection; but with the aid of an assistant, whose duty will be exclusively to assist the Deputy Superintendent, the latter will be able to exercise considerably more supervision over his offices than has hitherto been the case. He will then be able to acquaint himself with the character of his subordinates; check irregularities in his circle; insure a more constant vigilance over the lines; and thereby considerably lessen the chances of interruption.

17. The scale proposed gives two Superintendents, in excess of the number necessary to give one to each circle; one of these I propose shall be the personal assistant to the Director General, and the other the Superintendent of Stores. There are besides, three extra Superintendents; the duties I would propose for whom would be to fill temporary vacancies in the higher grades, to take charge of the important offices of Complaint, Fault, and Cash Collection examination, and to furnish a special officer for construction, when such is in progress, or for any other special duties that may be required, or for any experiments the Director General may find it in the interest of the Department to make.

18. I do not propose to increase salaries immediately to the full rates suggested, thinking it better that increases should be progressive. The result will be to reduce the increase of expenditure shown on the present scale by about 2,000 rupees monthly during the present year, making the net saving accruing to Government, by the proposal, of *Rs.* 4,905. 5. 6., instead of *Rs.* 2,906. 5. 6., as shown in para. 1.

19. Some explanation seems desirable respecting the manner in which I have arrived at the numbers proposed for the various grades. In this I have been to a considerable extent controlled by what I found existing. The grades of Inspectors have been arranged so as to include in the 4th class all assistants in charge of offices on salaries exceeding 120 rupees a month, and all Morse assistants, several of whom are, as already stated, drawing 100 rupees monthly. Again, in the grade of signallers, it was, as a rule, necessary so to arrange the numbers of the grades as to bring all who might be drawing salaries intermediate between two consecutive rates into the higher of the two rates; perhaps an example will place this in a clearer light. The second and third grades of pay proposed for the Signalling Branch are 100 rupees and 80 rupees. The grade at 100 rupees pay will comprise 30 persons, of whom 17 are now drawing 100 rupees; two, 99 rupees; one, 96 rupees; three, 91 rupees; three, 90 rupees; also, two drawing 80 rupees, one drawing 79 rupees, and one drawing 76 rupees. Similarly, the proposed grade on 70 rupees will also comprise 30 persons, of whom seven are now drawing 74 rupees; this being the only instance, however, of persons being included in a grade the pay of which is under what they are already receiving.

20. In this case the excess must be continued to them as a personal allowance until their turn for promotion to a higher grade arrives. The remaining persons included in the 70-rupee grade are, 20 already drawing 64 rupees, one drawing 61 rupees, and three drawing 60 rupees. For further particulars, I refer you to the Tabular Statement.

21. All promotions in the higher grades of the Department, consequent on the approval of this scheme, should, as at present, be in the hands of Government; but to avoid the great inconvenience that has during the present year been felt from the necessity of referring to Government all minor departmental changes, I would suggest that it may be competent for the Director General to make any promotion or changes below the grade of Inspectors he may consider necessary, without further reference, provided that such are within the sanctioned limit; and that a copy of his departmental order may be accepted as sufficient authority for such changes by the Audit Department.

22. I believe that further retrenchments are still practicable, especially under the head of "Cable Guards" and "Office Servants;" but without more satisfactory data to guide me than I have at present, I have hesitated to make the reductions I could desire.

23. The present alteration in designations have stopped short with the grade of 4th Class Inspectors; but I intend in a future letter to suggest alterations in the nomenclature of the Signalling Branch of the Department, and to revise the "Office allowance," which in many instances admit of considerable reduction, and the appointment of assistants to the present assistants in charge of offices, on the same principle as that of the assistants to the officers in charge of circles. These assistants will be selected from the present establishment of signallers, and remunerated from the savings effected in the revision of the "Office allowance." This arrangement will admit of a responsible person being constantly on duty in signal offices, which under existing circumstances is physically impossible, the offices being open day and night throughout the year, and having but one responsible person in charge.

24. From the materials which it was necessary to collect to mature this scheme of reorganization, it will be easy to prepare lists of the establishments proper for the various signal offices, which will be done on receipt of the Government approval, modified or otherwise, of these proposals.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

No.	Extract from Home Department, Government of India. Date.	Office to which the proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHANGE. Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.			Proposition, Permanent. Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Grounds of Proposition.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Remarks.	Orders.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
			1 Director General	3,000 – –	3,000 – –	1 Director General		– –	3,000 – –	—	—				
			1 Superintendent of Division	600 – –	600 – –	1 Director, 1st Class 2 Directors, 2d Class		– – at 800 – –	1,000 – – 1,600 – –	400 – – 600 – –	– –				*See* paras. 11 and 12 of accompanying letter, No. 1,263, of 20th August 1861.
			2 Superintendents of Division at 500	1,000 – –	1,000 – –										
			3 Deputy Superintendents at 500 6 Deputy Superintendents at 400 1 Deputy Superintendent at 100	1,500 – – 2,400 – – 100 – –	4,000 – –	1 First Class Superintendent at 700 2 Second Class Superintendents „ 600 4 Third Class Superintendents „ 500 5 Fourth Class Superintendents „ 400 3 Extra Superintendents „ 350	700	– – 1,200 – – 2,000 – – 2,000 – – 1,050 – –	6,950 – –	2,950 – –	– –				Provides for a superintendent for each of the 10 circles, for an assistant to each of the three directors, and assistant for the director general, and a store superintendent. The present rate of pay is considered inadequate to the responsible nature of the duties, and also when viewed in comparison with similar appointments in other departments under Government. *See* paras. 11 and 12 of accompanying letter, No. 1263, of 20th August 1861.
			1 Assistant Deputy Superintendent at 350 5 Assistant Deputy Superintendents at 300	350 – – 1,500 – –	1,850 – –										
			17 First Class Inspectors at 250	4,250 – –	4,250 – –	10 Assistant Superintendents – at 300		– –	3,000 – –	1,150 – –	– –				To admit of each superintendent of circle having an assistant; by this plan, either one or the other can be constantly superintending the arrangement on the lines. *See* para. 10 of accompanying letter, No. 1263, of the 20th August 1861.
			12 Second Class Inspectors, 1st grade, at 200 20 Second Class Inspectors, 2d grade, at 150	2,400 – – 3,000 – –	5,400 – –	20 First Class Inspectors – at 250 30 Second Class Inspectors – „ 200 40 Third Class Inspectors – „ 150 10 Fourth Class Inspectors – „ 100		– – – – – – – –	5,000 – – 6,000 – – 7,000 – –	750 – – 600 – – 3,400 – –	– –				To provide increased efficiency for the lines. *See* para. 8 of accompanying letter, No. 1263, dated 20th August 1861.
			36 Third Class Inspectors at 100	3,600 – –	3,600 – –										
		105						129							
				Rs.	23,700 – –				33,550 – –	9,850 – –					

Signallers and Assistants:				Signallers and Assistants:					
	Rs.	a.	p.						
1 at	180	—	—	20—120+ 5—60=2,400+300=2,700					
2 ,,	150	—	—						
8 ,,	130	—	—	30—100+ 7—50=3,000+350=3,350					
1 ,,	124	—	—						
1 ,,	120	—	—	30— 80+ 8—40=2,400+320=2,720					
12 ,,	105	—	—						
28 ,,	100	—	—	40— 70+10—35=2,800+350=3,150					
2 ,,	99	—	—						
1 ,,	96	—	—	60— 60+10—30=3,600+300=3,900					
3 ,,	91	—	—						
7 ,,	90	—	—						
1 ,,	84	—	—	120— 50+30—25=6,000+750=6,750					
1 ,,	81	—	—						
13 ,,	80	—	—	120— 40+30—20=4,800+600=5,400					
2 ,,	79	—	—						
5 ,,	76	—	—						
22 ,,	75	—	—	120— 35+30—17=4,200+525=4,725					
12 ,,	74	—	—						
20 ,,	70	—	—						
2 ,,	66	—	—	120— 30+30—15=3,600+450=4,050					
6 ,,	65	—	—						
2 ,,	64	—	—						
1 ,,	61	—	—						
8 ,,	60	—	—	660+160					
1 ,,	56	—	—						
7 ,,	55	—	—						
4 ,,	54	—	—						
5 ,,	52	—	—						
2 ,,	51	—	—						
128 ,,	50	—	—						
2 ,,	49	—	—						
4 ,,	46	—	—						
4 ,,	45	—	—						
3 ,,	41	—	—						
115 ,,	40	—	—						
1 ,,	37	—	—						
14 ,,	35	—	—						
1 ,,	31	—	—						
203 ,,	30	—	—						
1 ,,	27	—	—						
2 ,,	26	—	—						
27 ,,	25	—	—						
15 ,,	24	—	—						
12 ,,	21	—	—						
18 ,,	20	—	—						
31 ,,	16	—	—						
1 ,,	17	8	—						
30 ,,	15	—	—						
1 ,,	11	—	—						
10 ,,	10	—	—						
803.									
Carried forward - - - Rs.					35,945	8	—	949	
Carried forward - - - Rs.					50,645	8	—		
Carried forward - - - Rs.					35,745	—	—	799	8 —
Carried forward - - - Rs.					70,295	—	—	10,649	8 —

It is considered that the present pay of the establishment should be improved. See para. 11 of accompanying letter, No. 1263 of 20th August. The rate shown for 160 signallers are intended for natives, being the half rate of the corresponding grades of European and East Indian signallers.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*continued.*

No.	Extract from Home Department, Government of India. Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHANGE. Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.			Proposition, Permanent. Increase per Month.		Proposition, Permanent. Decrease per Month.		Grounds of Proposition.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Orders.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.					
			Brought forward - -	- -	59,645 8 -	Brought forward - - -	- -	70,295 - -	10,649 8 -							
			Artificers and Assistant Artificers, including Horse Allowance.			Native Artificers, including Horse Allowance:										
			1 at Rs. 115 - -	115 - -		10 Native artificers - at Rs. 50	500 - -									
			5 ,, 90 - -	450 - -												
			13 ,, 85 - -	1,105 - -												
			18 ,, 83 12 -	1,508 5 6		10 Ditto ditto - - ,, 40	400 - -	- -	- -		- -		*See* paragraph 8 of accompanying Letter, No. 1263 of the 20th August 1861.			
			58 ,, 65 - -	3,770 - -												
			1 ,, 60 - -	60 - -												
			13 ,, 55 - -	715 - -												
			11 ,, 50 - -	550 - -		140 Ditto ditto - - ,, 30	4,200 - -									
			9 ,, 45 - -	405 - -												
			17 ,, 40 - -	480 - -												
			2 ,, 35 - -	70 - -		10 Line Guards for the Arracan Mountains - ,, 8	80 - -	- -	- -		- -		Ditto - - - ditto..			
			215	10,474 5 6		170										
			Horse Patrols and Line Guards, including Horse Allowance to the former.													
			51 at Rs. 40 - -	2,040 - -												
			1 ,, 30 - -	30 - -												
			1 ,, 25 - -	25 - -												
			5 ,, 20 - -	100 - -												
			4 ,, 16 - -	64 - -												
			22 ,, 15 - -	330 - -												
			12 ,, 12 - -	144 - -												
			51 ,, 10 - -	510 - -												
			3 ,, 9 - -	27 - -												
			33 ,, 8 - -	264 - -												
			52 ,, 7 - -	364 - -												
			66 ,, 6 - -	396 - -												

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*continued.*

No.	Extract from Home Department Government of India. Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHANGE. Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.				Proposition, Permanent. Increase per Month.	Proposition, Permanent. Decrease per Month.	Grounds of Proposition.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Orders of the Government of India. Financial Department. Remarks.	Orders of the Government of India. Financial Department. Orders.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
			Brought forward - -	- - -	79,774 5 6		Brought forward - - -	- - -	78,475 - -		10,663 8 -	11,962 13 6				
			Bheestees:				Bheestees:									
			1 at 15 - -	15 - -			2 at - - - 12 - -	24 - -								
			1 „ 13 - -	13 - -			4 „ - - - 8 - -	32 - -								
			1 „ 12 - -	12 - -			2 „ - - - 6 - -	12 - -								
			3 „ 10 - -	30 - -			4 „ - - - 5 - -	20 - -								
			5 „ 8 - -	40 - -			71 „ - - - 4 - -	284 - -								
			9 „ 6 - -	54 - -			6 „ - - - 3 - -	18 - -								
			41 „ 5 - -	205 - -			1 „ - - - 2 8 -	2 8 -								
			28 „ 4 - -	112 - -			17 „ - - - 2 - -	34 - -								
			8 „ 3 - -	24 - -												
			10 „ 2 - -	20 - -												
			1 „ 2 8 -	2 8 -												
			108		527 8 -		107		426 8 -		- -	101 - -				
			Sweepers:				Sweepers:									
			2 at 12 - -	24 - -			2 at - - - 8 - -	16 - -								
			1 „ 10 - -	10 - -			2 „ - - - 6 - -	12 - -								
			3 „ 8 - -	24 - -			3 „ - - - 5 - -	15 - -								
			9 „ 6 - -	54 - -			69 „ - - - 4 - -	276 - -								
			36 „ 5 - -	180 - -			11 „ - - - 3 - -	33 - -								
			34 „ 4 - -	136 - -			2 „ - - - 2 8 -	5 - -								
			11 „ 3 - -	33 - -			37 „ - - - 2 - -	74 - -								
			7 „ 2 8 -	17 8 -			5 „ - - - 1 8 -	7 8 -								
			23 „ 2 - -	46 - -												
			7 „ 1 8 -	10 8 -												
			133		535 - -		131		438 8 -		- -	96 8 -				
			Store Lascars:				Store Lascars:									
			1 at 7 - -	7 - -			1 at - - - 7 - -	7 - -								
			10 „ 6 - -	60 - -			10 „ - - - 6 - -	60 - -								
			1 „ 5 - -	5 - -			1 „ - - - 5 - -	5 - -								
			12		72 - -		12		72 - -							

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*continued.*

No.	Extract from Home Department, Government of India. Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHANGE. Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.			Proposition, Permanent. Increase per Month.		Proposition, Permanent. Decrease per Month.		Grounds of Proposition.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Orders of the Government of India. Financial Department. Remarks.	Orders of the Government of India. Financial Department. Orders.
			Brought forward - -			Brought forward - - -										
				Rs.	*a.* *p.*		*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*	*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*	*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*				
				-	-		-	-	81,301	13 6	79,755	- -	10,666	8 -	12,213	5 6
			Auditors, Accountants, Clerks, and Writers employed in Director General's, Superintendents' and Deputy Superintendents' Offices; also in the Complaint, Stores, Audit Offices and Signal Offices, and by Inspectors:			One Director General's Office Establishment, as follows:										
				Rs.	*a.* *p.*		*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*								
			1 at	250	- -	250	- -									
			1 „	100	- -	100	- -									
			1 „	125	- -	125	- -									
			8 „	100	- -	800	- -									
			2 „	90	- -	180	- -									
			1 „	80	- -	80	- -									
			5 „	75	- -	375	- -									
			1 „	70	- -	70	- -									
			1 „	65	- -	65	- -									
			7 „	60	- -	420	- -									
			15 „	50	- -	750	- -									
			18 „	45	- -	810	- -									
			18 „	40	- -	720	- -									
			1 „	37	8 -	37	8 -									
			7 „	35	- -	245	- -									
			23 „	30	- -	690	- -									
			1 „	28	- -	28	- -									
			31 „	25	- -	775	- -									
			1 „	21	- -	21	- -									
			36 „	20	- -	720	- -									
			27 „	16	- -	432	- -									
			16 „	15	- -	240	- -									
			1 „	13	- -	13	- -									
			6 „	12	- -	72	- -									
			1 „	11	- -	11	- -									
			8 „	10	- -	80	- -									
			1 „	6	- -	6	- -									
			239			8,115	8 -									
						8			420	- -						
						Three Directors' Office Establishments in all, as follows:										
						1 Head clerk - -	100	- -								
						2 Head clerks, at 80 -	160	- -								
						3 Correspondence clerks, at 50 each	150	- -								
						3 Assistant clerks, at 30 each - -	90	- -								
						9			500	- -						
						Three First Class Circle Superintendents' Office Establishments each, as follows:										
						1 Accountant - -	100	- -								
						1 Assistant accountant	50	- -								
						1 Bill examiner -	40	- -								
						1 Copying clerk -	25	- -								
						1 Assistant bill examiner - -	20	- -								
						1 Clerk - - -	15	- -								
						1 Correspondence clerk	60	- -								

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*continued.*

Extract from Home Department Government of India. No.	Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHANGE. Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.		PROPOSITION, PERMANENT. Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Grounds of Proposition.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Remarks. Orders.
				Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			
			Brought forward - -	8,115 8 -	Brought forward - - *Rs.*	4,291 - -	79,755 - -	10,666 8 -	12,213 5 6		
				81,301 13 6	Bombay Signal Office Establishment:						
						Rs. a. p.					
					1 Receiving clerk -	40 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	35 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	30 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	25 - -					
					2 Copying clerks, at 40 each - -	80 - -					
					1 Despatching clerk -	35 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	30 - -					
					1 Accountant - -	35 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	20 - -					
					10	330 - -					
					Madras Signal Office Establishment:						
					1 Receiving clerk -	35 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	30 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	25 - -					
					1 Copying clerk -	35 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	30 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	25 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	20 - -					
					1 Accountant - -	35 - -					
					1 Ditto - - -	20 - -					
					9	255 - -					
					4 Writers for each of the following circles: Bengal, Indore, Madras and Central India, at 30 each - - -	120 - -					
					20 Writers for 1st class inspectors, at 30 -	600 - -					
					24	720 - -					

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*continued.*

No.	Extract from Home Department, Government of India. Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHANGE. Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.			Proposition, Permanent. Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Grounds of Proposition.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Remarks.	Orders.
				Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*				
			Brought forward - -	- - -	89,514 5 6	Brought forward - - -	- - -	86,852 - -	10,666 8 -	13,328 13 6				
			Gardeners:	*Rs. a. p.*		Gardeners: *Rs. a. p.*								
			1 at 7 - -	7 - -		Nil.								
			5 ,, 6 - -	30 - -										
			3 ,, 5 - -	15 - -										
			7 ,, 4 - -	28 - -										
			1 ,, 2 - -	2 - -										
			17		82 - -	- - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	82 - -	Unnecessary. In cases where gardens have been hitherto kept up, it is considered they should be self-supporting.			
			Woodcutters:			Woodcutters:								
			2 at 4 - -	- - -	8 - -	2 - at - 4 - - -	- - -	8 - -						
			Horsekeepers and Grass-cutters:			Horse-keepers and Grass-cutters:								
			1 at 12 - -	12 - -		Nil.								
			2 ,, 6 - -	12 - -										
			4 ,, 5 - -	20 - -										
			2 ,, 2 8 -	5 - -										
			9		49 - -	- - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 - -	Unnecessary.			
			Lithographers:			Lithographers:								
			2 at 15 - -	30 - -		1 - at - 20 - -	20 - -							
			1 ,, 10 - -	10 - -		2 - ,, - 15 - -	30 - -							
			1 ,, 5 - -	5 - -		8 - ,, - 12 - -	96 - -							
			4		45 - -	11		146 - -	101 - -					
			Printing Department at Calcutta and Madras:			Printing Department at Calcutta only:								
			1 Superintendent - at 100	*Rs.* 100 - -		1 Superintendent, at 100 -	*Rs.* 100							
			1 Foreman - ,, 65	65 - -		1 Compositor - ,, 40 -	40							
			1 Assistant - ,, 40	40 - -		1 Ditto - - - ,, 30 -	30							
			1 Compositor ,, 30	30 - -		1 Ditto - - - ,, 27 -	27							
			1 Ditto - - ,, 27	27 - -		1 Ditto - - - ,, 25 -	25							
			1 Ditto - - ,, 25	25 - -		1 Ditto - - - ,, 16 -	16							
			1 Ditto - - ,, 20	20 - -		1 Ditto - - - ,, 12 -	12							
			1 Ditto - - ,, 16	16 - -		1 Ditto - - - ,, 10 -	10							
			1 Ditto - - ,, 12	12 - -		1 Distributor - ,, 7 -	7							

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Appendix (S).

Return of Collections, in Cash and Stamps, on Service and Private Messages (showing Increase and Decrease on the preceding Year), for 1861-62.

N.B.—This Return does not include Cash received to credit of any Lines other than those belonging to the Government of India, nor the Cash Payments made by Persons in the Department for the Messages they may send on its business nor the *pro formâ* Charges for such of the Messages of the Marine Department as are sent by the River Lines.

Circles.	Collections in 1861-62.			Collections in 1860-61.			Net Increase.			Net Decrease.		
	Service.	Private.	Total.	Service.	Private.	Total.	Service.	Private.	Total.	Service.	Private.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal	40,692 11 6	1,61,955 14 –	2,02,648 9 6	39,812 – 8	1,46,032 8 3	1,85,844 8 11	880 10 10	15,923 5 9	16,804 – 7	—	—	—
Bombay	19,649 9 3	1,50,071 3 6	1,69,720 12 9	16,720 11 9	1,48,410 3 4	1,65,130 15 1	2,928 13 6	1,661 – 2	4,589 13 8	—	—	—
Madras	14,498 10 2	72,228 8 6	86,727 2 8	15,430 15 2	69,673 12 3	85,104 11 5	- - -	2,554 12 3	2,554 12 3	932 5 –	- -	932 5 –
Punjab	28,501 11 –	30,993 9 6	59,495 4 6	23,955 1 3	31,637 15 11	55,593 1 2	4,546 9 9	- - -	4,546 9 9	- -	644 6 5	644 6 5
Central India	4,033 13 –	20,055 10 –	24,089 7 –	3,848 12 –	15,141 7 –	18,990 3 –	185 1 –	4,914 3 –	5,099 4 –	—	—	—
Pegu	3,830 3 6	20,577 11 6	24,407 15 –	4,724 – 3	10,643 10 4	15,367 10 7	- - -	9,934 1 2	9,924 1 2	893 12 9	- -	893 12 9
Dacca	808 1 6	7,777 11 –	8,585 12 6	2,113 13 –	3,972 2 9	6,085 15 9	- - -	3,805 8 3	3,805 8 3	1,305 11 6	- -	1,305 11 6
Indore	3,170 3 –	18,239 – –	21,409 3 –	3,807 12 –	24,204 9 –	28,012 5 –	- - -	- - -	- -	637 9 –	5,965 9 –	6,603 2 –
East Coast	4,765 3 –	29,716 5 6	34,481 8 6	2,725 2 8	27,827 4 8	30,552 7 4	2,040 – 4	1,889 – 10	3,929 1 2	—	—	—
Sindh	5,488 15 –	12,941 6 6	18,430 5 6	5,869 15 –	12,861 9 –	18,731 8 –	- - -	79 13 6	79 13 6	381 – –	- -	381 – –
South-east Coast	209 6 –	5,163 2 6	5,372 8 6	164 12 –	3,325 – –	3,489 12 –	44 10 –	1,838 2 6	1,882 12 6	—	—	—
Ceylon*	193 – 6	18,862 9 7	19,055 10 1	308 9 8	11,991 11 8	12,300 5 4	- - -	6,870 13 11	6,870 13 11	115 9 2	- -	115 9 2
Total - Rs.	1,25,841 7 5	5,48,582 12 1	6,74,424 3 6	1,19,481 9 5	5,05,721 14 2	6,25,203 7 7	10,625 13 5	49,470 13 4	60,096 10 9	4,265 15 5	6,609 15 5	10,875 14 10
Total of Net Increase on the preceding Official Year - - - Rs.							6,359 14 –	42,860 13 11	49,220 11 11	—	—	—
Per-centage - - - Rs.							5·32	8·47	7·87			

* Being share due to India by Ceylon.

APPENDIX (T).

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS on account of Working and Construction Charges of the Department for the Year 1861-62.

CIRCLES, &c.	WORKING ACCOUNT. RECEIPTS. Collections on Messages. Private.	Service.	Telegraph Service.	Total.	Fines and Savings.	Sale of Unserviceable Stores.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Superintendence	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Store Branch	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	507 10 -	507 10 -
Printing Branch	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bengal	1,61,053 14 -	40,092 11 6	2,536 15 9	2,03,185 9 3	3,767 1 2	593 5 -	2,09,545 15 5
Punjab	30,993 9 6	28,501 11 -	1,401 7 6	60,896 12 -	503 2 8	267 14 9	61,667 13 5
Pegu	20,577 11 6	3,830 3 6	- - -	24,407 15 -	121 10 -	83 12 -	24,613 5 -
Dacca	7,777 11 -	808 1 6	467 14 6	9,053 11 -	317 8 10	75 13 -	9,447 - 10
Bombay	1,50,071 3 6	19,649 9 3	1,342 7 -	1,71,063 3 9	840 2 3	1,233 8 7	1,73,136 14 7
Sind	12,941 6 6	5,488 15 -	697 11 -	19,128 - 6	227 1 1	- - -	19,355 1 7
Indore	18,239 - -	3,170 3 -	412 2 -	21,821 5 -	415 3 1	823 9 3	23,060 1 4
Madras	72,228 8 6	14,498 10 2	1,667 2 -	88,394 4 8	308 2 5	125 - -	88,827 7 1
Central India	20,055 10 -	4,033 13 -	650 7 -	24,739 14 -	134 5 -	180 - -	25,054 3 -
East Coast	29,716 5 6	4,765 3 -	880 - -	35,361 8 6	385 6 8	1,135 3 1	36,882 2 3
South-east Coast	5,163 2 6	209 6 -	83 - -	5,455 8 6	47 4 -	35 - -	5,537 12 6
Ceylon (a)	18,862 9 7	193 - 6	- - -	19,055 10 1	- - -	- - -	19,055 10 1
TOTAL - - - Rs.	5,48,582 12 1	1,25,841 7 5	10,139 2 9	6,84,563 6 3	7,066 15 2	5,060 11 8	6,96,691 1 1

CIRCLES, &c.	WORKING ACCOUNT—*continued*. DISBURSEMENTS. Office Salaries.	Office Contingencies.	Line Salaries.	Line Contingencies.	Total.	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT. DISBURSEMENTS. Construction.	Reconstruction.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Superintendence	48,360 4 -	1,816 15 -	- - -	- - -	50,177 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50,177 3 -
Store Branch	14,844 - -	86,892 4 9	- - -	- - -	1,01,736 4 9	27,318 6 8	- - -	27,318 6 8	1,29,054 11 5
Printing Branch	6,356 8	8,405 12 4	- - -	- - -	14,762 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,762 5 1
Bengal	1,36,340 - -	36,818 - -	22,703 - -	15,681 - -	2,11,632 - -	- - -	21,011 - -	21,011 - -	2,32,643 - -
Punjab	78,434 14 -	9,328 1 7	14,206 14 9	9,874 9 4	1,11,934 7 8	599 2 6	2,174 1 6	2,773 4 -	1,14,707 11 8
Pegu	40,062 9 9	2,152 - -	22,236 5 6	(b) 28,850 10 -	94,201 9 3	(d) 50,870 12 8	- - -	50,870 12 8	1,45,072 5 11
Dacca	30,816 - 6	13,264 14 1	23,611 14 10	13,776 2 2	81,468 15 7	745 4 -	370 - -	1,116 4 -	82,585 3 7
Bombay	83,829 3 6	32,664 13 3	23,705 13 -	12,921 7 -	1,53,254 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,53,541 4 9
Sind	31,806 13 1	6,838 6 9	13,225 6 6	(c) 20,298 4 8	72,168 15 -	- - -	337 14 4	337 14 4	72,506 13 4
Indore	37,770 9 10	7,050 1 5	17,497 12 6	13,172 8 5	75,491 - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	75,491 - 2
Madras	89,573 9 2	29,988 10 1	38,563 1 -	37,837 - -	1,95,962 4 3	- - -	29,873 2 -	29,873 2 -	2,25,835 6 3
Central India	50,807 - -	17,662 - -	21,217 - -	28,454 - -	1,18,230 - -	2,350 - -	74,350 - -	76,700 - -	1,94,930 - -
East Coast	60,995 1 3	5,785 2 11	22,532 2 2	10,262 1 11	1,17,574 8 3	- - -	9,602 5 5	9,602 5 5	1,27,176 13 8
South-east Coast	9,422 2 -	1,189 2 11	5,589 5 5	1,479 9 8	17,681 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,681 4 -
Ceylon (a)	(e) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - Rs.	7,29,418 11 10	2,59,276 5 1	2,25,259 11 8	2,01,607 5 2	14,15,562 1 9	81,884 9 10	1,37,718 7 3	2,19,603 1 1	16,35,165 2 10

N.B.—In consequence of the labour which would have been involved in the separate allotment to "Working" and "Construction" of the charges for messages sent by Officers of the Department on its business, it became necessary to include these with the Receipt, and consequently the refunds on audited Bills on account of these messages have similarly been retained in the Disbursements.

(a). Being share due by Ceylon to India.

(b & c). The amounts include the following items—The proportion chargeable to Offices and Lines has not been ascertained; but that chargeable to Offices is, however, believed to be but a small fraction of the whole:—

	PEGU.	SIND.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Extra Establishments	3,694 15 -	242 8 -
Travelling Charges	3,312 - -	3,427 4 9
Unclassified ditto	872 2 7	13,061 12 7
TOTAL - - - Rs.	7,879 1 7	16,731 9 4

(d). The proportion chargeable to Reconstruction has not been ascertained; by much the larger amount is, however, chargeable to Construction.

(e). The charges of the Ceylon Circle have not been shown in this Statement, as they are defrayed by the Colonial Government.

APPENDIX (V).

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 31.

From Major *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegrahs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, the 10th of August 1860.—Reissued the 12th of April 1861.

INSPECTORS and assistants in charge of offices are hereby directed to classify their Message Drafts as follows:—

Service sent.
" transit.
" received.
Service confidential sent.
" " transit.
" " received.
Telegraph sent—(T. S. messages.)
" transit.
" received.

Private sent.
" transit.
" received.

News sent—(public and mail).
" transit.
" received.

These reports will be superscribed "*Message Drafts*" on the cover, and must be accompanied by a list of the number of each class of message, sent in the subjoined form given below, which has been hypothetically filled up for guidance.

Books containing 100 such forms, with counterfoils, will at once be supplied to all offices.

As a distinguishing mark, covers containing "Message Drafts," when not on blue coloured paper, will have a thick diagonal black ink line ruled across them from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner. They will be addressed, "To the Complaint Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta."

By "Confidential Messages" is meant such *Service Messages only* as are headed "*Confidential*" by the sender. All such will be placed in a separate cover, conspicuously marked "*Confidential Message Drafts*," and addressed to the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, and *not* to the Complaint Office, as in the case of ordinary Message Drafts.

MESSAGE DRAFTS of the Agra Office for the 7th March 1861.

Nature of Messages.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	TOTAL.	Remarks respecting Confidential Service Messages.
Service - - - - -	11	53	4	48	The four Confidential Service Messages were sent to the address of the Officiating Director General on the 8th of March 1861.
" (Confidential) - -	1	3	0	4	
Telegraph (T. S.) - - -	14	27	20	61	
Private - - - - -	165	498	77	740	
News (Public and Mail) - -	0	1	1	2	

Assistant in Charge.

N.B.—The original circular should be removed from the Circular Book to make place for this.

General Branch, Circular No. 108.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, the 10th of June 1861.

IN view to avoiding the great inconvenience and delay now frequently experienced by the storekeeper, from Morse instruments being sent in for repair with portions either altogether missing, or in which parts of others have been substituted for those properly belonging to them, it is directed that instruments, when sent to the storekeeper for repair, shall invariably

invariably be complete with all broken parts appertaining to them. After receipt of this circular, should any instruments be sent of which portions are deficient, the expense of renewing such missing portions will be charged to the officer sending them in an incomplete state.

Inspectors or assistants in charge of offices are prohibited from altering any connexions, or intermixing any portions of different Morse instruments, without the express leave of superintendents.

The following instances will prove to superintendents the advantage of insisting on these orders being carried out:—

1st.—A Morse instrument was returned into store, in January last, so destroyed by incompetent persons handling it, that it has taken three men 26 days to repair it, at a cost of about 58 rupees.

2d.—During last month two relays, that had been damaged by lightning at Burdwan, were sent in without being meddled with, and the consequence was they were repaired and returned in 60 hours.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 113.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, the 19th of July 1861.

CONSIDERABLE time is occupied before replies to complaints of delay in transmission of messages can be given, in consequence of the time occupied by the necessary references to the offices to which the delay may have been traced, when it is not known to have been occasioned by interruption.

The only source from which the assistants reply to these references is their office log-book.

To avoid the delay referred to, and to enable the Complaint Department to give early replies to complaints of the nature above described, it is directed that whenever any entry is made in the log referring to an unusual delay in the transmission of messages—caused either by bad working owing to severe weather, or by an interruption either existing, or so recently restored that any accumulation of messages which may have resulted subsequent to the last postal despatch could not have been entirely cleared off, or by delay from mail news or long cipher messages—a copy of *that portion of the log* alluding to such delays must accompany the Message Drafts of the day on which the entry is made.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 115.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, the 6th September 1861.

As an experiment and preparatory to applying to the Government for sanction, the direct line (*viâ* Agra) between Calcutta and Bombay will be cleared once daily, for the transmission of *through* messages in both directions between those towns; the instruments during the transmission of such *through* messages working in W. at the stations of Benares, Agra, and Indore, and in D. at all intermediate stations.

Ere, however, any order of this nature can be carried out, as the same instant of absolute time is represented by very different local times at different places (the differences between the local times at Bombay and Calcutta being 63 minutes), it becomes necessary, in order to avoid confusion, to adopt one arbitrary time as the telegraph time for all India.

The most convenient arbitrary time to adopt is such as will keep the difference between it and the local times generally as small as possible.

The town of Madras, situated, as regards longitude, at a nearly equal distance from Calcutta and Bombay, being the head-quarters of a circle, and having besides a Government Observatory, seems peculiarly fitted to give telegraph time: its local time will therefore, for the future, be taken as the telegraph time for all India.

The differences in local time between Madras and every telegraph station in India is given in the accompanying Table, not that so extensive a Table is necessary for the object under present consideration, but because it is very desirable that the department should have a mode of indicating time clear of ambiguity and of all risk of misunderstanding. To

enhance the utility and facilitate the application of the Table, the local times corresponding to certain telegraph times are also given. The number of minutes by which the local time of each office is *fast* or *slow* of telegraph time, as shown in the Table, must be noted on the card dial sent to each office with Circular No. 71 of the 28th October last, in the space appropriated for this purpose.

The experiment of through messages will, for the present, be confined to the line between Calcutta and Bombay; and on the result will depend the recommendation or otherwise of its continuance and extension to the lines between Calcutta and Madras, and Madras and Bombay.

The course to be followed in these through messages will be as follows:—

Assuming that a previous trial has corrected the grosser errors in local time, the offices on the line between Calcutta and Bombay will every morning, at 7-55 h. of telegraph time, join over, for correction of clocks, the instruments at the various stations working, as directed in the 1st paragraph; a roll will then be sent along the line from Calcutta to call attention, and will be continued at intervals until Bombay has answered; the stations on the line will now watch for an "attack" from Calcutta, which will be the signal that from the *last* beat of the attack is was 8 h. telegraph time; and should the clock at any station not now show the local time given in the Table as corresponding to 8 h. telegraph time, it must be corrected to do so. True local time is thus secured; but as accident may occasionally lead to a delay in the time-roll, Calcutta will always follow it up by signalling the hour and minute of telegraph time at which the *last* beat of the roll was given. Calcutta will immediately afterwards signal at what hour on that day it is intended that the *through* transmission of telegraph messages shall begin, which for the present will be at 15 h. telegraph time.

At 14-55 h. telegraph time, stations will again join over for through messages, and at 15·0 h., after a roll has been sent through by Calcutta to Bombay and answered, Calcutta will signal to Bombay the exact hour and minute of telegraph time at which the *last* beat of the roll was given; after which the transmission of through messages will commence, which will be continued until the desk at each end of the line is clear of messages, whether such messages were received prior to or after joining over, and irrespective of the time during which it may be necessary to continue such through signalling.

To give full effect to the arrangement, and to enable the mercantile community, in whose interest it is made, to derive the fullest benefit from it, notice should be circulated of the arrangement; and those proposing to take advantage of it should be advised to have their peons present for the receipt of any answers that may be received to their *through* messages.

It is obvious that by this arrangement messages, which at present and under ordinary circumstances occupy several hours in transit, will be transmitted in a few minutes, and that the errors caused by transmission through many repeating offices will be avoided, and further, that much labour will be saved to the signallers and others in the intermediate offices.

All messages tendered at Bombay for transmission to Calcutta, and *vice versâ*, during the three hours preceding that at which the transmission of through messages is to commence, should be reserved for through transmission, as being pretty certain to reach their destination at an earlier hour than if they had been sent on in due course. They should, of course, be transmitted in the order in which they are received; but it will be in a sender's option to have his message sent on in due course, and without detention for through transmission.

Should this experiment prove successful, it may be found convenient, after the Calcutta and Bombay desks are clear of messages for each other, to divide the line at Agra, for the receipt there of messages from Calcutta and Bombay which have to pass through the Agra office to their destination.

Under this extension of the system, messages from Calcutta to any place beyond Agra, as Gwalior, Indore, &c., and messages from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore, Benares, &c., should be detained until, all through messages have been transmitted; the line has been divided at Agra, when there will be a similar interchange of messages between Agra and Calcutta and Agra and Bombay to that previously carried on between Calcutta and Bombay.

The assistant in charge of each office on the line must be at the instrument from the moment he joins over until he receives an order from Calcutta to open out, without which order he will on no pretence whatever presume to do so. Any "clear line" messages received during the experiment must be held in abeyance until an order from Calcutta has opened the line. The assistants in charge of the offices at Calcutta, Benares, Agra, Indore, and Bombay—which, during *through* transmission, will be the only offices whose relays will be brought into action (all other stations joining over)—must pay particular attention to the state of their relays and line batteries, which, having to send their current unaided to distances averaging 400 miles, must be in the best possible order.

A detailed memorandum of instructions on these subjects will follow as soon as the preliminary experiments are concluded.

(To accompany Circular No. 115.)

TABLE of Comparison between Telegraph Time (Madras Local Time) and Local Time at the various Telegraph Stations in India.

Director General's Office, Calcutta, 6 September 1851.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Number of Minutes by which (as compared with Telegraph Time) the Local Time is	Local Times which should be shown by Station Clocks at the undermentioned Telegraph Times.											
		TELEGRAPH TIMES.		TELEGRAPH TIMES.		TELEGRAPH TIMES.		TELEGRAPH TIMES.		TELEGRAPH TIMES.		TELEGRAPH TIMES.	
		Hrs. 2.	Mins. 0.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 10.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 20.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 30.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 40.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 50.
Stations whose Local Time is fast:	Fast.												
Akyab	50	2	50	3	0	3	10	3	20	3	30	3	40
Allahabad	7	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37	2	47	2	57
Atcheepore	33	2	33	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23
Balasore	27	2	27	2	37	2	47	2	57	3	7	3	17
Barrackpore	33	2	33	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23
Benares	11	2	11	2	21	2	31	2	41	2	51	3	1
Berhampore (East Coast).	18	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58	3	8
Bezwarah	2	2	2	2	12	2	22	2	32	2	42	2	52
Bhagulpore	27	2	27	2	37	2	47	2	57	3	7	3	17
Bimlipatam	12	2	12	2	22	2	32	2	42	2	52	3	2
Burdwan	31	2	31	2	41	2	51	3	1	3	11	3	21
Burhee	21	2	21	2	31	2	41	2	51	3	1	3	11
Calcutta	33	2	33	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23
Calingapatam	15	2	15	2	25	2	35	2	45	2	55	3	5
Cawnpore	1	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31	2	41	2	51
Chatterpore	18	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58	3	8
Chicacole	15	2	15	2	25	2	35	2	45	2	55	3	5
Chittagong	46	2	46	2	56	3	6	3	16	3	26	3	36
Coconada	8	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58
Comillah	43	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23	3	33
Cuttack	23	2	23	2	33	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13
Dacca	41	2	41	2	51	3	1	3	11	3	21	3	31
Dehree	15	2	15	2	25	2	35	2	45	2	55	3	5
Dharwhar	29	2	29	2	39	2	49	2	59	3	9	3	19
Diamond Harbour	32	2	32	2	42	2	52	3	2	3	12	3	22
Dowlaishwaram	7	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37	2	47	2	57
Furreedpore	38	2	38	2	48	2	58	3	8	3	18	3	28
Fyzabad	8	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58
Gondah	8	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58
Henzadah	60	3	0	3	10	3	20	3	30	3	40	3	50
Hooghly Point	33	2	33	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23
Jellasore	28	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58	3	8	3	18
Jessore	36	2	36	2	46	2	56	3	6	3	16	3	26
Kandy	2	2	2	2	12	2	22	2	32	2	42	2	52
Kedgeree	31	2	31	2	41	2	51	3	1	3	11	3	21
Kookrahatty	33	2	33	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23
Kyook Phyoo	53	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23	3	33	3	43
Lucknow	3	2	3	2	13	2	23	2	33	2	43	2	53
Masulipatam	3	2	3	2	13	2	23	2	33	2	43	2	53
Menghye	59	2	59	3	9	3	19	3	29	3	39	3	49
Midnapore	29	2	29	2	39	2	49	2	59	3	9	3	19
Mirzapore	10	2	10	2	20	2	30	2	40	2	50	3	0
Monghyr	25	2	25	2	35	2	45	2	55	3	5	3	15
Mud Point	33	2	33	2	43	2	53	3	3	3	13	3	23
Padeng	60	3	0	3	10	3	20	3	30	3	40	3	50
Patna	20	2	20	2	30	2	40	2	50	3	0	3	10
Pegu	64	3	4	3	14	3	24	3	34	3	44	3	54
Prome	60	3	0	3	10	3	20	3	30	3	40	3	50
Rajmehal	30	2	30	2	40	2	50	3	0	3	10	3	20
Ramoo	47	2	47	2	57	3	7	3	17	3	27	3	37
Raneegunge	28	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58	3	8	3	18
Rangoon	64	3	4	3	14	3	24	3	34	3	44	3	54
Rewah	4	2	4	2	14	2	24	2	34	2	44	2	54
Sasseram	15	2	15	2	25	2	35	2	45	2	55	3	5
Saugor Island	31	2	31	2	41	2	51	3	1	3	11	3	21
Sherghotty	18	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48	2	58	3	8
Shoaygheen	66	3	6	3	16	3	26	3	36	3	46	3	56
Thyetmoo	59	2	59	3	9	3	19	3	29	3	39	3	49
Vizagapatam	12	2	12	2	22	2	32	2	42	2	52	3	2
Vizianagram	12	2	12	2	22	2	32	2	42	2	52	3	2

NAMES OF PLACES.	Number of Minutes by which (as compared with Telegraph Time) the Local Time is	Local Times which should be shown by Station Clocks at the undermentioned Telegraph Times.											
		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.	
		Hrs. 2.	Mins. 0.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 10.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 20.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 30.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 40.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 50.
Stations whose Local Time is Slow:	Slow.												
Acberpore	19	1	41	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31
Agra	9	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31	2	41
Ahmedabad	31	1	29	1	39	1	49	1	59	2	9	2	19
Ahmednuggur	24	1	36	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26
Allyghur	9	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31	2	41
Attock	32	1	28	1	38	1	48	1	58	2	8	2	18
Bangalore	10	1	50	2	0	2	10	2	20	2	30	2	40
Bareilly	3	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37	2	47
Baroda	28	1	32	1	42	1	52	2	2	2	12	2	22
Bellary	13	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37
Belgaum	23	1	37	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27
Beowra	13	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37
Bombay	30	1	30	1	40	1	50	2	0	2	10	2	20
Broach	29	1	31	1	21	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21
Buddeaa	46	1	14	1	24	1	34	1	44	1	54	2	4
Bulsar	29	1	31	1	41	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21
Calicut	18	1	42	1	52	2	2	2	12	2	22	2	32
Cannanore	19	1	41	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31
Carical	2	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48
Chanda	4	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36	2	46
Chinoor	2	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48
Cochin	14	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36
Colombo	2	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48
Coonoor	14	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36
Dapoorie	26	1	34	2	44	1	54	2	4	2	14	2	24
Deesa	33	1	27	1	37	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17
Delhi	12	1	48	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38
Dera Gazee Khan	37	1	23	1	33	1	43	1	53	2	3	2	13
Dera Ismael Khan	38	1	22	1	32	1	42	1	52	2	2	2	12
Dhoolia	22	1	38	1	48	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28
Futtyghur	2	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48
Galle	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Goa	25	1	35	1	45	1	55	2	5	2	15	2	25
Gudduck	2	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48
Gwalior	8	1	52	2	2	2	12	2	22	2	32	2	42
Hyderabad (C. I.)	7	1	53	2	3	2	13	2	23	2	33	2	43
Hydrabad (Sind)	47	1	13	1	23	1	33	1	43	1	53	2	3
Indore	2	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48
Jacobabad	46	1	14	1	24	1	34	1	44	1	54	2	4
Jubbulpore	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Jullunder	19	1	41	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31
Kamptee	4	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36	2	46
Kamaree	53	1	7	1	17	1	27	1	37	1	47	1	57
Kolapore	24	1	36	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26
Kotree	47	1	13	1	23	1	33	1	43	1	53	2	3
Kurnool	9	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31	2	41
Kurrachee	53	1	7	1	17	1	27	1	37	1	47	1	57
Kusmore	42	1	18	1	28	1	38	1	48	1	58	2	8
Kussowlee	13	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37
Lahore	24	1	36	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26
Malabar Point	30	1	30	1	40	1	50	2	0	2	10	2	20
Malligaum	23	1	37	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27
Manaar	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Matheran	28	1	32	1	42	1	52	2	2	2	12	2	22
Meerut	19	1	41	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21	2	31
Mercara	17	1	43	1	53	2	3	2	13	2	23	2	33
Mahableshwur	26	1	34	1	44	1	54	2	4	2	14	2	24
Mooltan	35	1	25	1	35	1	45	1	55	2	5	2	15
Moradabad	6	1	54	2	4	2	14	2	24	2	34	2	44
Mount	24	1	36	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26
Murree	27	1	33	1	43	1	53	2	3	2	13	2	23
Mysore	14	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36
Nagpore	13	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37
Nassick	26	1	34	1	44	1	54	2	4	2	14	2	24
Negapatam	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Nellore	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Nuggur Parkur	38	1	22	1	32	1	42	1	52	2	2	2	12
Nynee Tal	3	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37	2	47

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Number of Minutes by which (as compared with Telegraph Time) the Local Time is	Local Times which should be shown by Station Clocks at the undermentioned Telegraph Times											
		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.		Telegraph Times.	
		Hrs. 2.	Mins. 0.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 10.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 20.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 30.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 40.	Hrs. 2.	Mins. 50.
Stations whose Local Time is slow:	Slow.												
Ongole	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Octacamund	14	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36
Parell	12	1	48	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38
Paumben	4	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36	2	46
Peshawur	34	1	26	1	36	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16
Pondicherry	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Poona	25	1	35	1	45	1	55	2	5	2	15	2	25
Puttoocottah	4	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36	2	46
Rajunpore	40	1	20	1	30	1	40	1	50	2	0	2	10
Rawul Pindee	31	1	29	1	39	1	49	1	59	2	9	2	19
Sattara	25	1	35	1	45	1	55	2	5	2	15	2	25
Sawunt Warree	25	1	35	1	45	1	55	2	5	2	15	2	25
Secunderabad	7	1	53	2	3	2	13	2	23	2	33	2	43
Seerah	13	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37
Seonee	3	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27	2	37	2	47
Seepree	10	1	50	2	0	2	10	2	20	2	30	2	40
Seroor	23	1	37	1	47	1	57	2	7	2	17	2	27
Shajehanpore	1	1	59	2	9	2	19	2	29	2	39	2	49
Shikarpore	46	1	14	1	24	1	34	1	44	1	54	2	4
Simla	12	1	48	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38
Sukkur	45	1	15	1	25	1	35	1	45	1	55	2	5
Surat	29	1	31	1	41	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21
Tanjah	29	1	31	1	41	1	51	2	1	2	11	2	21
Tarcosha	48	1	12	1	22	1	32	1	42	1	52	2	2
Tonghoo	36	1	24	1	34	1	44	1	54	2	4	2	14
Tuticorin	8	1	52	2	2	2	12	2	22	2	32	2	42
Umballa	14	1	46	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36
Umritsur	22	1	38	1	48	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28
Vellore	4	1	56	2	6	2	16	2	26	2	36	2	46
Vingorla	27	1	33	1	43	1	53	2	3	2	13	2	23
Warrungal	2	1	58	2	8	2	18	2	28	2	38	2	48

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Instrument Branch, Circular No. 117.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, the 14th September 1861.

A MESSAGE to all stations, dated the 28th February, prohibited the use of salt in line batteries.

Experiments conducted by Mr. Lane, at Agra, with a battery prepared without salt, led to the expectation that inconveniences might be expected from the well-known effect of the current in causing a transfer of liquid from the positive or zinc to the negative or copper side of the cells. A subsequent experiment by Mr. Lane showed that, whether from a difference in quality of the porous cells used, or other cause, the action in question, if it existed, did not exist to a marked or inconvenient extent.

When publishing the message above referred to, it was not thought desirable to give any caution on this point; because by most assistants the action and its reason and remedy would be known, and also because that, where unknown, no explanation of reasonable brevity was at all likely to be understood.

It has long been known that the effect of a current of electricity passing through a liquid, whether forming part of a galvanic element or not, provided the liquid is divided into two portions by a porous partition into which a wire from the two poles of a battery is led, is to raise the level of the liquid on that side which corresponds with the negative side of the battery, the action increasing with the strength of the current and with the resistance or bad conductivity of the liquid; but that when the liquids were good conductors, the action in question was imperceptible. Now as, by the employment of salt

on the zinc or positive side of the battery, the conductivity of the liquid in contact with the zinc-plate is increased, as compared with the conductivity of plain water, in the ratio of perhaps 1 to 50, it was to be expected that the "osmotic" effect referred to, although little perceptible in batteries prepared with salt, might become inconvenient in the case of batteries prepared with plain water; and such indeed would be the case were the liquid on the zinc side to continue throughout its action pure water, but this cannot be; for the effect of action in the battery is to produce on the zinc side a solution of sulphate of zinc of continually increasing strength—an effect which, if permitted to continue sufficiently long, would stop the action of the battery altogether, by filling up the zinc side with crystals of sulphate of zinc.

It is obvious that the continually increasing production of the zinc salt must, by continually increasing the conductivity of the liquid on the zinc side, as continually diminish the tendency to osmotic action, and that, to avoid inconvenience from this action, it is sufficient when preparing a fresh battery to employ, instead of plain water, a mixture of water with some of the zinc solution obtained from the battery which is under renewal.

The simplest way of effecting this is by passing the entire of the solution from the zinc side of the old battery through a couple of folds of cloth, to remove any dirt or particles of copper or other negative metal, the result of local action, which it may contain, making up any deficiency in the bulk of the liquid by the addition of plain water, and using this in lieu of plain water on the zinc side of the new battery.

I take this opportunity of explaining why no inconvenience need be apprehended from the disuse of salt.

In each description of battery element there is a characteristic energy, usually termed electro-motive force, which, differing in the different classes of batteries, is in each class absolutely independent of the size of the battery-plates or the strength or conductivity of the solution employed; for instance, in Grove's element, or the modification of it, called Bunsen's, having strong nitric acid on the negative side, the electro-motive force of each cell may be represented by 100. In Daniel's element, used for line and local purposes on the Indian lines, this force may be represented by 57, and in Smee's or Woollaston's element by 25.

Now, it is this electro-motive force alone which produces the electric current, the one being proportional to the other; and as this force is independent of the size of the plates composing the battery, or of their distance apart, or of the conductivity of the liquids used in the battery, but dependent solely on the nature and number of the elements used, it may reasonably be asked why in some batteries large plates placed close together, or acid solutions are employed? The reply to the question is, that large plates increase the sectional area of the battery liquids through which the current passes, and, like a similar increase to the size of metal conductors, facilitates the passage of the current.

In like manner, approximating the plates by shortening the course of the current, like shortening a metal-conducting wire, gives greater freedom for the passage of the current. Again, acids and salts, by increasing the conductivity of the solution, have the same effect as a change from a worse to a better conductor, as from iron to copper.

Experiments were on the 1st current tried in the Calcutta office with batteries prepared with and without salt. The result was that no differences could be observed between a series of 36* cells *without* salt, compared with one of 40 cells *with* salt; and the same result was obtained when the two series were reduced successively to 30, 20, 10, and 5 cells. The experiments were performed on the line from Calcutta to Kedgeree, a distance of 80 miles, with one submarine cable of two miles in length intervening. Signals were readable with all the combinations, excepting with those of five cells.

This circular leaves the use or disuse of salt on the zinc side of batteries entirely at the discretion of assistants, who are reminded that care in keeping up the strength of the sulphate-of-copper solution by a constant supply of large crystals will have far greater influence on the efficiency of their batteries than any variation in the nature of the solution around the zinc.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 118.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, the 15th September 1861.

I FORWARD a table showing the resistances to the passage of a current of electricity offered by iron and copper wires of the sizes shown by the numbers on the Birmingham wire-gauge. No. 1 iron wire has been taken as the unit of resistance, to which the resistances

* This number was by mistake used instead of 40; the error was not discovered until the experiments had made some progress.

tances of all other sizes of wire, whether of iron or copper, have been referred. The term *resistance* is intended to imply the inverse of what is usually termed *conductivity*.

The following examples will show the uses to which this table may be applied:—

First Example.

What length of line composed of No. 8 iron wire will offer the same resistance, and therefore permit of being worked by the same sized battery, as a line of No. 1 iron wire 120 miles long?

As (3·306, &c., or say) 3·3, the measure of resistance of No. 8 iron wire, is to 1·0, the measure of resistance of No. 1 iron wire, so is 120 miles, the given length of No. 1 wire, to 66⅔ miles, nearly the length of the No. 8 wire sought.

Second Example.

I have a line of telegraph 100 miles long to construct, and desire that it shall not offer greater resistance to the current than a line of similar length constructed of No. 1 iron wire. I have, however, none of the latter, but propose substituting No. 16 copper wire for it—how should I proceed?

I find from the table, that the resistance of No. 16 copper wire is 3·877 times as great as that of an equal length of No. 1 iron wire; consequently, by twisting four stands of the copper wire together, I have a conductor whose resistance is equal to one-fourth of 3·877, or 0·97 miles nearly—a resistance somewhat under that of No. 1 iron wire.

Third Example.

I am anxious to ascertain the exact amount of additional resistance caused by a galvanometer, such as is used in the Calcutta Signal Office and made in the Calcutta workshop—the galvanometer containing 200 yards, or 0·11364 miles of No. 34 copper wire.

The resistance of this size of wire is, as shown by the table, nearly 334 times that of No. 1 iron wire, consequently the resistance of the wire composing the galvanometer is equal to 37·9, or nearly 38 miles of No. 1 iron wire; and as on any section of line, say that between Calcutta and Burdwan, a distance of 67 miles, the current has to pass through two galvanometers, viz., one each at Burdwan and Calcutta, the resistance due to these galvanometers alone is equal to that offered by 57 miles of No. 1 iron wire, and therefore nearly equals the resistance of the line itself, which is of No. 1 wire and 67 miles long, a circumstance which shows the great importance of reducing this obstruction to currents as much as possible by throwing the galvanometers out of the circuit whenever possible, and especially when working long stretches in D.

These considerations also show the importance of employing galvanometers, which, whether from having a thicker or a shorter wire, or still more from both causes united, oppose less resistance to the current than the one just described. Such are the galvanometers designed by Sir William O'Shaughnessy, and described in page 103 of his Manual, in which the wire is 1–130th of an inch, or ·0077 inches in diameter and 50 yards long. Now, if we leave out of consideration the reduction of resistance gained by the slightly greater diameter of the wire used in this last, then, as its length is only 1–12th of that previously described, its resistance is equivalent to that of 3·16 miles of No. 1 iron wire, and the resistance of two such galvanometers to 6·3 miles of No. 1 wire, instead of to 57 miles, as in the case of the galvanometers in present use.

There are, no doubt, occasions when the difficulty of receiving renders the employment of very sensitive galvanometers necessary, and it might be in this view convenient to construct galvanometers with successive coils of wire, any number of which might be joined together end to end by appropriate contact plugs, such number only being used as the occasion might demand.

I take this opportunity of remarking, that if the same sized frame is used for galvanometers prepared from wire of different diameters, then, neglecting the thickness due to the silk covering of the wire, if the diameters of the wires are as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., the length which can be wound on the frame so as to fill it; and consequently the sensibility to a current will be as 1, ½, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, &c., and the resistances as 1, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{81}$, $\frac{1}{256}$, &c., showing the very rapid diminution of resistance caused by the employment of thick wire in galvanometers, and the desirability of using such mode of reducing resistance whenever circumstances permit.

Fourth Example.

An Inspector of Lines has doubts as to the attention paid by a certain assistant to the state of his line batteries, believing that an unnecessary number of elements are employed for the distance, which is 100 miles. He has a section of line of 50 miles in length over which an assistant, known to be careful, is able to work well with 20 elements, and desires to know the number of elements which should suffice for the line of 100 miles in length, both being alike as respects description of galvanometer, size of line wire, &c. The current has to pass in each case through the line battery, through the instrument connexions whose resistances being trifling may be neglected; then through the galvanometer of the near station; thence along the line wire to the distant galvanometer and relay, and thence through the earth to the battery from which it started. Now, assuming the galvanometers

to be those described in Example 3, we have each of their resistances equal to that due to 28½ miles of No. 1 line wire. Again, the coils of the distant Morse relay by Siemens contain in all 440 yards or ·447 miles of copper wire, ·0075 in diameter, or No. 33½ gauge, whose resistance will equal 140·6 miles of line wire. The resistance of the earth is inappreciable. The resistance of the elements themselves, as in no way affecting the calculation, is omitted.

The comparison lies thus :—

In the 100 miles Line.		*In the 50 miles Line.*	
2 galvanometers	57·0 miles	2 galvanometers	57·0 miles
1 relay	140·6 „	1 relay	140·6 „
100 miles line wire	100·0 „	50 miles line wire	50·0 „
Total resistances	297·6 miles	Total resistances	247·6 miles

whence, by simple proportion, we find that the number of elements required for the 100 miles line is very nearly but not quite 24, instead of 40, as might at first sight, from the comparative lengths of the line, have been expected. It should be remarked that this form of calculation applies to lines in which, whether from good insulation or from dryness of weather, there is little loss of current through the posts. Where losses of current are great, the calculation is more complicated.

The advantage of working in D as far as possible, when attempting direct communication with very distant stations, is so obvious, the risks attendant on the management of so many relays being thereby so greatly reduced, that it is worth while to attempt to remove the obstructions offered by the present galvanometers, as well as to reduce the number through which the current passes. For the first of these objects, it is intended to furnish short wire galvanometers to all offices which may be required to work in D (at present only those on the three direct lines of communication between the Presidency towns), and for the latter object a rheotrope, by means of which either one or both of the galvanometers can, when working in D, be at pleasure thrown out of the circuit.

TABLE of the Lengths of Iron Wire No. 1, equivalent in electrical resistance to unity of length of each of the undermentioned sizes of Iron and Copper Wire.

N.B.—The resistance of Iron has been assumed equal to 5·5 or 5½ times that of Copper, in accordance with Dr. Matthiessen's experiments.

Number of the Birmingham Wire Gauge.	Corresponding Diameter in Inches.		Resistances of like lengths, that of Iron Wire being taken as unity.		Number of the Birmingham Wire Gauge.	Corresponding Diameter in Inches.		Resistances of like lengths, that of Iron Wire being taken as unity.		Number of the Birmingham Wire Gauge.	Corresponding Diameter in Inches.		Resistances of like lengths, that of Iron Wire being taken as unity.	
	In Vulgar Fractions.	In Decimals.	Iron Wire.	Copper Wire.		In Vulgar Fractions.	In Decimals.	Iron Wire.	Copper Wire.		In Vulgar Fractions.	In Decimals.	Iron Wire.	Copper Wire.
1	1/3·33	·300	1·000	0·182	13	1/10·3	·095	9·972	1·813	25	1/50	·020	225·0	40·91
2	- -	·284	1·116	0·203	14	1/12·04	·083	13·06	2·375	26	- -	0·18	277·8	50·51
3	- -	·259	1·342	0·244	15	- -	·072	17·36	2·752	27	1/62·5	·016	351·6	63·92
4	1/4·2	·238	1·589	0·289	16	- -	·065	21·30	3·877	28	- -	·014	459·2	83·49
5	1/4·5	·220	1·860	0·338	17	- -	·058	26·75	4·864	29	1/77	·013	532·5	96·83
6	- -	·203	2·184	0·397	18	1/20·4	·049	37·48	6·815	30	- -	·012	625·0	113·6
7	- -	·180	2·778	0·505	19	- -	·042	51·02	9·276	31	1/100	·010	900·0	163·6
8	1/6·06	·165	3·306	0·601	20	- -	·035	73·47	13·36	32	- -	·009	111·1	202·0
9	- -	·148	4·109	0·747	21	1/31·25	·032	87·89	15·98	33	1/125	·008	140·6	255·7
10	- -	·134	5·012	0·911	22	- -	·028	114·8	20·87	34	1/143	·007	183·6	334·0
11	1/8·33	·120	6·240	1·136	23	1/40	·025	144·0	26·18	35	1/200	·005	360·0	654 5
12	- -	·109	7·575	1·377	24	- -	·022	186·0	33·81	36	1/250	·004	562·5	102·2

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 119.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, 16 September 1861.

IT has come to my knowledge that the fines imposed on signallers and others, by assistants in charge of offices, are frequently greatly disproportionate both to the nature of the offence and the salary drawn by the person fined, which in many instances is so reduced by this practice as to lead, and most reasonably, to much discontent in the grades in question.

It is, therefore, now directed that it shall not be in the power of any officer below the grade of superintendent to reduce the pay of any person in the Department, and that the highest amount which it shall be competent for deputy superintendents to inflict, shall not exceed 10 per cent. on the *net salary** of any one person in any one month.

It will be the duty of all inspectors and assistants in charge of offices, &c., to bring immediately to the notice of superintendents all cases of neglect or insubordination which they consider deserving punishment; and this officer will, in ordinary cases, decide the amount of fine to be inflicted within the above limit. But should the case be such that the maximum amount of fine (10 per cent. on the net salary) is not considered adequate to the nature of the offence, the superintendent will submit the matter, through the Director of his division, for the Director General's orders.

The further punishments may be, unfavourable notice in the character book, loss of office allowance (in whole or in part), or loss of steps the departmental seniority list, as may be recommended by the Director of the division, or otherwise ordered by the Director General.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Audit Branch, Circular No. 120.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, 17 September 1861.

A FORM of cash collection return having lately been introduced for exhibiting and reporting to Government the monthly cash collections of the Department, the following rules are laid down for the preparation of these returns:—

2. The reports of cash collections will be sent from signal offices to deputy superintendents by telegraph (Form No. 1) at two hours, and by post in detail (Form No. 2), on the first day of each month. They must show the amount received from service, telegraph service, and private messages, as well as from peon-hire, boat-hire, postage with registration, and fees† (these last four items being in the *Telegraph* Report reported in *one* total as *charges*), also the total receipts, and the shares of the total in telegraph stamps and cash. Should the entire receipts be either cash or stamps exclusively, then the double of the total must be given in the Telegraph Report; but under no other circumstances will doubles be given in such reports. These reports will be embodied by deputy superintendents in one general report for the circle, which must be forwarded by telegraph at two hours on the 2d of each month (in Form No. 3), and by post (in Form No. 4), on the day following the receipt of the posted reports of all offices.

3. On receipt of these Telegraph Reports, six copies of the cash collection return (Form No. 5) will be filled up in the Compiler's (late Auditor's) Office, of which two copies will be forwarded to the Officiating Director General (one being for submission to Government by him, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the next senior officer present), the other for record in the Director General's Office; also one copy to each of the three divisional superintendents, and one copy for record in the Compiler's Office. The Officiating Director General will communicate to each deputy superintendent the gain or loss in the earnings of his circle for private messages, as compared with the corresponding month of the year preceding, in the form (No. 6) annexed.

4. In the cash collection reports the separate totals of cash collections on account of every kind of message transmitted must be reported, and in no case is any cash collection report

* By net salary is meant pay, Morse, and ear allowances, these latter being now under consolidation as pay.
† A fee of 1 rupee is charged to every person requiring information of the movements of ships on the River Hooghly, in anticipation of the partial issues of the "Telegraph Gazette," and also for every copy of a message supplied from the Complaint Office to the sender or receiver.

report to include, *under the same heading*, collections made for two separate accounts; for instance, the cash taken on account of the Red Sea or other private lines, and held by the Government of India at the credit of those lines, must be reported separately from the share belonging to the Indian Government lines. As regards paid messages sent for, or bearing messages received at, any offices of the Ceylon lines, the share belonging to the Indian Government only will be reported by the Ceylon deputy superintendent, who will show the proportion chargeable to service and private messages; and the additional rate charged on Indian messages for conveyance over any part of the Ceylon lines, must be excluded from the cash collections credited to the Government of India in the reports of the Indian deputy superintendents, and must be reported under a separate heading. It will be observed that in these reports no coin of lower denomination than the anna is recognised; in cases where smaller sums than the anna have to be reported, the following fractions of the anna, viz. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and no other, must be used. The *pro formâ* charges at Goa, Pondicherry, and Carical, and on the Hooghly River need not be reported by telegraph, but should be shown in the return sent by post. The returns should be sent in at once from the 1st of June last up to date, exhibiting the collections from the 1st of May, the commencement of the present official year.

5. In the case of the cash collection return sent from the Director General's Office to Government, the following rule for checking the accuracy with which the columns of increase or decrease, and the totals generally have been calculated, will be used:—

Rule.—The difference between the totals of cash collections in any corresponding months of the present and past years, is equal to the difference of the totals of increase and decrease, provided the calculations in question have been correctly made.

(FORM No. 1.)

From (Station) To (Station)

„ Assistant. „ Dy. Supdt.

Words, Tel. Ser. Free.

Collections:—Service, *Rs.* *as.* ; telegraph, *Rs.* *as.* ; private, *Rs.* *as.* ; charges, *Rs.* *as.* ; Total, *Rs.* *as.* ; cash, *Rs.* *as.* ; stamps, *Rs.* *as.*

N. B.—The amount received for bearing messages must not be shown *separately* in the Telegraph Report, but will appear under its proper heading in the report sent by post. Should the entire collections be either in cash or in stamps, then the separate reports of cash or of stamps must be omitted, as they are obviously useless as a check on the accuracy of the total; but in such case, as a check, the double must be given. Where part is in cash and part in stamps, the total affords the required check.

EXAMPLE.

(The Collections having been received partly in Cash and partly in Stamps).

From Delhi To Umballa

„ Assistant. „ Dy. Supdt.

Words Tel. Ser. Free.

Collections:—Service, *Rs.* 150. *as.* $8\frac{1}{4}$. ; telegraph, *Rs.* 20. *as.* 4. ; private, *Rs.* 430. *as.* $12\frac{1}{4}$. ; charges, *Rs* 3. *as.*–. ; Total, *Rs.* 604. *as.* $8\frac{3}{4}$. ; cash, *Rs.* 541. *as.* $4\frac{3}{4}$. ; stamps, *Rs.* 63. *as* 4.

N. B.—Supposing the collections were of one denomination, that is, all cash or all stamps, then the above report beginning at the total would, supposing the receipts to have been entirely cash, run as follows:—

Total cash, *Rs.* 604. *as.* $8\frac{3}{4}$; half, *Rs.* 1,209. *as.* $1\frac{1}{2}$.

(FORM No. 2.)

COLLECTIONS in Cash and Stamps of the Office for 186 .

NATURE OF COLLECTION.	186 .	Previous Month's Report.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*
Service paid				
Service bearing				
Telegraph service paid				
Private paid				
Private bearing				
Postage and registration				
Peon				
Boat				
Fees				
TOTAL Increase and Decrease on last month - - - - *Rs.*				

N.B.—Of the total collections of this month, *Rs.* *as.* were received in cash, and *Rs.* *as.* in stamps.

(FORM No. 3.)

From (Station) To (Station
„ Dy. Supdt. „ Director General.

Words Tel. Ser. Free.

Collections:—Service, *Rs.* *as.* ; telegraph, *Rs.* *as.* ; private, *Rs.* *as.* ; charges, *Rs.* *as.* ; total, *Rs.* *as.* ; cash, *Rs.* *as.* ; stamps, *Rs.* *as.* .

N. B.—The amount received for bearing messages must not be shown *separately* in the Telegraph Report, but will appear under its proper heading in the report sent by post. Should the entire collection be either in cash or in stamps, then the separate reports of cash or of stamps must be omitted, as they are obviously useless as a check on the accuracy of the total; but in such case, as a check, the double must be given. Where part is in cash and part in stamps, the total affords the required check.

(FORM No 4.)

COLLECTIONS of the Circle for 186 .

NAMES OF OFFICES.								
Nature of Collection:	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*	*Rs.* *as.*
Service paid								
Service bearing								
Telegraph service paid								
Private paid								
Private bearing								
Postage and register								
Peon								
Boat								
Fees								
Cash								
Stamps								
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*								

(FORM No. 5.)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of Collections in Cash and Stamps on Service and Private Messages (showing Increase and Decrease on corresponding Month of last Year) for 186 .

N. B.—This Return does not include Cash received to credit of any Lines other than those belonging to the Government of India, nor the Cash Payments made by persons in the Department for the Messages they may send on its business, nor the *pro formâ* charges for such of the Messages of the Marine Department as are sent by the River Lines.

CIRCLES.	Collections in 186 .			Collections in 186 .			Increase.			Decrease.			CIRCLES.
	Service.	Private.	Total.	Service.	Private.	Total.	Service.	Private.	Total.	Service.	Private.	Total.	
	Rs. as.	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	*Rs. as.*	
Bengal -													Bengal.
Bombay -													Bombay.
Madras -													Madras.
Punjab -													Punjab.
Central India													Central India.
Pegu - -													Pegu.
Dacca - -													Dacca.
Indore - -													Indore.
East Coast -													East Coast.
Sind - -													Sind.
South East Coast.													South East Coast.
Ceylon -													Ceylon.
TOTAL - *Rs.*													
TOTALS of Increase and Decrease on corresponding month of last year, *Rs.*													

(FORM No. 6.)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, No. .

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Deputy Superintendent, Circle; dated Calcutta, the of 186 .

I ANNEX extract from Report to the Government of India of the cash collections of the Department during the month of last, showing the increase or decrease on the corresponding month of last year.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the Officiating Director General's Report to the Government of India of the Cash Collections in the Telegraph Department (showing increase or decrease on the corresponding month of last year) for the month of 1861.

N. B.—This return does not include cash received to credit of any lines other than those belonging to the Government of India, nor the cash payments made by persons in the Department for the messages they may send on its business, nor the *pro formâ* charges for such of the messages of the Marine Department as are sent by the river lines.

Circle.

MONTH.	YEAR.	SERVICE.	PRIVATE.	TOTAL.
		Rs. *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*
	1861			
	1860			
Increase	*Rs.*			
	Per cent			
Decrease	*Rs.*			
	Per cent.			

REMARKS.—The total collections of the Department on private messages for the month were *Rs.* , being per cent. { over / under } those for the corresponding month of last year.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 121.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge, Office dated Calcutta, 24 September 1861.

I REQUEST that in view to reduce, as far as possible, the number of undelivered messages, a vernacular list of natives whose addresses have not been found may be posted on the outside of the office, in the usual place for such notices, in addition to the list posted in English.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 126.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, 13 November 1861.

IN continuation of Circular No. 119, of the 16th September last, it is now directed that the arrangements hitherto in force in the Complaint Office for recovering the value of messages the cost of which has been refunded to the senders in consequence of such having been lost in transit or so mutilated as to be unintelligible, will be experimentally changed. It has hitherto been the custom, when a message has been lost, to recover the full amount from the assistant in charge, and in cases of gross error to recover half the amount from the assistant in charge, and the remainder in equal portions from the two signallers whose names are given in the message drafts of the offices between which the error occurred; or, where the error was of such a nature as not to be easily discovered on perusal by the assistant in charge, then the total value of the message was recovered in equal

shares from the signallers concerned. Under this arrangement the amount of fine became regulated, not by the amount of error or neglect, but by the length of the message and the distance through which it had to be sent, circumstances in no way connected with, and therefore no fair measure of the amount of, the fault or of the punishment it should receive.

This system will, therefore, be experimentally changed, and for the future fines for losses of messages and errors will be regulated as follows:—

In the case of the *loss* of a message, the assistant on duty at the time of its receipt in the office in which it has been lost will be fined its full value, provided that does not exceed 10 rupees, this sum being the maximum. In the case of *error* the fines will be distributed as follows:—

On the assistant by whom the copy in which the error appears was signed, 3 rupees; on the receiving signaller, 2 rupees; and on the sending signaller, 1 rupee. This arrangement is based on the consideration that the chief cause of the errors shown in the copies of messages is attributable to neglect on the part of the assistants in receiving offices of the *very important* duty of examining the messages before permitting their onward transmission, and that of the two signallers concerned in the transmission of a message, the sender is less blameable for errors than the receiver; it being the business of the latter, on completing the text of a message, to collate it, by counting the number of words and examining the sense, and in the event of obscurity, referring his doubts to the assistant on duty, or in the case of apparent error, calling on the sending signaller for repetition of the doubtful portion.

The above scale of fines is the maximum to be at any time inflicted by the Complaint Branch of this office; the minimum fines will be half these amounts, and such amounts of fines will be inflicted within these limits as may appear to suffice for the ends of discipline.

In explanation of the 3d paragraph, it seems desirable to mention that it is in contemplation to appoint a deputy to every assistant in charge of an office, who will act for the assistant in every instance of his temporary absence. This arrangement will admit of either the assistant or his deputy being constantly in the signal-room. A small staff salary will be attached to the appointment, which will be a stepping-stone to the higher office, and selections for it will be made from among the most steady and trustworthy of the signallers. Meanwhile, in all offices where the appointments of deputies to the assistants in charge have not yet been made, the fines will fall upon the latter.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 130.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, 24 December 1861.

FROM the numerous errors in the names of persons and places that are constantly occurring, it is believed that the rule laid down in the following circular, issued by Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy in 1859, has fallen into disuse. The circular is therefore republished, and assistants are requested to be most careful that the instructions therein given are strictly followed in all messages, whether such have been paid for at repetition price or not.

The order must also now be considered as applicable to the case of every word in a message over the correct receipt of which the context offers no check—such, for instance, as *vernacular* words or unusual commercial or technical terms, as "bottomry," "lay days," &c., &c., and to all numbers and dates.

Office Order, No. 588.

WITH reference to the numerous and discreditable mistakes which still take place in nearly all the offices, in reporting the *names* of *persons* and *places*, it is hereby directed that in future, every *name* in the *address* and *body* of a message shall be repeated back by the receiving signaller, before the message is passed on or sent out to the addressee or issued as public news.

(signed) *W. B. O'Shaughnessy*
Superintendent of Government Telegraphs in India.

Head Office, 1st July 1859.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 137.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, 18 February 1862.

IT appears that in certain telegraph offices, signallers have been in the habit of receiving fees, for writing out in English the messages of native senders. The practice is most objectionable, and assistants in charge are held personally responsible that no person attached to their offices so employs himself. Senders of messages must have their messages written by other agency than that of the signallers or others attached to the Department.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 140.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to ; dated Calcutta, 12 March 1862.

WITH reference to Circulars Nos. 92 and 93 of 1861, it has been ascertained that it is the practice in some offices to make a quadruple charge for a message received for transmission after 18 h. on Sundays—viz., double for the night charge, and again double the night charge for the Sunday charge. For instance, the cost of a message of 16 words for 400 miles, if sent on ordinary days between 6 and 18 hours, is 1 rupee: such a message was lately tendered for transmission on a Sunday, between 18 and 20 h., to a station within the 400 miles limit, and on this the following charge was made :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Message of 16 words	1	–	–
Double for night transmission	1	–	–
	Rs. 2	–	–
Double for Sunday transmission	2	–	–
Total	*Rs.* 4	–	–

I am at a loss to understand how the circular above referred to could have been considered to bear an interpretation admitting of such an unreasonable charge. I request therefore it may now be understood that under *no circumstances* can more than double the ordinary price of a message be charged for its transmission, except by the addition of the usual half-rate for repetition, should such be desired by the sender.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Instrument Branch, Circular No. 143.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director Genera of Telegraphs in India, to the Assistant in Charge Office; dated Calcutta, 28 March 1862.

IT will be known to all persons in the habit of using Messrs. Siemens & Halske's construction of the Morse instrument, that the relay is not always worked by one and the same battery current, but that the actuating battery differs, depending on whether the working is in S or in T.* Much inconvenience results from this, as each change from S to T work, or *vice versâ*, entails a corresponding change in the relay adjustment of the station with which it is corresponding.

The difficulty may be got over by using the lever of the sending apparatus, instead of the manipulating key, for correspondence in S when the instruments are working in T; but the expedient is inconvenient, unsuited for rapid work, and cannot be made use of when simultaneously working with both the right and left-hand stations.

It need scarcely be observed that the evil mentioned would not exist were the stations right and left alike distant from the intermediate one, and the wire connecting them therewith as well as the number of its supports and the nature of the insulation in each case alike;

* By T working is meant that arrangement of the instrument by which a message is passed on automatically from station to station, and which has hitherto been usually referred to in India by the words "working in W." The letter W is the initial of the word "weitertragung" (in English "carrying forward") used by the German makers generally for indicating this class of work. In countries where the French language is spoken the equivalent term "Translation" is used for indicating this class of work; and as its employment has extended to Germany and become almost universal, its initial letter T will in future be made use of in these circulars when referring to this class of work.

alike; for then batteries of like strength could be used, whose effect on the distant relays would be alike: nor would it signify were a single battery employed for *both* the instruments in an office as could be done were the resistance of the line on both sides equal and *considerably* greater than that in the battery, which would always be the case with good insulation or in dry weather.

In the Morse instrument constructed by Messrs. Digney Freres of Paris, the difficulty is avoided by an improved arrangement of the wires connecting conjugate instruments, by which the battery of the right-hand instrument always works the relay of the right-hand station, whether the work is in S or in T.

It is most desirable that equivalent arrangements should be made for effecting a like object in all the other instruments in use in the Department, and especially in those of Siemens and Halske's construction.

For this object each of the latter class of instrument must be provided with two additional studs, to be marked 3 and 3, and to be arranged as shown in the accompanying scheme —

CZCZEL 33211

which requires six T connections instead of five as now.

This change can only be properly carried out, however, in departmental workshops, and as opportunities occur; but as a temporary arrangement, the same object may be attained by removing in each instrument the wire which connects the block marked C (the third from the left in the preceding scheme) with the lower end of the pillar on which the lever in its downward motion strikes, and connecting this latter point of one instrument by means of a copper wire with the block marked C (the third from the left) on the other instrument and *vice versâ*.

A sketch accompanies, showing the manner in which the above change has been carried out in certain instruments of Messrs. Siemens and Halske's make, which have at the same time been rearranged with a view to reduce their bulk. In doing this it has been found necessary to separate the terminals into two sets, those for T or translation working being in the front, and those connected with the line, earth, and batteries being placed on the left of the instrument.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 143½.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to the Directors of Divisions and Superintendents of Circles; dated Calcutta, 2 April 1862.

WHENEVER a newspaper or other periodical publication containing unfavourable allusions to the action of the Department or of any of its officers is forwarded under existing instructions for the information of the Director General, the usual call for explanation should always be anticipated; and the person forwarding the newspaper should, by the same day's post, forward a letter giving the fullest explanation in his power of the circumstances which may have formed the subject of the unfavourable remarks.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 144.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to dated Calcutta, 14 April 1862.

The name of the nder must be ritten on the face every message.

AN exception will be made to Clause XX.* of the rules of the Department given in the margin, in cases where the signature has been omitted, and it has been afterwards found impossible to make good the omission.

Messages received from passing ships are very likely to be sent without signature, chiefly from ignorance of the rules of the Department by passengers and others, who may probably be arriving in India for the first time. In all such cases the transmission of the message must not be withheld, but it must bear a foot-note as follows:—"Received unsigned." This foot-note must be entered in the fair copy of the message sent out for delivery as a caution to the receiver, and the two additional words must be charged to the receiver of the message.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 145.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to
dated Calcutta, 17 April 1862.

Two messages of the same tenor, but addressed to different parties, were recently received for transmission at the office. After the first message had been signalled, the second was sent on; but instead of transmitting the words in the body of the message *in extenso*, the signaller give the word "Ditto" only.

The destinations of the two messages were in opposite directions, and this improper contraction of the second resulted in its loss; but even had it been delivered, it would of course have been useless.

It is therefore now directed that the practice of abbreviating messages in the manner above shown must not be continued, unless such are directed to be sent as *circular* messages, for which case special arrangements are provided.

The practice of abbreviating *words* must also be discontinued. *All words must invariably be signalled in full.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 147.

From Lieutenant Colonel C. *Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to
dated Calcutta, 22 April 1862.

COMPLAINTS from senders of messages have of late been frequent regarding discourteous behaviour on the part of assistants in charge of offices. I have reason to believe that the cases represented to me have not been overstated, and that a feeling of indifference to the interests of the public is not limited to assistants in charge, but extends, in some instances, to the higher officers of the Department.

The matter has attracted the attention of Government, and in a letter from the Home Office I have been directed to carefully watch the conduct of *every officer in the Department* in his dealings with the public.

The Government further remarks as follows:—

"It is, in short, the bounden duty of every officer connected with departments like the Post Office and the Telegraph not only to use their best endeavours to serve the public efficiently and accurately, but also to take every pains to satisfy the public that such really is their object and their desire. * * * * * *

"These considerations cannot be too strongly impressed upon all officers, of whatever rank, employed in the Telegraph Department."

Assistants should be aware that the utmost civility and courtesy is required from the person in charge of a signal-office, and that failing in this essential, however valuable an officer may be in other points, he is not fit for office charge. *All grades* may rest assured that any apathy or indifference to the interests of the public that may be brought to notice will most materially prejudice the advancement in the Department of the person concerned.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 148.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Douglas*, Director General of Telegraphs in India, to
dated Calcutta, 23 April 1862.

IN cases where it may become necessary to return to the sender a message which has been tendered for transmission, in consequence of illegibility or other causes, a letter (in the form annexed), stating the reason for the return, will invariably accompany such message.

A book containing 100 forms of the above letter will be issued to each signal office of the Department. When indenting for future copies of this form they will be called "Returning Letters."

It is in many signal offices the custom to send written communications on the business of the Department *open*, and the practice is not limited to such communications, but has been extended to telegrams, when under return to the senders for the causes already given. The practice is a breach of Clause XI. of the Telegraph Act, and must not be continued; and no written communication, however trifling in character, is ever to leave a signal office other than so enclosed as to secure its privacy.

This rule does not apply to such communications by post, on departmental business, as it has hitherto been the custom to send without covers, or in covers open at the end.

(FORM.)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. From the Assistant in Charge Office.
To

Dated the of 186

I RETURN the telegram enclosed, for the reasons particularised below by No.

I have, &c.

in charge.

1. Your true signature must be given at the foot of the message.

2. Your address should be given at the foot of the message.

3. The address of the person for whom the message is intended should be more precisely given.

4. There is no telegraph office at nor is its position known. Please state this in view to the nearest telegraph office being ascertained.

5. Interruption having been reported between and on the line over which your message should be sent, it is returned. It will be transmitted should you again submit it, and will be passed over the interrupted section by post should telegraph communication meanwhile not have been restored.

6. Your message being to a public officer on your private business, and seeming to require a reply by telegraph, payment for such reply should be deposited and the fact mentioned as the concluding words of your message, thus:—"Reply words deposited." The reply will doubtless be sent by post.

7. Numbers must always be written in full as spoken, thus:—1862 should be written "eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

8. As your message contains numbers, its correct transmission cannot be expected unless the doubles are given thus:—Rupees three hundred and fifty-one; half seven hundred and two.

9. The doubles of the figures in your message require correction.

10. As the offices of the Department are closed on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, the Queen's Birth day, and Good Friday, between the hours of 8 and 16 (or 4 P. M.), your {service / private} message cannot be received unless certified by {yourself / the chief civil officer of the station} and admitted by the chief officer of this department on the spot to be of such urgency, that delay in its transmission till 16 hours would injuriously affect the interests {of the State. / of the person concerned.}

11. The night charge, which is double the day charge, is levied on messages tendered between 18 hours of any day, and 6 hours of the succeeding day. The double or night charge is also made on messages tendered between 6 h. and 8 h., and 16 h. and 18 h. on Sundays, and on the public holidays mentioned under No. 10.

12. The cash sent with your message is insufficient for its payment; the charge under Rules 2, 5, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17 being Rupees annas .

13. If you desire your message to be repeated, the additional charge is 50 per cent. on the day charge for an unrepeated message.

16. Should your message be intended to catch the outgoing mail, you are requested to prefix the words "mail message" to insure its transmission under the "Clear the Line" signal.

17. All messages must be in the English language.

18. No private message or messages exceeding 200 words in all can be sent at one time by the same person or persons.

19. The number of messages on hand being already as great as can be transmitted during the day, your message is refused.

20. Your message, being considered objectionable, cannot be transmitted without the counter signature of the chief European civil officer of the station, or in his absence, that of the chief military officer.

21. It is not stated whether you desire the message to be transmitted as a *private* message, or on the *public service*.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Branch, Circular No. 1, New Series.

Calcutta May 1862.

THE following alterations in the revised rules of this Department, dated the 21st December 1859, have received the sanction of Government:—

Sections previous to alteration.	*Sections as now altered.*
XI. Dates are optional, but if given, are charged for word by word.	XI. The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a telegraph office for transmission, is in every instance added by the Department, following immediately the text of the message, and is telegraphed free of charge. Senders may date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date will be charged for, and will, in view to avoid confusion, if given at the end, be transferred to the beginning of the text of the message.
XXI. When a message is delivered in an unintelligible state, a refund of the cost will be made to the sender, if application be made within two months from the date of despatch, provided the message has been paid for at repetition price.	XXI. When a message is delivered in an unintelligible state, a refund of the cost of the portion rendered unintelligible will be made to the sender, if application be made within three months of the date of despatch, provided the message has not been transmitted beyond the limits of India, its dependencies, or Ceylon; and within six months, in the case of messages for countries beyond India, as Egypt or Europe. Such refunds will be made irrespective of whether the message has been paid for at repetition price or not; but no refund will be given for any error in an unrepeated message arising from wrong figures being given, unless the precaution advised in No. XVI. of these rules shall have been adopted. Refunds on account of messages which have not reached their destination will be made, subject to the above limits as respects time.

(signed) *C. Douglas*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

APPENDIX (W).

No. 348, dated 28th April 1862.—From the 1st proximo the designations of the "Audit Branch" and "Complaint Office" will be changed into those of "Account Branch" and "Complaint Branch."

No. 349, dated 30th April.—The following Appointments were sanctioned during the Month:—

NAMES.	To what Situation.	Where.	Rate of Pay.	From what Date.	Subject to what Confirmation or Condition.
			Rs.		
F. J. Wray	1st Inspector	Punjab	250	1 April 1862	
T. L. Hill	2d ditto	Madras	200	1 „ „	
J. H. Kenrick	ditto	ditto	200	1 „ „	
W. Vincent	ditto	Central India	200	1 „ „	
G. Smith	Probationer	Barrackpore School	20	28 Feb. „	
A. M'Mahon	ditto	ditto	20	28 „ „	
D. Dozey	ditto	ditto	20	15 March „	
L. Arratoon	ditto	ditto	20	22 „ „	
Bippro Doss Ghose	ditto	ditto	10	27 „ „	
Prosonno Coomar Chuckerbutty.	ditto	ditto	10	27 „ „	
J. H. Radcliffe	ditto	ditto	20	28 „ „	Usual bond.
E. Toogood	ditto	ditto	20	29 „ „	
H. Stevens	ditto	ditto	20	15 „ „	
Thomas Malone	ditto	Futtyghur	20	15 „ „	
Cossim	Native Artificer	Pegu	20	1 „ „	
Kurreem Khan	ditto	Cawnpore	30	17 „ „	
John Byrne	Probationer	Barrackpore School	20	5 April „	
Anthony Roderick	ditto	ditto	20	5 „ „	
E. Breniffe	4th Inspector	Madras	100	1 March „	
J. T. Jordan	Head Clerk, Director's Office.	ditto	80	1 April „	
A. Ramma Kristna Moodeliar	Corresponding Clerk.	ditto	50	1 „ „	Under the revised scheme of Establishment.
T. Kristnasawmy	Assistant Clerk	ditto	30	1 „ „	

NAMES.	To what Situation.	Where.	Rate of Pay.	From what Date.	Subject to what Confirmation or Condition.
			Rs.		
Busseeruddy	Native Artificer	Dacca	16	1 April 1862	Under the revised scale of Establishment sanctioned by Government, one to each office in the Dacca Circle.
Oolfatally	ditto	ditto	35	1 „ „	
Mofhzuddeen	ditto	ditto	20	1 „ „	
Mohamed Nubbee	ditto	ditto	25	1 „ „	
— Queah	ditto	ditto	30	1 „ „	
Jaita Ram	ditto	ditto	25	1 „ „	
Hamda Yesoo	ditto	ditto	20	1 „ „	
Sudder Ally	ditto	ditto	20	1 „ „	
T. Veera Sawmy Pillay	Accountant Superintendent's Office.	Madras	100	1 „ „	Madras Superintendent's Office Establishments sanctioned by Government in the revised scheme.
T. Raghoo Nudu Pillay	Assistant ditto	ditto	40	1 „ „	
R. Cunda Sawmy Naidoo	Bill Examiner	ditto	30	1 „ „	
M. Mangally Pillay	Copying Clerk	ditto	20	1 „ „	
H. T. Newland	Corresponding Clerk.	ditto	50	1 „ „	
R. Ruthnavaloo Pillay	Clerk	ditto	30	1 „ „	
C. Vurdarajaloo Moodeliar	ditto	ditto	25	1 „ „	
John Platt	Probationer	Jullundur	20	28 Feb. „	Usual bond.
Richard Gildea	ditto	Umballa	20	9 April „	ditto.
Francis Doris	ditto	Barrackpore School	20	10 „ „	ditto.
Banee Madhub Mookerjee	ditto	ditto	10	7 „ „	ditto.
Toolsee	Native Artificer	Bengal, Allahabad Office	30	27 March „	Salary includes horse allowance.
Merrie	ditto	Punjab, Lahore Office	30	1 May „	ditto.
G. B. Adie	Probationer	Barrackpore School	20	29 March „	Usual bond.
E. J. Dickson	ditto	ditto	20	31 „ „	
F. A. Williams	ditto	ditto	20	31 „ „	
Kedar Nauth Neogee	ditto	ditto	10	31 „ „	
J. M. A. Gueizelar	ditto	ditto	20	1 April „	
Edmond Paquiet	ditto	ditto	20	1 „ „	
Gopal Chunder Turfdar	ditto	ditto	10	1 „ „	
Soshy Bhoosun Laha	ditto	ditto	10	1 „ „	
Shama Churn Doss	ditto	ditto	10	1 „ „	
Raj Chunder Roy	ditto	ditto	10	1 „ „	
G. Rebello	Clerk, Superintendent's Office	Bombay	50	1 „ „	*Vice* Shamrow Marojee, dismissed.
G. Fernandez	Probationer	Belgaum Office	20	1 May „	Usual bond.
Khemma	Native Artificer	Indore	50	1 „ „	Promoted from 40 rupees on Mr. Man's recommendation. Pay includes horse allowance.
Esoe Khan	ditto	Dera Gazee Khan	30	6 April „	Pay includes horse allowance.
D. E. Jolly	Probationer	Barrackpore School	20	9 „ „	Usual bond.
Joy Gopal Dey	Head Clerk, Office of Director of Eastern Division.	Calcutta	100	20 „ „	*Vice* Tara Mohun Mookerjee, reduced to second clerk.
Tara Mohun Mookerjee	Corresponding Clerk.	ditto	30	20 „ „	*Vice* Madhub Chunder Gangooly.
Madhub Chunder Gangooly	Copying Clerk	ditto	30	20 „ „	*Vice* Mutty Lall Paul, dismissed.
Meah Jan	Native Artificer	Pegu	30	14 „ „	*Vice* David, dismissed.
R. Francis	Probationer	Rawul Pindee	20	11 „ „	Usual bond.
G. King	ditto	ditto	20	11 „ „	ditto.
F. Ashton	ditto	Barrackpore School	20	21 „ „	ditto.
W. Kelly	Accountant Superintendent's Office.	Scinde, Kurrachee	100	6 August 1861	
D. Grant	Assistant ditto	ditto	30	24 March 1862	Temporarily.
Tattya Dhowndive	Corresponding Clerk.	ditto	40	24 „ „	
R. Canda Swamy	Accountant Superintendent's Office.	Madras	50	12 Sept. 1861	Sanctioned up to the 31st of March 1862, the new scale of Establishment coming into operation from 1st April 1862.
R. Vurdia	Storekeeper	ditto	35	12 „ „	
John Cronin	Probationer	Calcutta	20	28 April 1862	Usual bond.
John Ainger	ditto	Rawul Pindee	20	18 „ „	ditto.
R. G. Boyd	ditto	Barrackpore School	20	23 „ „	ditto.
John Carey	ditto	ditto	20	24 „ „	ditto.
Patrick McNamara	ditto	ditto	20	24 „ „	ditto.
John Cahill	ditto	ditto	20	24 „ „	Pay includes horse allowance.
T. Pinchanada Pillay	Native Artificer	Madras	30	15 „ „	
Chundra Sacarn Row	ditto	Vellore	30	15 „ „	
A. Appajee Swamy	ditto	Bangalore	30	15 „ „	
C. Eswantha Row	ditto	Bellary	30	15 „ „	
C. Ponrungum	ditto	Mysore	30	15 „ „	
C. Anantha Charry	ditto	Ootacamund	30	15 „ „	
P. Chengleroya Chetty	ditto	Mercara	30	15 „ „	
M. Negeah	ditto	Cannanore	30	15 „ „	
J. Roopsing	ditto	Calicut	30	15 „ „	
R. Narain Swamy	ditto	Cochin	30	15 „ „	
M. C. Etherajooloo	ditto	St. Thomas' Mount	30	15 „ „	
J. Sam Sundra Rajoo	ditto	Pondicherry	30	15 „ „	
C. Strenavasa Charry	ditto	Karical	30	15 „ „	
N. Ramasawmy Moodilly	ditto	Negapatam	30	15 „ „	

No. 350, dated 30th April.—The following Alterations in Salaries were directed during the Month:—

NAMES.	In what School or Office.	From	To	From what Date.	Reasons for Alterations.
		Rs.	*Rs.*		
W. K. D. Bignell	Bengal Circle	200	250	1st April 1862	Promotions under the revised scheme of Establishment.
C. H. Malpas	Ditto	150	250	ditto	
H. Hammond	Ditto	200	250	ditto	
M. R. Truman	Dacca	225	250	ditto	
R. D. G. Naylor	Punjab	200	250	ditto	
W. M'Gregor	Ditto	150	250	ditto	
S. Porter	Pegu	150	200	ditto	
T. C. Hill	Ditto	150	200	ditto	
W. M. Eckford	Dacca	150	200	ditto	
R. L. F. M'Mullin	Ditto	100	200	ditto	
A. W. Swaine	Bengal	150	200	ditto	
R. F. Dallas	Punjab	150	200	ditto	
L. V. Fraser	Ditto	125	200	ditto	
W. H. Rees	Ditto	100	200	ditto	
G. G. Charles	Ditto	100	150	ditto	
E. C. Yeatman	Ditto	100	150	ditto	
C. F. Rowband	Ditto	100	150	ditto	
C. R. G. Gibson	Ditto	100	150	ditto	
J. G. Cairns	Ditto	100	150	ditto	
J. W. Grinnol	Bengal	125	150	ditto	
E. T. P. Biddulph	Ditto	100	150	ditto	
R. F. Parsons	Central India	150	250	ditto	
F. F. Babington	Ditto	150	250	ditto	
W. Evans	East Coast	175	200	ditto	
G. Richardson	Ditto	150	200	ditto	
T. Blissett	Madras	150	200	ditto	
G. A. Goslin	East Coast	100	200	ditto	
J. E. Seppings	S. E. Coast	100	200	ditto	
C. Duffin	Ditto	100	200	ditto	
E. Faulkner	Madras	100	150	ditto	
W. B. O'Brien	Indore	100	200	ditto	
C. H. Johnstone	Scinde	100	150	ditto	
W. J. C. Westaway	Ditto	100	150	ditto	
R. Madras	Meerut School	30	40	15 August 1861	Receiving 12 words per minute, and being fit for office duty.
J. Percy	Ditto	30	40	15 June „	
G. Daly	Ditto	30	40	15 „ „	
C. Brawley	Ditto	30	35	15 August „	
W. Stifle	Ditto	30	35	15 „ „	
P. Roberts	Ditto	30	35	15 March „	
G. Smith	Barrackpore School.	20	25	1 April 1862	Receiving six words per minute.
A. M'Mahon	Ditto	20	25	15 „ „	
J. H. Radcliffe	Ditto	20	25	15 „ „	
G. Smith	Ditto	25	30	15 „ „	Receiving 12 words per minute, and being fit for office duty.
R. D. Mitchell	Belgaum Office	20	25	1 „ „	Receiving six words per minute.
Ditto	Ditto	25	30	1 May „	Receiving 12 words per minute, and being fit for office duty.
D. Whelan	Ditto	20	25	1 „ „	Receiving six words per minute.
E. High	Ditto	20	25	1 „ „	
G. Fernandez	Ditto	20	25	1 „ „	
F. A. Williams	Barrackpore School.	20	25	2 „ „	ditto.
E. J. Dickson	Ditto	20	25	2 „ „	
D. Dozey	Ditto	20	25	2 „ „	

No. 351, dated 30th April.—The following Transfers were sanctioned during the Month :—

NAMES.	Rank.	From		To		From what Date.	REMARKS.
		Circle.	Station.	Circle.	Station.		
P. C. O'Rielly	Signaller	Madras	Pondicherry	S. E. Coast	Paumben	10 Feb. 1862	To the charge of the office.
J. McLean	ditto	Bengal	Benares	C. India	Mirzapore	12 „ „	
J. Thummiah	ditto	Madras School	-	Madras	-	1 March „	
T. Blissett	2d Inspector	Madras	-	East Coast	Vizagapatam	11 April „	
G. G. Charles	3d ditto	Punjab	Delhi	Bengal	Burhee	17 „ „	To the charge of the office.
L. Wolff	Assistant in charge.	Bengal	Burdwan	E. Division	Barrackpore School.	4 „ „	*Vice* Mr. B. Finch. He will also hold charge of the Barrackpore Signal office.
G. Smith	Probationer	Barrackpore School	-	Bengal	Calcutta	15 „ „	
A. E. Carey	Signaller	Bombay	Bombay	Indore	Nassick	10 „ „	
J. Fullam	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 „ „	
J. Hill	ditto	ditto	ditto	Scinde	Kurrachee	10 „ „	
C. O. D'Silva	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 „ „	

No. 352, dated 30th April.—The following Changes were sanctioned during the Month :—

NAMES.	Rank.	Circle.	Where from.	Where to.	From what Date.	REMARKS.
J. W. Caston	Signaller	C. India	Mirzapore	Rewah	9 Feb. 1862	To the charge of the office.
J. Draper	ditto	ditto	Rowah	Mirzapore	11 „ „	Removed from charge of the office for mismanagement.
S. Pettigrew	Artificer	Madras	2d Division Line	3d Division Line	8 „ „	These changes were necessary on the abolition of the Bangalore Workshop.
E. Faulkner	3d Inspector	ditto	Bangalore Workshop.	2d ditto	8 „ „	
M. Brookes	Signaller	ditto	Bangalore	Seera	13 „ „	His travelling expenses will not be borne by Government, Signaller Brookes being sent to replace another signaller who had obtained leave.
Vencatachellum	ditto	ditto	Seera	Bellary	17 Mar. „	
J. Wisken	ditto	ditto	Training school	Pondicherry	5 Feb. „	To the charge of the office.
W. B. Castello	3d Inspector	ditto	Madras	3d Division Line	4 „ „	
C. Jelly	Signaller	ditto	Seera	Bangalore	10 Mar. „	In consequence of the closing of the Seera office.
G. Tate	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	16 „ „	
M. Brookes	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bellary	10 „ „	
A. Mollan	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bangalore	10 „ „	
A. Judge	ditto	Bengal	Allahabad	Benares	1 „ „	At the expense of the parties concerned.
W. Spratt	ditto	ditto	Benares	Allahabad	1 „ „	
T. Freeman	ditto	ditto	Calcutta	Burdwan	20 „ „	
H. Flemming	ditto	ditto	Burdwan	Calcutta	18 „ „	
N. B. Daly	ditto	ditto	Dehree	Benares	11 „ „	For the benefit of his health and at his own expense.
W. Judge	ditto	ditto	Raneegunge	Calcutta	30 „ „	
G. Soobra Monyer	ditto	Madras	Bellary	Vellore	1 April „	
J. Ashworth	ditto	ditto	Bangalore	Madras	15 Sept. „	At their own expense.
A. Mergler	ditto	ditto	Madras	Bangalore	11 „ „	
T. Blissett	2d Inspector	ditto	Bangalore	Madras	27 „ „	*Vice* W. W. Biddulph, on sick leave.
J. W. Jordan	Artificer	ditto	1st Division Lines	2d Division Line	1 Oct. „	*Vice* Wayne, deceased.
J. Owen	Mtd. Artificer	ditto	2d Division Vellore.	W. C. Line	30 Nov. „	*Vice* Paul, dismissed.
W. H. Taylor	Signaller	C. India	Kurnool	Hyderabad	1 April „	At his own expense. This cancels the unexpired portion of his sick leave.
J. R. H. Lynch	ditto	Bengal	Kedgeree	Calcutta	9 „ „	
H. D. Ghose	ditto	ditto	Mud Point	Kookrahatty	18 „ „	

No. 353, dated 30th April.—The following Leaves were sanctioned during the Month.

NAMES.	Rank.	Circle.	From what Date.	For what Period.	Nature and Condition of Leave.
A. Lynch	Signaller	Bengal	9 March 1862	1 week	On private affairs, full pay.
Wooma Churn Chatterjee	Asst. in charge	ditto	12 „ „	5 days	ditto - ditto.
Ram Doyal Ghose	Signaller	ditto	18 „ „	1 month	Privilege.
F. Bouchez	Asst. in charge	ditto	22 „ „	1 „	ditto.
W. Judea	Signaller	ditto	28 „ „	4 days	ditto.
H. Dodd	ditto	ditto	1 „ „	4 months	Sick, half-pay.
Prosono Coomar Banerjee	ditto	ditto	31 „ „	1 month	ditto.
J. Wisken	ditto	Madras	17 „ „	12 days	On urgent private affairs.
C. T. Jelly	ditto	ditto	13 February „	6 weeks	Sick, half pay.
C. Shummoogum	Clerk	ditto	4 March „	2 months	On private affairs, full pay.
W. H. Taylor	Signaller	C. India	4 „ „	3 „	Sick, half-pay.
J. S. Pinto	ditto	ditto	4 „ „	3 „	
C. Rajunthram	ditto	East Coast	11 „ „	1 month	Privilege, full-pay.
W. W. Biddulph	1st Inspector	Madras	24 „ „	6 months	Sick. Extension of six months' previous leave by the Secretary of State for India, half-pay.
C. Duffin	2d ditto	S. E. Coast	15 January „	4 „	Sick leave to Ootacamund, half-pay.
A. Mergler	Signaller	Madras	1 April „	1 month	Privilege, full-pay.
J. Lewis	ditto	ditto	12 „ „	1 „	
W. Shave	ditto	Bengal	9 March „	4 days	On medical certificate, half-pay.
S. Otley	ditto	ditto	6 „ „	26 „	

No. 354, dated 30th April.—The following Casualties occurred, or were reported during the Month.

NAMES.	Rank.	Station or Office.	Circle.	Nature of Casualty.	Date of Occurrence.	Remarks and Reasons.
Womes Chunder Chatterjee.	Compositor	Printing Office	-	Dismissal	1 April - 1862	For absenting himself for 17 days, without leave.
T. W. Thompson	Signaller	Mirzapore	C. India	Resignation	1 February „	To forfeit arrears of pay for leaving without giving the usual notice.
Lewis Brett	ditto	Bombay	Bombay	Dismissal	8 „ „	Habitual misconduct.
D. Sealy	ditto	ditto	ditto	Resignation	31 March „	
J. L. Collins	Artificer	Beora	Indore	Dismissal	7 April „	For assault on a Bazar Bunniah in Beora, and for previous misconduct.
S. Roberts	Signaller	Agra	Bengal	Resignation	19 „ „	
J. C. Hepburn	ditto	Allahabad	ditto	ditto	19 „ „	Declared ineligible for re-employment.
W. Smith	ditto	Karical	Madras	Dismissal	25 January „	For habitual drunkenness, insubordination, and neglect of duty.
J. L. Platel	Accountant	Cochin	ditto	Resignation	31 March „	
E. T. Wrightman	Signaller	Bangalore	ditto	ditto	27 „ „	
A. Veraswamy	ditto	Nellore	E. Coast	ditto	1 „ „	
R. Dalgairns	Clerk, Supdt.'s Office.	Madras	Madras	Services dispensed with.	31 „ „	
W. C. Ready	Signaller	Delhi	Punjab	Dismissal	10 February „	For using vulgar and abusive language at the instrument, and for habitual misconduct.
D. Buckley	Md-Artificer	Madras	Madras	ditto	21 April „	Neglect of duty.
J. W. Winter	ditto	ditto	ditto	Death	29 March „	
Veerasawmy Rajoo	Attender	ditto	ditto	Services dispensed with.	30 April „	
D. Coles	Signaller	Indore	Indore	Dismissal	21 „ „	Inefficiency, and physical unfitness.
Shamrow Marojee	Clerk. Supdt.'s Office.	Bombay	Bombay	ditto	31 March „	Habitual absence without leave.
W. Lee	Signaller	Kurrachee	Scind	ditto	5 April „	For mis-appropriating the cash collections.
M. Naguppa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	5 „ „	
H. Maher	4th Inspector	Buddeena	ditto	Death	4 „ „	Dysentery.
Mutty Lall Paul	Clerk, Office of Director, East Division.	Calcutta	-	Services dispensed with.	20 „ „	
David	N. Artificer	Pegu	Pegu	Dismissal	14 „ „	Drunkenness, impertinence, and insubordination.
W. Finch	Artificer	Dacca	Dacca	ditto	1 May „	For absenting himself from duty for one month, without leave, and for reporting himself when in a state of intoxication.

No. 355, dated 30th April 1862.—With reference to Order No. 350, and for convenience of reference, the 1st, 2d, and 3d Inspectors stood on the 1st April as follows:

(It has not been considered necessary to give the List of Names here.)

No. 356, dated 30th April.—The following Orders affecting the Department were published in the "Calcutta Gazette" during the Month of 1862:—

Date of Gazette.		Number of Order.	Date of Order.		TEXT OF ORDER.
Month.	Date.		Month.	Date.	
1862.			1862.		
April	2	1667	March	29	*Appointments.*—To be Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department. Mr. T. R. M. Bence. „ C. T. M. Naylor. „ P. Lonergan. „ W. St. Albin. „ W. R. Brooke. „ R. B. Flindell. „ C. B. P. Gordon. „ W. S. Stuart. „ J. S. Harris. „ B. F. Finch.
					Appointments:
Ditto	23	2031	Ditto	22	Mr. T. R. M. Bence, to be a Superintendent. Mr. J. E. Todhunter, to be an Assistant Superintendent.

CHAPTER V.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Branch of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under control of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, for the Year 1861-62.

SEA-GOING STEAMERS.

THE sea-going steamers attached to this Presidency on the 30th April last, were six in number, as named in the margin.

	Tons.	Horse-power.
Australian	1,459	300
Sydney -	1,459	300
Arracan -	1,099	220
Nemesis -	400	120
Pluto - -	450	100
Prosperine	308	90

The steamer "Bentinck," purchased on account of the Imperial Government has been dismantled, and is now being converted into a Hospital ship for sick soldiers, under the sanction of the Government of India. It is intended to moor the "Bentinck" at Kedgeree, in order that the invalids who may resort to her shall derive the full advantages of the sea-air.

The condition of the various vessels is reported upon in statement of Floating Stock in the Appendix.

The following is a summary of their employment:—

"Australian."

This vessel during, during the months of May and June, was engaged in conveying the Honourable Samuel Laing to Port Blair and Penang, and for the remainder of the official year has been undergoing repairs.

"Sydney."

This vessel was under repairs from May to December 1861. In the latter month she proceeded with Ordnance stores, &c., to False Point, from thence to Madras, and was subsequently employed as follows:—January 18th, left Madras, for Rangoon, with a Detachment of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, with the "Sesostris" in tow, arriving there on the 27th January. February, 4th, left Rangoon with a detachment of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, and "Sesostris" in tow, and arrived at Madras on 9th February. February 15th, left Madras with a detachment of Her Majesty's 43d Regiment, and "Sesostris" in tow, arriving at Calcutta on the 21st idem. February 28th, left Calcutta, with "Sesostris" in tow, casting off the latter vessel at Coconada on the 5th March, and arriving at Madras on the following day. March 10th, left Madras with Sir William Denison and suite for Negapatam, arriving there on the 11th March. March 14th, left Negapatam with the Governor and commissariat stores, and arrived at Madras on the 15th idem. March 18th, left Madras with stores, baggage, and passengers, and arrived at Coconada on the 19th idem. March 21st, left Coconada, for Rangoon, with a detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, and with "Sesostris" in tow, but encountering a gale cast off the latter vessel before making port. Arrived at Rangoon on the 28th idem. March 30th, left Rangoon and proceeded to sea in search of the "Sesostris," returning on the 2nd April. April 10th, left Rangoon with a detachment of the 52d Madras Native Infantry, with "Sesostris" in tow, arriving at Madras on the 16th idem. April 20th, left Madras with passengers, and arrived at Calcutta on the 22nd idem.

"Arracan."

The "Arracan" has been employed as follows:—May 2d, left Penang for Madras, with the "Tubal Cain" in tow. May 20th, left Madras for Coconada, with 418 men, women, and children of the Madras Engineers on board, arriving there on the 21st idem. May 2d, left Coconada, and arrived at Calcutta on 25th May. October 13th, left for Callegouk, having been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, for service at the Alguada Reef Works, under the orders of Captain A. Fraser, the Superintendent, where she has been employed in keeping up communication between Moulmein and the Reef, and in conveying stores, workmen, &c., to and from the latter place; she has continued on this service up to the end of the year.

"Nemesis."

This vessel has been employed as follows:—May 2d, left Tavoy for Moulmein, with Commissioner on board, returning from circuit duty. May 13th, left Moulmein for Callegouk, Tavoy, Mergui, and Port Blair. May 25th, returned to Moulmein, having put back through stress of weather. June 16th, towed the "Sesostris" to sea, and having landed 99 stone-cutters with their stores at Callegouk, proceeded towards Tavoy and Mergui. July 15th, left Moulmein for Tavoy and Mergui (touching at Callegouk) with a detachment of troops for each station. July 21st, left Mergui for Tavoy with a detachment of troops on board. July 23d, left Tavoy for Moulmein (touching at Callegouk) with a detachment of troops. August 15th, left Moulmein with "Sesostris" in tow, and having cast her off the same day, outside Amherst, proceeded to Callegouk, Tavoy, and Mergui. August 23d, left Mergui for Tavoy, Callegouk, and Moulmein with Commissariat stores, &c. September 30th, left for Shoaygoon with Commissioner on board. October 15th, left Moulmein for Port Blair. November 2d returned to Moulmein. November 12th, left for Port Blair, with 71 convicts on board for that settlement, calling at Tavoy. November 19th, left for Mergui and Callegouk, conveying 41 sick men from Port Blair to Moulmein. December 12th, left for Port Blair. December 17th, returned to Moulmein *viâ* Mergui, Tavoy, Callegouk. December 31st, towed "Mutlah" to sea. January 1st, returned to Moulmein. January 16th, left for Port Blair, calling *en route* at Callegouk, Tavoy, Mergui. January 29th, left for Moulmein, calling at Callegouk. February 5th, left for Port Blair, Mergui, and Tavoy, with Commissioner on circuit duty. February 15th, left for Moulmein *viâ* Callegouk, with shipwrecked crew of the "Queen of the South." February 23d, left Tavoy for Moulmein, with Commissioner on board. March 22d, left Moulmein for Southern Provinces, with the Commissioner on board. April 25th, returned to Moulmein. May 1st, left for Port Blair, with 200 convicts.

"Pluto."

The "Pluto" has been employed as follows:—May 5th, left Akyab with mails, passengers and cargo on board for Kyouk Phyoo, returning from the latter port on the 7th. May 10th, left Akyab on the same service for Chittagong, returning on the 14th idem. June 3d, left for Kyouk Phyoo, but put back from stress of weather. June 15th, left Akyab for Kyouk Phyoo, with mails, &c., on board, returning on the 18th. June 21st, left Akyab for Chittagong on the same service. June 26th, left Chittagong for Burrisal with 1st Regiment of Bengal Military Police for conveyance to Calcutta. June 30th, left Burrisal for Chittagong, touching at Akyab. July 5th, left Chittagong for Akyab with mails, &c. July 12th, left Akyab on the same service for Kyouk Phyoo, returning on the 15th idem. August 6th, left Akyab for Kyouk Phyoo with mails, &c., returning on the 8th idem. August 10th, left Akyab on the same service for Chittagong, returning on the 15th idem. August 23d, got up steam and went out to pick up cargo-boats which had got adrift and gone to sea, and returned to Akyab on the 26th idem. September 10th, left Akyab for Chittagong, carrying mails, &c., and returned on the 15th idem. October 5th, left Akyab for Kyouk Phyoo, returning on the 8th. October 9th, left Akyab with mails, &c., for Chittagong, returning on the 15th idem. October 23d, left for Kyouk Phyoo on the same service. October 24th, left Kyouk Phyoo with troops on board for Sandoway, returning to the former port with the mails on the 29th idem. October 31st, left for Akyab on the same service. November 1st to 6th, employed in laying telegraph cable from Akyab to Borongo Island. November 11th, left Akyab with mails, &c., for Chittagong, returning on the 18th idem. November 23d, towed in the Government brig "Mutlah" from sea. November 27th, left Akyab for Chittagong with passengers, &c., returning on the 1st December. During the months of December, January, February, and March engaged exclusively in carrying mails, &c., between the ports of Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Chittagong, and Sandoway, returning to Akyab with troops, &c., on the 2d April. April 3d, left Akyab to fit a beacon on Oyster Island, and returned on the 6th idem. During the rest of the month engaged in the conveyance of mails, &c., between the above-mentioned ports.

"Proserpine."

This vessel was put out of commission on the 6th of May 1861, and was not employed till April 1862.

SAILING TRANSPORTS.

"Tubal Cain,"
"Sesostris,"
"Walter Morrice."

The sailing transports attached to this Presidency on the 30th April last, were three in number, as named in the margin.

"Tubal Cain."

This vessel was at Penang on the 1st of May. May 2d, left Penang, with 22d Native Infantry, in tow of "Arracan," and arrived at Madras on the 14th idem. May 22d, left Madras and arrived at Calcutta on the 27th idem. June 10th, left Calcutta with 206 convicts, Commissariat stores, and cattle, and arrived at Port Blair on the 29th idem. July 13th, left Port Blair with released convicts and condemned Commissariat stores, arriving at Calcutta on the 23d idem. August 18th, left Calcutta with 6th Company, Naval Brigade,

Brigade, and arrived at Amherst on the 28th idem. September 1st, left Amherst with mails, stores, Andamanese, and 23 carpenters, arriving at Port Blair on the 12th idem. September 20th, left Port Blair with mails, arriving at Moulmein on the 30th. October 10th, left Moulmein, with the 32d Native Infantry, in tow of the steamer "Dalhousie" arriving at Masulipatam on the 18th idem. October 25th, left Masulipatam for Rangoon, arriving there on the 19th November. December 1st, left Rangoon with the 33d Native Infantry, and arrived at Madras on the 9th December. December 24th, left Madras with Commissariat stores, and arrived at Calcutta on the 17th January. February 1st, left Calcutta, arriving at Madras on the 12th idem. February 20th, left Madras, with the left wing of Her Majesty's 3d Battalion, 60th Rifles, in tow of the "Coromandel," and arrived at Rangoon on the 28th idem. March 20th, left Rangoon, with the left wing of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, in tow of the "Coromandel," arriving at Madras on the 28th idem. April 4th, left Madras for Negapatam, leaving that port on the 10th with Commissariat stores for Madras, where she arrived on the 11th idem. April 17th, left Madras, arriving at Masulipatam on the 18th, proceeding thence to Calcutta with porter, &c., arriving there on the 30th idem.

"Sesostris."

This vessel was at Moulmein from the 2d to the 6th May. May 7th, left Moulmein, with 31st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, in tow of steamer "Dalhousie," and arriving at Calingapatam on the 14th idem. May 16th, left Calingapatam and arrived at Moulmein on the 22d idem. June 27th, left Moulmein and arrived at Rangoon with Commissariat stores on the 21st idem. July 12th, left Rangoon and arrived at Moulmein on the 18th. August 15th, left Moulmein with Ordnance stores, and arrived at Rangoon on the 22d August. October 2d, left Rangoon, with the 42d Madras Native Infantry, in tow of the steamer "Coromandel," arriving at Masulipatam on the 9th of October. October 15th, left Masulipatam and arrived at Madras on the 18th idem. October 22d, left Madras, with Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry, in tow of the "Coromandel," and arrived at Calcutta on the 28th idem. November 13th, left Calcutta with a party of the Naval Brigade, cattle, Commissariat stores, &c., and arrived at Port Blair on the 1st December. December 12th, left Port Blair with a party of the Naval Brigade and convicts, and arrived at Rangoon on the 24th December. January 3d, left Rangoon with the 33d Madras Native Infantry, and arrived at Madras on the 11th idem. January 18th, left Madras, with Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, in tow of the "Sydney," and arrived at Rangoon on the 27th idem. February 4th, left Rangoon, with Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, in tow of the steamer "Sydney," and arrived at Madras on the 9th idem. February 15th, left Madras, with Her Majesty's 43d Regiment, in tow of the "Sydney," and arrived at Calcutta on the 21st idem. February 28th, left Calcutta with iron, in tow of the "Sydney," and arrived at Coconada on the 5th March. March 21st, left Coconada for Rangoon, in tow of the "Sydney," with the 28th Madras Native Infantry, but encountering a gale, the tow was cast off; continued the voyage under sail, and arrived at Rangoon on the 2d April. April 10th, left Rangoon with the 52d Madras Native Infantry, in tow of the "Sydney," and arrived at Madras on the 16th idem. April 20th, left Madras, and arrived at Calcutta on the 25th idem.

"Walter Morrice."

This vessel was lying at Port Blair, Andamans, from 1st May to the 5th October as a store and guard ship. October 6th, left Port Blair with 59 men and three officers of the Indian Naval Brigade, and 24 discharged convicts, arriving at Calcutta on the 20th idem, when she was put out of commission, and transferred to the Master Attendant's Department.

SURVEYING VESSELS.

"Krishna" and her tender "Minx."

The "Krishna," under the command of Lieutenant Jackson, Indian Navy, with her tender "Minx," has been employed during the past year on surveys of the coast of Queda, the north entrance to Penang harbour and the Cocos channel. The survey of the Cocos channel was relinquished on the 4th February, in consequence of the crew refusing to do further duty, owing to the expiration of the term for which they had signed articles of agreement. The vessels proceeded to Calcutta, where they arrived on the 17th of the same month. In compliance with a recent order of the Home authorities, under which all future surveys are to be conducted exclusively by vessels of the Indian Navy, both vessels were dismantled and put out of commission, and Lieutenant Jackson's services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD.

Naval Storekeeper. Builder and Surveyor.

In accordance with a resolution of the Government of India, dated May 15th, 1861, the dockyard, consisting of the Departments named in the margin, has been re-organised at an increased cost of 2,065 rupees per month. Under this resolution, a superintendent was appointed, with control over every Department of the dockyard and the river vessels.

Chief Superintending Engineer. Inland Steam Department.

The office of the Superintendent of Marine being abolished, the Secretary, Captain H. Howe, was appointed Superintendent of the Dockyard; but before he could take up this

this appointment he was nominated to officiate as Master Attendant. It was, however, considered that he was the best fitted to inaugurate the new office and, without prejudice to his officiating appointment, he accordingly took charge of the dockyard on the 17th June.

On the 1st June, the Clerk of the Boat Office, with his establishment, was removed to the dockyard, and his designation changed to that of Assistant Superintendent of the Dockyard; but his duties remained in most respects the same.

Captain Howe made over charge of the dockyard to Captain D. Tapley on the 18th November, and on the 9th April the latter officer resigned the appointment, having obtained leave to England on medical certificate. The Assistant Superintendent conducted the duties up to the 25th April, when Captain G. J. Niblett assumed charge.

With the exception of the new arrangement of indenting for stores upon the Commissariat, which requires some alterations before it can work satisfactorily, the general working of the new system introduced into the dockyard has been found to be advantageous, and in many respects superior to the old.

During the year the sea-going steamer "Sydney" has been thoroughly repaired and her boilers have been renewed by others made at the dockyard.

The "Australian" is undergoing a thorough repair, and will shortly be ready to receive her new boilers which are expected from England.

NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

On the re-organisation of this Department, the books of the Naval Storekeeper (owing to the great accumulation of stores, the complication and confusion of the accounts and other causes) were found to be greatly in arrears. To render every assistance for the bringing up of arrear work, Captain Tapley detached the head clerk of his office, and two assistants, for duty on the Storekeeper's books; but the present Acting Superintendent of the Dockyard has expressed it as his opinion that the arrears in question are still of such magnitude as to demand a separate establishment to clear them off, without which, the Naval Storekeeper's Department being heavily tasked with current work, he anticipates they must remain in arrear for an indefinite period.

A detailed statement of floating stock reporting the condition of the various vessels under the Government of India, as standing in the Naval Storekeeper's books on the 30th April 1862, is attached.

SURVEYOR AND BUILDER'S DEPARTMENT.

The working of this Department, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Cranston, has been generally satisfactory, and calls for no special remark. Attention, however, has been drawn to the large sums Government is called on to pay for the docking of its vessels by private parties. The "Bentinck," the "Sydney," and the "Arracan" have been docked during the year at Howrah at a cost of 10,904 rupees, and a further expense is being incurred for the docking of the "Australian." This heavy expense, the Superintendent represents, might be in a great measure avoided by lengthening one of the Kidderpore docks sufficiently to adapt it for the reception of any of the larger Government vessels.

A difficulty is at present experienced in obtaining the services of good and efficient workmen for the Department, owing to the enhanced rate of labour in Calcutta. The best men, it is represented, are not obtainable for a rate of pay below that which good men can readily obtain elsewhere, and a revision of the rates is consequently considered necessary to maintain the efficiency of the Department.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

During the year, two large and commodious sheds, covered with corrugated iron roofing, have been erected by the Public Works Department in the steam factory, for the purposes of boiler making, repairing, and the accommodation of the new steam-hammer. This invaluable machine, purchased so far back as February 1838, is now firmly erected on a substantial and solid built foundation, and will prove a great acquisition to the steam factory appliances in turning out heavy forged work.

The total quantity of iron castings turned out during the year amounts to 1,018 cwt.; these have been manufactured at the very reasonable cost, including all charges, of 6 rupees per cwt.; this is a very low figure, compared with that for the manufacture of the like material by private engineering firms in Calcutta, whose charges vary from 10 to 14 rupees "per maund," or from 15 to 20 rupees per cwt.; a striking contrast, illustrative of the necessity of providing this branch of the public service with efficient means and appliances.

The total quantity of brass castings turned out during the year amounts to 116 cwt., at an average cost of 60 rupees per cwt., being about 50 per cent. less than the current bazaar rates for castings of a similar description.

The turnery, fitting, and smithy departments have been kept well and steadily employed, and continue to be worked under similar advantages of economy.

ENGINEER'S APPRENTICE SCHOOL.

A statement of the number of pupils that attended the school during the year is shown in the margin.

Second class, 3
Third „ 4
Fourth „ 4
Fifth „ 3

The Superintendent of the Dockyard reports that this school costs 1,200 rupees per annum for instruction only, and that very few of the apprentices attend it. The Chief Superintending Engineer recommended its abolition on the occasion of submitting the last annual report of his Department, a recommendation which has been referred for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

INLAND NAVIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Dockyard is at the head of this Department, which was designated under the old arrangement, "The Government Boat Office."

There are at present seven inland steam vessels, and nine flats and troop-boats, in commission. Their condition is generally good. Two of these steamers, with a flat each, are intended for service in Assam. The aggregate carrying capacity of the flats is about 1,800 tons. To these will be soon added one of Winter's new steel barges, of about 400 tons, now being strengthened.

The steel steamer "Spey" is having her machinery fitted for river service.

The steamer "Koel" has been lengthened 47 feet, and is expected to be ready for service in August of the ensuing official year.

The "Myou," a small ferry steamer, was placed at the disposal of the Dacoity Commissioner of Hooghly in November last. The No. 4 screw gun-boat is laid up in Tolley's Nullah, and is available for service.

The "Rajshaye" has been employed as a ferry-boat at Caragolah.

The "Patna" and "Benares" steamers, built in the dockyard in 1856-57 as ferry boats, were brought into service during the mutiny as gun-boats. They returned to Calcutta in August and September 1859, and have only been occasionally used since. They are now laid up in Tolley's Nullah, and have been recommended for sale by the Superintendent of the Dockyard, as their want of power renders them in a great measure useless.

The "Teaknaaf," sister vessel to the "Myou," also lying in Tolley's Nullah, requires to be thoroughly repaired, and has also been recommended for sale.

The "Sir Henry Lawrence" has been condemned as a steamer, and her engines have been sold.

The "Mechanic" has also been condemned, and is to be disposed of.

The troop-boats and flats in commission named in the margin, are all in good condition, with the exception of the "Goomtee," the hull of which vessel is much worn.

Dallah.
Gogra.
Konai.
Goomtee.

Gunduck Barges, 1, 2, 3, & 4.

The boats out of commission, which remain to be noticed, are specified in the margin.

Matabanga.
Isla.
Tummel.

Winter Boats, Nos. 3 & 4.

The hull of the "Matabanga" is much worn, but she is a useful boat for transporting a small number on an emergency, and being a troop-boat, her decks are well protected from the weather. The remaining four vessels are the new steel barges, one of which, the "Isla," it is intended to strengthen.

The State yacht, "Soonamookey," and her attendant bholeahs and row-boats are in good condition, although some of the boats are very old.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

A statement showing the vessels that have arrived during the year with troops from the Home authorities, as also the ships engaged at Calcutta, for the conveyance to England of invalids, time-expired, and discharged men, is given below:—

FROM ENGLAND TO CALCUTTA.

Names of Vessels.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Surrey	3	103	15	9
Viscount Canning	5	4	1	
Holmsdale	16	263	33	43
Sydenham	6	362	22	13
Middlesex	14	315	17	15
St. Lawrence	4	78	11	13
Adamant	5	285	1	—
Warrior Queen	10	301	25	20

CHAP. V. Marine.

FROM CALCUTTA TO ENGLAND.

Names of Vessels.	Officers.	Invalids.	Men in health.	Women.	Children.
Marseilles	5	24	84	4	4
Indiana, S. S.	1	-	12	19	19
Hydaspes, S. S.	2	-	59	3	1
Renown	4	-	208	4	5
Lady Jocelyn, S. S.	5	137	39	8	17
Holmsdale	4	126	58	15	22
New Castle	4	116	57	23	31
Middlesex	6	154	25	12	16
Champion of the Seas	23	0	474	9	20
Agamemnon	4	141	32	7	9
Malabar	9				
	5 Staff Sergeants	-	283	16	17
Salamanca	5	-	128	8	10
Dartmouth	7	-	270	14	20
Ellenborough	4	83	86	11	14
Aliquis	6	27	207	16	29

MARINE DEPARTMENT, PEGU.

The flotilla on the Irrawaddy, under the superintendence of Captain A. Brooking, consisted, on the 30th April 1862, of the following vessels:—

"Lord William Bentinck," steamer.
"Damoodah," - - - "
"Mahanuddy," - - "
"Nerbudda," - - "
"Diana," - - - "
"Panlang," - - troop boat.
"Sutlej," - - - "
"Bhagerutty," - - "
"Actæon," - - - "
"Kelpie," - - gun boat.
"Gallant," light vessel, with boats attached.
"Wasp," cargo boat.
"Kate," buoy vessel.
"Punt," ditto.
"Superintendent," Indus flotilla's Bholeah.
Port cutter and gig of Master Attendant, Rangoon.
Ditto of ditto, Bassein.
Chief Superintendent Engineer's and Government Builder's gigs.
Two cargo boats.
Three cutters attached to Naval Yard.
Thirteen boats attached to vessels of the flotilla.

The vessels of the flotilla have been employed as follows:—

In conveying mails, Government and private stores; in effecting relief of troops at Bassein and the Frontier; in the transfer of troops and conveyance of stores from Meaday to Thyet Myoo, on the former station being abandoned; on special duty, under the orders of the Pegu division, to Bassein; under the orders of the Executive Engineers for the inspection of the beacons at the entrance of the river; and of the Master Attendant in the examination and laying down of the buoys and moorings, and inspection of the channel. They have also been employed in rendering assistance to the ships "Ocean" and "Sardinian," destroyed by fire in the port of Rangoon, and in occasionally towing ships to sea.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT, RANGOON.

The office of Master Attendant, filled by Captain H. Lewis, was, under the orders of the Government of India, abolished from the 31st December last, and the duties appertaining to the Department transferred to the Superintendent of the Irrawaddy flotilla.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT RANGOON.

The shipping arrivals at Rangoon have been 457 in number, aggregating a tonnage of 1,73,724 tons; and the departures 450 in number, tonnage 1,73,377.

1860-61.	Tons.
Arrivals	1,31,351
Departures	1,23,740
Total	2,55,091

This, in comparison with the previous year, as marginally noted, shows an increase over 1860–61 of 92,010 tons.

The receipts of the Port are as follows:—*Rs.* 61,479. 14., and the charges, *Rs.* 39,032. 7. 6. The number of buoys and moorings are 10 in number. Two first class buoys, with chain &c., have been lost during the year.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT, PORT DALHOUSIE.

The vessels attached to this Department, with their condition and the manner in which they have been employed, are as follows:—

Buoy

Buoy vessel, "Kate."—Copper much worn, and employed in lifting and replacing buoys in the Bassein river.

Buoy vessel, "Punt."—In good order; attached to the "Kate" for general purposes.

Cargo boat, "Wasp."—In good order; employed in survey duty.

Port gig and cutter.—The gig requires repairs; employed as necessary in port.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT PORT DALHOUSIE.

The number of arrivals at Bassein have been 83, tonnage 29,606, and departures 83, tonnage 29,571.

The receipts are as follows:—*Rs.* 7,642. 12., and the disbursements, *Rs.* 10,803. 2.

There are 10 buoys at this port.

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES, MOULMEIN.

No change of importance has taken place in this Department since last reported on.

The vessels attached to the Master Attendant's Department and Pilot Establishment are as follows:—

"Retriever," buoy vessel.	"Amherst," row boat.
Jolly boat, buoy vessel.	"Amherst," canoe.
"Amherstia," schooner.	"Pegue," schooner.
Jolly boat.	"Pegue," jolly boat.

Master Attendant's cutter.

Two coal boats.	Two canoes.

These vessels are reported by the local authorities to be in good condition.

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

There are 25 buoys of the 1st, 2d and 3d classes, and balloon class with moorings, belonging to this port, all of which are reported to be in good order.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures of vessels at Moulmein during the past year, together with their tonnage, is shown in the margin.

Arrivals -	510.	Tonnage 1,80,947
Departures	503.	" 1,75,211
Aggregate	1,013.	" 3,56,158

The number of vessels conducted to sea by pilots has been 391, and the number of inward bound vessels, for which pilots were secured, 404, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,25,669.

The receipts of the port have been 36,541 rupees, and the charges, 19,052 rupees.

The steamer "Nemesis" has been attached to this province throughout the year. A statement of her service during that period will be found in a former part of this Report.

PROVINCE OF ARRACAN.

The lighthouses of this province have been maintained in good order throughout the year, and the necessary attention has been paid to the condition of the buoys and moorings.

List of the boats composing the Arracan flotilla:—

"Swift," schooner.	Row boat, No. 12.
"Dolphin," heave-up boat.	Port cutter.
Row boat, No. 10.	Coal boat.
Ditto No. 11.	"Alguada," schooner.

The gun boat "Tickler," having been condemned, was sold by auction on the 1st May 1861. The coal barge has also been condemned, and ordered to be broken up. A new one to replace her is being built at Chittagong.

The schooner "Alguada" arrived at Akyab on the 30th April last, to replace the schooner "Petrel," condemned at Calcutta, on the 10th January 1861.

The amount of port dues collected during the year is as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Amount of port dues - - - - - -	24,631	6	-
Sale of charts - - - - - -	103	4	-
Hire of boat "Dolphin" - - - -	138	9	-
Ditto of row boat, No. 12, on public service	80	-	-

CHAP. V. Marine.

IN reviewing the general working of the Marine Department for the past year, the changes, consequent on the reorganization of the service under the Civil Finance Commission Report, may be said to have worked satisfactorily; and, whilst promotive of a wise economy, to have placed the various branches of the Department upon a more efficient basis. The title of "Superintendent of Marine" has been changed to that of "Controller of Marine Affairs and Ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India;" all questions in connexion with marine and naval matters, and requiring the decision of the Government of India, are now consequently disposed of in the Department by the Head of the Marine in his secretarial capacity, an arrangement which has tended greatly to facilitate the despatch of important business. A measure attended with equally advantageous results has been the appointment of a Superintendent of the Kidderpore Dockyard, an officer that was felt to be much needed for guarding the interests of Government in respect to the safe keeping and economical disposal of the vast amount of valuable stores at the command of the dockyard, and for securing a proper supervision over the establishments and widely extended departments of the yard. With the exception of the office of the Naval Storekeeper, the efficiency of the subordinate offices of the yard has not been affected by the change. The Naval Store Accounts, owing to the heavy and constant demands on the establishment, are in a state of arrear, and owing to this circumstance no opinion can be expressed as to the working of that Department under the new arrangement. The withdrawal of the Marine Audit, and its distribution among the several Military Account Offices, may also be considered as advantageous; but the centralization of the accounts in one office is much to be desired. Up to the present time, however, a great deal of extra labour and trouble has been thrown upon the Controller's Office, owing to accounts being constantly submitted to the Marine Office as heretofore; references made from the Military Auditors respecting rules of certain departments of the service, names of stores, authority for certain payments and allowances: all of which, with the limited establishment at the disposal of the Controller, have tended to impede the business of his office; but these drawbacks may fairly be expected in a short time to disappear.

The only part of the new scheme which has not appeared to work well in practice, is the arrangement for receiving all supplies and marine stores from the Commissariat Department. The demands of the service are frequently so urgent for vessels ordered suddenly away, that the time required for going through the routine prescribed for the procuration of such stores is attended with inconvenience to the public service; a good feeling, however, exists between both departments in furthering the interests of Government in this respect, and it is thought that the system may be modified so as to obviate the delay and inconvenience at present experienced.

In reviewing the general working of the departmental branches of the dockyard, it is desirable to state that, notwithstanding the great reductions effected therein, owing to the reorganization of the marine, as above noticed, the highest degree of efficiency has been maintained. The cost of establishments and the other charges incidental to their maintenance contrast favourably with the reports of these departments in former years, and show that the recent changes, combined with the zeal and efficient superintendence of the practical heads of branches, have been attended by results highly beneficial to the State. In the Chief Superintending Engineer's Department, which may be considered the more important branch of this arm of the service, this progress is peculiarly marked. The monthly out-turn of work during the year has averaged 16,607 rupees, whilst the cost of the fixed establishment has been 1,968 rupees, being equal to 12 per cent. only on the former. The reductions that have been effected may be stated as follows:—The cost of fixed establishment, including apprentices in April 1861, stood at 3,320 rupees, whereas the charges under this head, including apprentices for the month of April 1862, amounted to 2,094 rupees, showing a reduction in the establishment of about 34 per cent. The cost of artificers' labour, from June 1861 to April 1862, shows a monthly average of 2,280 rupees, being a saving of 20 per cent. on the estimated Budget requirements of the previous year.

Altogether, considering that the sweeping changes recently introduced are only in the first year of their novitiate, Government have every reason to be satisfied with the working of the whole Marine Department.

No financial statements are given in this Report, as the whole of the Account and Audit Branch of the Marine Department has been transferred to the different offices of Account under the control of the Military Finance Department.

(signed) *J. G. Reddie,*
Officiating Controller of Marine Affairs.

Fort William,
27 October 1862.

APPENDIX to the ANNUAL REPORT of the Branch of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under control of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, for 1861-62.

STATEMENT of VESSELS belonging to the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the Orders of the Government of INDIA on the 30th April 1862, showing their Names, Date when Built or Purchased, Cost and Condition.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	When Built.	Whether Built by Government or Purchased, and if Purchased, in what Year.	Cost when Built or Purchased.	Present Condition.	REMARKS.
Sea-going Vessels.			*Rs. a. p.*		
Arracan, steamer	In 1859	Built by Government	4,85,204 – –	Was docked in June 1861, and had her copper patched; her hull and spars appear sound.	
Sydney „	„ 1852	Purchased in 1857	2,55,000 – –	Had her bottom examined and repaired, upper and forecastle decks and bulwark entirely renewed, lower decks and cabins partly renewed and refitted, several of her spars renewed, and is now in good order.	
Australian „	„	ditto	2,50,000 – –	This vessel is undergoing a thorough repair, her upper decks, forecastle, and bulwarks being entirely renewed; lower deck and cabins to be refitted and partly renewed; masts and spars all to be renewed.	
Nemesis „ (stationed at Moulmein)	„ 1856	Built by Government	1,66,608 – –		
Proserpine „	„ 1857	ditto	1,23,871 – –	This vessel when docked had her bottom examined and painted, and several defective iron plates renewed; her wood-work and spars are in good order.	
Sesostris „			1,60,309 – –	This vessel, as far as can be ascertained afloat, shows no signs of straining her spars; her boats are in good order.	
Tubal Cain „	At Liverpool in 1851	Purchased in 1854	1,67,536 – –	This vessel, as far as can be ascertained afloat, shows no signs of decay about the waterway and covering board; she is, however, found to be infested with white ants round the stem and knight heads, and in several places in the top gallant forecastle; her spars and boats are in fair order. This vessel will shortly require a thorough repair.	
Pluto „ (stationed at Arracan)	Rebuilt in 1851		4,03,145 – –		
		Carried forward	*Rs.* 20,11,673 – –		

STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department under the Orders of the Government of India on the 30th April 1862, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF VESSELS.	When Built.	Whether Built by Government or Purchased, and if Purchased, in what Year.	Cost when Built or Purchased.	Present Condition.	REMARKS.
			Rs. *a.* *p.*		
		Brought forward -	20,11,673 – –		
Inland Vessels.					
Jumpah - - steamer - -	In 1835 -	- - - -	80,000 – –	The iron plating and wood-work entirely gone; to repair her would be tantamount to a rebuild.	
Koladyne - - „ - -	„ 1841 -	- - - -	1,23,863 – –	Hull and wood-work are in good condition.	
Sir William Peel „ - -	„ „ -	- - - -	1,28,196 – –	„ „ „ „	
Teesta - - „ - -	„ „ -	- - - -	97,120 – –	This vessel when docked had her bottom cleaned and painted, and wood-works repaired. She is now in good order.	
Adjai - - „ - -	„ „ -	- - - -	1,11,117 – –	Hull and wood-work are in good order.	
Ganges - - „ - -	„ 1860 -	- - - -	2,06,166 – –	„ „ „ „	
Mechanic - - „ - -	„ 1859 -	- - - -	94,267 – –	Unfit for general service; will answer for a hulk; she will shortly require to be docked.	
Sir Henry Lawrence „ - -	„ „ -	- - - -	1,89,636 – –	„ „ „ „	
Tay, steel, No. 1 „ - -	„ 1861 -	- - - -	1,80,672 – –	Hull and wood-work appear sound.	
Spey „ „ 2 „ - -	- - -	- - - -	1,79,856 – –		
Jaboonah - - „ - -	„ 1860 -	- - - -	2,06,317 – –	Wood-work and hull in good order.	
Koel - - „ - -	„ 1857 -	- - - -	1,27,511 – –	This vessel is at present in dock being lengthened.	
Gunboat, No. 4 - „ - -	„ „ -	- - - -	36,728 – –		
Rajshaye, steam ferry - - -	- - -	- - - -	25,000 – –		
Benares „ - - -	- - -	- - - -	30,537 – –		
Myou „ - - -	- - -	- - - -	29,227 – –	Her hull and wood-work appear sound.	
Teknaaf „ - - -	- - -	- - - -	31,405 – –	„ „ „ „	
Patna „ - - -	- - -	- - - -	30,537 – –	„ „ „ „	
Setang „ (at Alguada Reef Lighthouse) - - -	- - -	- - - -	1,05,000 – –		
Accommodation Boat.					
Mattabhangah - - - -	In 1836 -	- - - -	40,000 – –	Wood-work in good condition; iron plating thin.	
Cargo Boats.					
Gunduck - - - - -	„ 1840 -	- - - -	39,918 – –	Wood-work and hull in good condition.	
Goomtee - - - - -	„ 1842 -	- - - -	30,000 – –	Wood work in a decayed condition; iron plating thin.	
Barge, No. 1 - - - -	„ 1860 -	- - - -	11,960 – –	Wood-work and hull in good condition.	
„ „ 2 - - - -	„ „ -	- - - -	11,960 – –	„ „ „	
„ „ 3 - - - -	„ „ -	- - - -	11,960 – –	„ „ „	
„ „ 4 - - - -	„ „ -	- - - -	11,960 – –	„ „ „	

Troop Boats.					
Dallah	In 1856	45,649 8 1	Wood-work and hull in good condition.		
Konaie	„ 1860	56,216 – –	„ „ „ „		
Gogra	„ 1859	64,098 – –	„ „ „ „		
Isla, steel, No. 1	„ 1860	46,467 – –	Hull built of very slight material; hauled up on the slip, being strengthened.		
Tummel, „ 2	„ 1861	46,467 – –	„ „ „ „ „		
State Yacht Establishment.					
Iron State Yacht Sonamookey	In 1852	46,650 – –	Wood-work and hull in good condition.		
Music boat (old) sold; another nearly ready.					
Baggage boat, No. 1	„ 1840	2,000 – –			
„ „ „ 2	„ „	2,435 – –			
Bholeo, No. 1	„ 1847	2,127 – –			
„ „ 2	„ 1838	2,800 – –			
„ „ 3	„ 1834	1,600 – –			
„ „ 4	„ 1838	2,391 – –			
Boats under the Naval Storekeeper.					
Cargo boat, No. 1	In 1858	280 – –			
„ „ „ 2	„ 1859	488 – –			
Coal „ No. 1	„ 1855	3,158 – –			
„ „ „ 2	„ 1855	2,691 – –			
„ „ „ 3	„ 1856	6,500 – –			
„ „ „ 4	„ 1858	2,693 – –			
VESSELS AT THE OUT-STATIONS.					
Port Blair Settlement.					
Gun boat, No. 5	– – –	33,109 – –			
„ „ „ 17 (wooden)	– – –	3,009 – –			
„ „ „ 18 (ditto)	– – –	3,009 – –			
Vessels and Boats at Mulmein.					
Retriever, buoy vessel	In 1858	33,948 – –	Good; requires caulking.		
Amherstia, schooner, rigged, decked	„ 1852	6,133 – –	Generally good; white ants in several places.		
Amherst, row boat, decked, lug rigged	„ 1851	1,500 – –	Generally good; requires overhauling.		
Amherst, canoe, open	Purchased in 1857	100 – –	Good.		
	Carried forward Rs.	45,98,113 8 1			

STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department under the Orders of the Government of India on the 30th April 1862, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF VESSELS.	When Built.	Whether Built by Government or Purchased, and if Purchased, in what Year.	Cost when Built or Purchased.	Present Condition.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward -	*Rs.* *a.* *p.* 45,98,113 8 1		
Master Attendant's cutter, open -	In 1850 -	- - - -	448 - -	Good.	
Two coal boats, open - - -	„ 1852 -	- - - -	1,230 - -	„	
Amherst, jolly boat, open - -	„ 1854 -	- - - -	300 - -	„ requires repairs.	
Pegu, schooner, rigged, decked -	„ 1841 -	- - - -	3,750 - -	Generally good; requires caulking.	
Vessels and Boats at Pegu.					
Lord William Bentinck, steamer -	In 1845 -	Built by Government	77,788 - -	Hull will require repairs shortly; boilers old, and will require renewing in the course of the year - - - - - - - -	Employed in towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea, in conveying mails, inspection of the beacons, &c.
Damoodah - - „ -	„ 1843 -	- ditto - - -	90,000 - -	Hull and machinery, &c., in serviceable order -	Employed in towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and conveying mails on special duty with the Commissioner of the Pegu Division to Bassein, and in effecting the relief of the garrison at Bassein.
Mahanuddy - - „ -	„ 1843 -	- ditto - - -	90,000 - -	„ „ „ „ -	Employed in towing the "Spey" to the relief of the light vessel "Gallant," and in rendering assistance to the vessels destroyed by fire. Has been in reserve for 10 months, and was brought into service on the absence of the "Damoodah" at Bassein.
Nerbudda - - - „ -	„ 1845 -	- ditto - - -	77,988 - -	In working order; hull will require attending to shortly - - - - - - - -	Laid up in ordinary.
Diana - - - „ -	„ 1854 -	- ditto - - -	68,956 - -	Machinery and boilers require overhauling; the latter much worn - - - - - -	- ditto.
Actæon, cargo boat - - -	- - -	- ditto - - -	15,573 - -	Hull requires repairs - - - - - -	- ditto.
Sutledge, troop boat - - -	In 1842 -	- ditto - - -	40,000 - -	Hull in good condition - - - - -	Employed in conveying troops and Government stores to and from the frontier, and in embarking troops and baggage for conveyance to transports.
Panlang „ - - -	„ 1853 -	- ditto - - -	43,182 - -	„ „ - - - - - - -	Employed in conveying troops and Government stores to and from the frontier, and in the relief of the garrison at Bassein.

Kelpie, gun boat	- - -	Bought in 1852 by Commodore Lambert	500 - -	In good condition	Ready for river service.
Master Attendant's Department.					
Gallant, light vessel	Built in 1848, at Cochin	Purchased in 1858	32,510 - -	„ „ underwent repairs in March last	At the Light Station.
Port gig and cutter	In 1858-59	Built by Government; value of cutter	1,261 7 7	In good order; the latter requires repairs	Employed as necessary in port.
Master Attendant's Department, Bassein.					
Kate, buoy vessel	- - -	- - - -	18,116 - -	Copper much worn	Lifting and replacing buoys in the Bassein river.
Wasp, cargo boat	In 1855-56	Built by Government	11,087 13 3	„ „	Employed on survey duty.
Port gig and cutter	„ 1858-59	ditto - value of cutter	1,013 1 4	„ „ Gig requires repairs	Employed as necessary in port.
Dockyard at Rangoon.					
Chief Superintending Engineer's gig	In 1860-61	Built by Government	551 6 -	Good; copper partly worn out	Employed as necessary.
Government builder's gig	„ „	ditto	403 3 -	Requires repairs	ditto.
Three cutters attached to the yard	„ 1856-57	- - -	1,408 5 -	1 in good order, 1 serviceable, and 1 requires repairs	ditto.
Superintendent Flotilla's Boileah	„ 1853-54	Built by Government	584 9 -	Requires repairs	ditto.
Coal boat, 20 tons, open	„ 1855-56	ditto	1,000 2 -	Serviceable	ditto.
„ 30 tons „	„ „	ditto	2,300 4 -	„	ditto.
Vessels and Boats at Arracan.					
Swift, schooner	In 1842	- - -	11,847 - -	Will shortly require a thorough repair	Employed generally under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Ramree.
Dolphin, heave-up boat	- - -	- - - -	23,053 - -	Will require new copper after the S. W. Monsoon	Employed on port and buoy duty; the erection of the Staff Beacon on Oyster Island, &c.
Row boat, No. 10	- - -	- - - -	1,800 - -	Rotten	Laid up.
„ „ 11	- - -	- - - -	1,800 - -	- - - -	Under orders of the Executive Engineer for the purpose of running the deep sea cable.
„ „ 12	- - -	- - - -	1,800 - -	- - - -	Port and harbour duties.
Port cutter, Akyab	- - -	- - - -	833 - -	- - - -	Postmasters' work, &c.
		Total *Rs.* - - -	52,20,097 11 3		

*** During the year the following vessels have been transferred:—Steamer "Lady Canning," I. N., to Port Blair, as a Settlement vessel. Schooner "Alguada," from the Alguada Reef Works to the Province of Arracan.

Fort William, 27 October 1862.

(signed) *J. G. Reddie,*
Offg. Controller, Marine Affairs.

CHAPTER VI.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of INDIA, and of the MUSEUM of GEOLOGY, CALCUTTA, 1861-62.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THE Geological Survey of India has, during the past year, been working with diminished numbers. I had, in my last annual report, to record the death of one of our staff, Mr. Trench. Subsequently Mr. Willson was compelled to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for 12 months, and has, therefore, been absent during the entire field season; and Mr. H. F. Blanford resigned his appointment in December. Immediate steps were taken to supply Mr. Trench's place, and Mr. C. A. Hackett was appointed Assistant on the Survey in November 1861, and has since been actively engaged in the field. Mr. Blanford's place has not yet been supplied.

Bengal.—The diminution in the number of our staff above alluded to has principally affected our progress in the Bengal division of our work. Subsequently to the close of the field season in the plains in 1861, Mr. William Theobald and Mr. F. Mallet were deputed to visit Chini and the Spiti Valley in Kunawur, with a view, as far as possible, of procuring a good series of the very interesting fossils there occurring, and of tracing out the succession of these beds in that district. These rocks are obviously a continuation of those which occur to the north of Kumaon at Niti, and which had been visited by Mr. Mallet in 1860. A very fair series has been procured from the Spiti Valley, representing both the Mesozoic and Palæozoic groups; and when the fossils come to be examined in detail, I anticipate that they will throw much light on the apparent anomalies in the distribution of these organic remains.

Mr. Henry B. Medlicott has steadily continued during the past season his examination of the outer ranges of the Himalaya, and has carried up his work to the borders of the Jummoo Country and the Maharajah of Cashmir's Territory. This gives a range from the River Ganges at Hurdwar up to the Ravee of about 200 miles. Of the country to the east of the Ganges at Hurdwar there are as yet no trustworthy maps to work with.

I have already elsewhere strongly urged the publication of the valuable and beautiful maps which have been constructed of the Jhelum and Rawul Pindee Districts, convinced that the careful examination of the Salt Range will prove the key to much of the geology of the north-west; and I still confidently hope that these may soon be available.

The examination of the country adjoining the Rewah Territory and (in part) of Rewah itself has been continued, and a large area completed. A careful survey of the Rewah Territory having been ordered by Government to commence from next cold season, no more detailed investigations have been carried out in that country than were essential to connect our sections in the Jubbulpore and South Rewah Country with those more to the north in Mirzapore, &c., all closer detail being reserved for future examination, when a map sufficiently accurate for record of our work may be available.

Our knowledge of the alluvial deposits has been carried on along the southern portions of Behar and Shahabad through Mirzapore, and as far west as Tirhowan or Kirwee, and the country south of the Ganges and Jumna to this parallel, as well as that north of the Ganges below Allahabad, completing, so far as the alluvial deposits are concerned, sheets 102, 103, and the southern portion of sheet 88 of the Indian Atlas.

The maps of the districts in Hazareebaugh adjoining the southern portion of Monghyr alluded to in my last Report as then in preparation, were not ready until the season for field work had so far advanced that it was not found possible to take them up with advantage.

Madras.—As announced in the annual report for the preceding year, the Madras party of the Geological Survey of India has been engaged in carrying on the examination of the districts of Cuddapah and Nellore, as represented on sheet No. 77 of the Indian Atlas, and in completing that portion of Salem and North Arcot, included in sheet 79, which remained unfinished at the commencement of the season.

This

This latter sheet has now been completed, and including both the highly interesting fossiliferous districts of the cretaceous rocks of Trichinopoly, &c., and a large portion of the very valuable iron deposits of Salem and adjoining districts, cannot fail to be of much practical utility. The working out of these iron beds in detail proved rather more tedious than had been anticipated, as well from the closeness of examination required as from the difficult nature of the ground where they occur. The extension and continuation of these beds into the Javadie Hills to the north remains to be traced out. This work has been entirely in Mr. Foote's hands.

Mr. C. Oldham and Mr. King have been actively engaged in Cuddapah District, and have been able to make good progress. The country is in many places very inaccessible and without roads, the map in parts exceedingly deficient in detail and accuracy. During 1861 about 2,500 square miles had been examined, including all the country in the north-west of Cuddapah and the Ellaconda Mountains (the hills separating Cuddapah and Nellore Districts); and since the resumption of work this year the examination of the adjoining country, to the extent of about 1,000 square miles, in Nellore, extending along the eastern side of the Ghats, and of about 1,200 square miles in Cuddapah, has been completed, making in all more than 4,500 square miles examined up to date, an area which, considering the nature of the country traversed and the detail of the structure, I consider highly creditable to those engaged.

I am further happy to be able to state that no serious illness has impeded our progress here.

Lectures in Madras.—In connexion with the Madras party, I have to report that during the rainy season there one of the assistants of the Geological Survey, Mr. Bruce Foote, delivered in Madras, at the College of Civil Engineering, a course of lectures on geology, which proved highly successful. Of the engineering students who were obliged to attend (but who formed only a small portion of the audience), 48 came up for examination afterwards, and 20 passed, many of them with very marked success, 137 marks out of the total of 150 having been attained.

This progress was considered highly satisfactory; and, at the request of the Madras Government, on the recommendation of the Principal of the College of Civil Engineering and of the Director of Public Instruction, arrangements have been made for the delivery of another course during the present year. These lectures, being delivered during the season when field-work is impracticable, do not interfere with the general progress of the survey, while they proved not only valuable to the students, but very interesting to the public, who attended in considerable numbers.

I look forward anxiously to the establishment of lectures in a somewhat similar way in Calcutta, where at the present there are no means available for acquiring a knowledge of geology or its applications. The means of accomplishing this without additional cost I have already fully pointed out.

During the same season in Madras the assistants of the Geological Survey have, with my full sanction, aided largely in the arrangement and classification of the mineralogical and palæontological collections of the Madras Central Museum, for which aid Lieutenant Mitchell, the officer in charge, has expressed himself much indebted. I think it in all cases highly desirable that the officers of the Geological Survey of India should (wherever such is practicable without serious interference with their more immediate duties) endeavour in every way to spread a knowledge of geology and its allied pursuits; and I have, therefore, always been glad to give such help as is here noticed, whenever it was possible to do so.

Pegu.—During the past year the labours of the survey party in Pegu have been directed to the examination of the country adjoining the previous year's work in Henzada District; and that portion of Bassein District which lies between the Ngawoon or Bassein River and the range of the Arracan Hills has been explored, together with a considerable tract lying to the east of the river in the neighbourhood of the towns of Bassein, Ngapootan, and Myoung Mya. Opportunity was also taken to visit the Alguada Reef and Diamond Island.

Contrary to expectation, it has been found that considerable tracts of rock, and of subrecent formations, distinct from the true delta alluvium, occur within the delta of the Irrawaddy River. How much of this immense area may be occupied by such rocky masses is as yet unknown, and they may extend over the whole of the wide space intersected by the channels of the Irrawaddy and Sitang. In any case, it will be essential to devote much more time to the investigation of this area than was estimated under the supposition that, being all of the ordinary delta alluvium, a cursory examination would suffice.

Publications.—The valuable Report on the Raneegunge Coal Field by Mr. William Blanford, which I announced as nearly ready in last Report, was issued in August. This contained a detailed map, on the scale of one inch to the mile, of that very important field, and general statistics of the outturn of coal for all India for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

During the year also, in accordance with arrangements noticed in last Report, the first series of plates and descriptions of the magnificent series of fossils obtained during the

CHAP. VI. Geological Survey.

progress of the Geological Survey has been issued; containing, in 25 quarto plates and accompanying letterpress, figures and descriptions of all the nautiloid cephalopoda from the cretaceous rocks of South India; and subsequently the first fasciculus of the second series of these fossils has appeared. This second series will embrace the most remarkable and interesting group of fossil plants from the Rajmahal Hills, and will be continued regularly every three months until completed.

The detailed report on the cretaceous rocks of South India, drawn up by Mr. Henry Blanford, is just ready, and will be issued before the close of the present month. It has been unavoidably delayed a little by Mr. Blanford's departure.

As usual, a map is annexed to this report, on which is shown the present state of our progress both in field-work and publication.

It will be essential that some systematic mode of publication of the Indian Atlas sheets, with the Geological lines on them, should soon be adopted, as already there are several of these ready for issue.

During the year a series of our Geological Maps, sufficient to show the amount of detail with which the survey is carried on, and the area already examined, were prepared and forwarded to the Great Exhibition in London. With these a good series of large-sized specimens (cubes of one foot and more) of all the principal coals worked in Bengal were also forwarded, which will give a fair representation of Indian coals. A full series of the cretaceous fossils described in the "Palæontologia Indica" were also forwarded.

The sum of *Rs.* 180. 5. has been paid to the credit of Government, net proceeds of the sale of copies of Memoirs, &c. during the year.

Library.— During the year, above 500 volumes or parts of separate works have been added to the Library, of which, as before, a very large proportion has been presented by the various scientific institutions and societies with which we correspond and exchange publications, to the number of which some additions have been made during the past year.

Our Library has, as usual, been frequently referred to during the past year.

Museum.—The additions to our collections, derived from the Geological Survey of India during the past year, have not been so numerous as on some previous occasions, simply from the fact, that the survey has not been working in fossiliferous districts. We have, nevertheless, obtained many very valuable additions. From the Spiti Valley and adjoining districts we obtained, by the exertions of Mr. W. Theobald and Mr. Mallet, a very interesting series of fossils from both the secondary and older rocks of that neighbourhood; also some tertiary fossils from the neighbourhood of Dugshai and Subathoo. Mr. W. Blanford procured some good specimens of mastodon, elephas, deer, &c., and some very remarkable novelties from the Irrawaddy Valley.

To Dr. A. Fleming, we are indebted for a series of Palæozoic Brachiopoda from the Salt Range, valuable as having been identified and named by Mr. Davidson, who has recently described these fossils. Mr. W. S. Atkinson has presented a small series of fossils from near Cherra Poonjee.

Our Petrological collections have been enriched by many good specimens; among others a good, although not very numerous, series from the extinct volcano, Puppa Mountain, in Burmah, collected by Mr. Blanford during a recent visit.

We still labour under the same difficulties of badly lighted and inconvenient rooms for exhibiting and making fully useful such collections.

The number of visitors during the last year has been about the same as in the preceding.

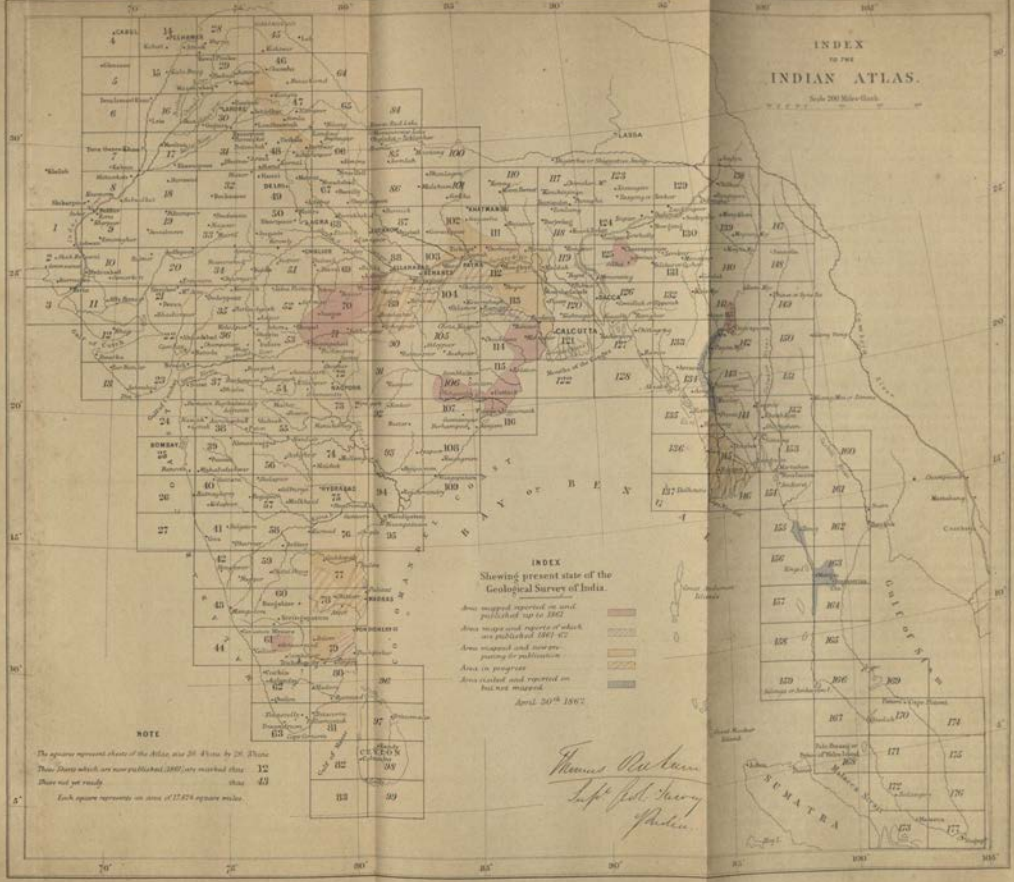
Our small laboratory has proved of much use, both specially to the researches of the survey, and also to the various departments and to the public. During the year, in addition to all his duties as Curator of the Museum, Mr. A. Tween has carried out assays or analyses of coals (33), soils (7), iron-ores (18), limestone (9), water (7), &c., &c., and the results thus obtained have, in many cases, proved valuable.

Collections of duplicate specimens of fossils, &c., have been forwarded during the past year to the Madras Museum, and a series is now ready and waits an opportunity for despatch to the Kurrachee Museum. In such cases, our wish has always been to render the collection so forwarded as complete as possible in specimens illustrative of the local peculiarities of the districts to which they are sent. In this way, for example, we have packed for Kurrachee a series of Nummulitic fossils, amounting nearly to 100 distinct species and about 180 specimens.

A list of those Institutions from which we have, during the year, received publications, many of them very valuable, in exchange for our Memoirs, is appended.

(signed) *T. Oldham*,
23 May 1862. Superintendent of Geological Survey of India.

LIST



N° 271. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 May 1863

LIST of SOCIETIES and other PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., from which PUBLICATIONS have been received for the LIBRARY of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of INDIA during the Year 1861-62.

Government of India.
Government of Bombay.
Government of Madras.
Government of Bengal.
Royal Society, London.
Royal Geographical Society, London.
Geological Society, London.
Royal Institution, London.
British Museum, London.
Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland.
Commission des Annales des Mines, Paris.
Royale Academie de Belgique.
Royale Academie de Munich.
Royale Academie de Stockholm.
Imperiale Societe des Naturalistes du Moscow.
Imperiale Academie des Sciences, Vienna.
Academie des Sciences, Dijon.
Linn. Societe du Normandie, Caen.
University of Norway.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington.
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania.
Canadian Institute.
Asiatic Society, Bengal.
Asiatic Society, Bombay.
Literary Society, Madras.

CHAP. VII.
Port Blair.

CHAPTER VII.

REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION OF PORT BLAIR, by the SUPERINTENDENT. For 1861-62.

THE year 1861 has not been marked by the material progress of this Settlement to the extent anticipated at the close of last year. The considerable diminution in numbers from 2,202 to 1,836, of whom 145 are females, together with the stern retrenchment of expenditure necessitated by the financial views since adopted in India, will account for this; but as regards the former, the loss was not only numerical, but that of a body of men, generally the most healthy, robust, and intelligent, who had been trained to a great variety of trades and services during a period of nearly three years; still there has been progress, and on the whole, it is hoped, a permanent gain.

2. The convict population have behaved quietly. One serious offence alone was committed during the year, the murder of one convict by another; this case has been the subject of a special report, so no more need be said of it here. From the Appendices (1 and 2) it will be observed that the remaining offences were mostly of a trivial nature. Enhancement of sentence has been deemed the most fitting punishment for term convicts convicted of a repetition of their original crime. Only one freeman was convicted of a heinous offence during the year.

* Appendix 3.

3. The number of escaped prisoners during the year* is less than that of last year; the numbers who escaped and did not return in 1858 was 178; in 1859, 158; in 1860, 43; the number this year is only 21. The class of men who take to the jungles continues to be the same, *viz.*, those who in India subsist by plunder rather than labour—the Bengal dacoit, the Bheel or Mahratta dacoit, and the Puthan adventurer of the Deccan. The diminution in the number of escapes this year, notwithstanding that the number of newcomers is greater, would seem to show that experience is beginning to tell. The instances in which any remain at large and alive are probably very very few. Two females deserted with their husbands: in one case both were probably killed, and in the other both returned.

† Appendix 4.

4. Eighty-nine male life-convicts married 89 female life-convicts during the year,† making a total of 97; but of these, 11 were separated by death. Of the entire number, 12 males support themselves and their wives; 31, though labouring for Government, support their wives; 43, together with their wives, labour for the Government. The cases of complaint against the females have been surprisingly few.

‡ Appendix 5.

5. The number of convicts self-supporting is 297, against 284 last year.‡ It has been found necessary to restrict the number, in order to admit of a sufficiency for the daily service of Government.

6. The forces of all sorts for the maintenance of tranquillity and order have been greatly reduced during the year, without any ill effect. The naval brigade has been decreased from 150 to 110 rank and file. The Sebundy corps has been entirely dispensed with, as also the vessel of war of the Bombay Navy hitherto stationed here. In lieu of the Sebundies, 50 of the best-behaved short-term convicts have been armed, chiefly for the protection of parties working in the jungle; and in lieu of the man-of-war, the steamer "Lady Canning," with a small native crew, has been stationed here.

7. Clearing has not been much extended during the year, for as much land was already cleared as could be cultivated with profit. The manufacture of salt and sugar for local consumption, has been permanently introduced. The salt manufacture was intermitted for nine months, in order to allow of the consumption of stock in hand, but is now permanently carried on, and the Settlement depends entirely on its own resources for the supply of this article. The manufacture of sugar has been hitherto tentative, but success as to quality having been at last attained, the production will be greatly extended. The Appendix (6) shows that the entire value of settlement produce§ other than cattle sold during the year, was *Rs.* 3,765. 13. 10. against *Rs.* 1,893. 2. 10. last year. For neither year is the value of articles consumed for Government purposes (amounting this year to *Rs.* 460. 13. 3.), nor the stock remaining in store at the end of the year included. In addition to the above, 12 tons of bullet-wood, valued at 600 rupees, have been supplied to the arsenal at Fort William; 500 tons of coral have been shipped to Calcutta, either for the use of the Department Public Works, or to be sold by auction. The value of the whole, at the rate at which part was sold by auction, would be 8,000 rupees. An agreement was entered into with certain Burmese, conceding to them the right to collect cocoanuts on the Cocos Island for one year, in consideration of their giving one-fourth of their collections. The monopoly of the edible bird-nests on the Andaman Islands has also been granted to a Chinese for a period of two years, for the sum of 3,200 rupees annually.

§ Exclusive of that sold by self-supporting convicts.

8. On

8. On Ross Island a godown two storeys high, 150 feet long by 40 broad, with a concrete floor to the lower storey, has been completed, as also an officer's bungalow raised on posts 10 feet off the ground. An apothecary's house, in progress last year at Atalanta Point, has been finished. On Chatham Island, a spacious workshop, giving cover to the sawmill, has been erected; and at Viper Island, the apothecary's house, commenced at the close of last year, has been completed. Numerous temporary buildings have been erected or repaired, and a large supply of tiles for future use has been made.

9. The boats of the Settlement have been kept in good order. The gunboat "Perseverance," just rebuilt at the close of last year, has fully answered all the expectations formed of her. She steams as well as ever, and has proved eminently useful for towing boats, and even ships, and visiting the coast. The services of the store-vessel "Walter Morrice" has been dispensed with in favour of a commissariat establishment on shore. This arrangement will, it is hoped, tend to the better preservation of provisions, which suffered much in the vessel's hold, and prove in other respects more economical.

10. Appendix (7) shows the number of vessels which entered or left Port Blair during the year; most of these came on the service of the Settlement, and had to be unloaded, ballasted, or coaled.

11. The health of the Settlement may be considered comparatively good. The Appendix (8) shows that among the convicts the mortality is 15 per cent., an increase of one per cent. on the rate of last year. The statement, as it regards admissions into hospital, cannot be compared with last year; for during the year under report, the practice has been introduced of treating convalescents and persons suffering from trivial ailments as outpatients, and it is to be regretted that no record of these was kept. The rate of mortality is high, but still lower than that of 14 jails in Bengal* in 1858, the latest year for which the means of comparison are here available. It would appear probable from the Appendix (9), that a good deal of mortality must be attributed to other causes than the effects of climate; the mental depression consequent on a sentence of transportation, coupled with the long journey by land and sea, in many cases render the convict a victim to apparently trivial complaints. The Europeans in the Settlement have, for the most part, enjoyed excellent health. There has been no death among them during the year.

* *See* Ewart's Sanitary Condition of Indian Gaols, p. 21.

12. Copper 1-rupee tokens struck in the Calcutta Mint have been introduced during the year, for the payment of the convict subsistence allowance. The advantages of this measure are, that it checks illicit traffic with ships, and does away with the labour of counting a large quantity of copper coin (half-pice and pies) twice every month.

13. The period of service of the naval brigade having expired, the men were discharged, and fresh hands enlisted on reduced allowances. The conduct of the brigade has been excellent, and very great credit is due on this account to Lieutenant Hellard and his officers, and also for their zealous co-operation with the superintendent in all duties connected with the Settlement.

14. The Bishop of Calcutta having arranged that the chaplain of Moulmein should attend to the spiritual wants of Port Blair, one visit was made during the year. Two baptisms and two marriages (one by registrar) celebrated during the year. The stay of the chaplain did not admit of his having Divine service. It is to be hoped that some more satisfactory arrangement may be made for the performance of Divine worship and ordinances of the Church.

15. Intercourse with the aborigines has continued to be of rare occurrence; whenever in the least encouraged they have invariably commenced plundering. In January, six aborigines from different parties were captured in acts of aggression on the Settlement. One of these escaped; of the remaining five two were released, and three were sent to Moulmein in the hope that they might acquire a little English, and, by gaining some familiarity with the habits of civilised men, might prove the means of opening communication with their brethren. During a stay of eight months they acquired nothing. One died of consumption, and the other two were probably only sent back in time to save them from the same fate. They have not returned since their release, though treated with great kindness and loaded with what, to them, must have been great wealth when dismissed. The only result of their capture was the acquisition of about 100 words or phrases of their language by Major Tickell. The whole of the words hitherto acquired have been collected, and the vocabulary has been submitted to the Governor General in Council.

16. The aborigines did not, during the year, attempt any combined or open attack on the Settlement; though it is believed that a large party, who once made their appearance at Atalanta Point, came for purposes of plunder, and were only deterred by the preparations for resistance which they saw. On the last day of 1860 a convict boatman was wounded by one of the aborigines without any provocation; he died from the effects of the wound. On the 8th of October an aborigine, who formed one of a plundering party, is said to have been shot. These are the only casualties within the Settlement, arising from collisions, during the year. But runaway convicts or others met by the natives in the jungle, have always been plundered of any iron in their possession, often wounded, and no doubt in many cases killed.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATEMENT showing PUNISHMENTS inflicted by the Superintendent of Port Blair during the Year 1861.

CRIME.	3 Years.	2 Years.	1 Year.	6 Months.	Less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Flogged.*	Otherwise Punished.	REMARKS.
Theft	2	–	1	1	2	1	25	10	* Largest number of stripes inflicted in any one case, 30.
Assault	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	2	
Escape	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	14	
Attempt to escape	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18	
Forgery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gambling	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	2	
Breach of discipline	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	8	
False complaint	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
Skulking from work	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	19	
Trespass	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	
Fraud	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	3	

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST of PERSONS sentenced to Imprisonment at Port Blair during 1861.

NAME.	CONDITION.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
Khoda Buksh	Term Convict, No. 1722	Theft	Three months' imprisonment from expiry of his original sentence.	The prisoner was undergoing five years' imprisonment for armed rebellion. He robbed 68 lbs. of plantain.
Moondey	Ditto, No. 2,772	Having in possession stolen property.	Ditto	The prisoner was undergoing seven years' imprisonment for aiding and abetting those making war against the Government. As above.
Fidec Hossein	Ditto, No. 4,618	Theft	Six months' imprisonment from expiry of his original sentence.	The prisoner was undergoing four years' imprisonment for theft committed at Fyzabad. He robbed 1¼lb. of sugar from Commissariat.
Pho Kah	Ditto, No. 3,862	Ditto	Three years' imprisonment from expiry of his original sentence.	The prisoner was undergoing sentence of three years' imprisonment for burglary committed at Prome. He entered into a convict commissariat baker's house at night, and carried off a box containing 53 rupees.
Ramjan Khan	Ditto, No. 3,573	Having in possession stolen property.	Ditto	The prisoner was undergoing sentence of seven years' imprisonment for theft, and having stolen property knowing to be such; committed at Azimgurh. He stole property, value 45 rupees, belonging to the head-clerk.
Abid Ally	Lascar of H. M. S. "Lady Canning."	Lurking in house and trespass at night.	One year's imprisonment with hard labour in irons.	Prisoner entered the house of Mr. Green, merchant, at night with intent to rob.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease of CONVICTS in the Settlement of Port Blair, from 1st January to 31st of December 1861.

YEAR.	Remaining from Year previous.	Received.	TOTAL.	Died in Hospital during the Year.				Died out of Hospital during the Year.						Grand Total.	Escaped.	Released.	Transferred.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remaining.
				By Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Accident.	Total.	By Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Accident.	By Execution.	By Murder	Total.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
From 1st January to 31st December 1861.																				
Male convicts	2,104	767	2,871	271	–	–	271	5	–	2	–	1	8	279	20	865	16	991	1,180	1,691
Female convicts	98	64	162	16	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–	–	1	17	145
TOTAL	2,202	831	3,033	287	–	–	287	5	–	2	–	1	8	295	21	865	16	992	1,197	1,836

Appendix No. 4.

List of Convicts who have Married at Port Blair.

MALE.						FEMALE.							REMARKS.
Date of Arrival at Port Blair.	Register Number.	Name.	Crime.	Name of Zillah where Imprisoned.	By what Court.	Date of Arrival at Port Blair.	Register Number.	Name.	Crime.	Name of Zillah where Imprisoned.	By what Court.	Date of Marriage at Port Blair.	
13 April 1858	458	Rutten Sing	Desertion	Jullundur	Commissioner	22 April 1860	4,124	Raj Kour	Accessory in murder.	Loodianah	By Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.	16 June 1860	The male released is employed as a havildar in Andaman police, at 10 rupees per mensem; supports himself and his wife.
17 July 1859	3,046	Tarah Sing	Instigating Mutiny.	Punjab	Judicial Commissioner, Punjab	22 „ „	4,125	Méhtaboo	Murder	ditto	ditto	25 Mar. 1861	The male convict is supporting himself and his wife as a milkman.
2 April 1858	298	Jowarhir Sing	Mutiny against the State.	Sealkote	ditto	22 „ „	4,126	Tabboo	Ditto	Jullundur		16 June 1860	The male convict is employed as a subdivision gangsman, at 10 rupees per mensem; supports himself and his wife.
22 April 1860	4,095	Tahir	Murder.	Jhelum			4,127	Avida		Jhelum		16 „ „	Both are labouring convicts.
4 Feb. „	3,830	Juheeradee	Dacoity.	Jessore	Session Judge	30 Oct. 1860	4,110	Peearee		Cuttack	Nizamut Adawlut	14 „ 1861	ditto
10 Jan. 1859	1,963	Issurreah	Violation of Act V. of 1858.	Futtehpore	Special Commissioner and Session Judge.	30 „ „	4,261	Heerah	Wilful murder and theft.	ditto	ditto	2 May „	ditto
26 Jan. 1861	4,505	Bishtoo Ghose	Having belonged to a gang of Dacoits.	Hoogbly	Additional Sessions Judge.		4,265	Umbica	Accomplice in murder.	West Burdwan.		30 Mar. „	ditto
17 July 1859	3,058	Postee	ditto	Lahore	Judicial Commissioner.		4,266	Moojee Chosanee.	Murder	ditto		9 May „	The male convict supports himself and his wife by employ as a servant.
17 Nov. „	3,724	Neil Chund	Aiding and abetting in murder.	Nusseerabad	Nizamut Adawlut		4,267	Suruttee	Ditto	Dinagepore		26 Apr. „	Both are labouring convicts.
14 Feb. 1860	3,826	Hajee Mahomed	Wilful murder	Dinagepore	ditto		4,270	Jeerun	Ditto	ditto		30 Mar. „	ditto
17 April „	3,986	Thobun	Dacoity	Jubbulpore	Judicial Commissioner.		4,271	Tetree		Patna		15 Apr. „	The male is a labouring convict, and the female self-supporting as a grain-grinder.
8 Oct. 1859	3,657	Kora	Murder	Nagpore	Commissioner		4,273	Radhee		Midnapore		15 „ „	Both are labouring convicts.
6 Jan. 1860	3,768	Jadoo Shantra	Dacoity	Midnapore	Nizamut Adawlut		4,274	Mungee	Accomplice in murder.	ditto		30 Mar. „	ditto
8 Oct. 1859	3,653	Kondea	Murder	Nagpore	Commissioner		4,275	Roopaiee	Wilful murder	Cuttack		19 „ „	ditto
8 „ „	3,625	Gossaindoss Lyargee.	Dacoity	Hooghly	Additional Sessions Judge.		4,276	Sreemutty Arno.	Accomplice in murder.	Midnapore		5 Apr. „	The male convict is dead.
17 Nov. „	3,709	Hurry Jana	ditto	Midnapore	Nizamut Adawlut		4,279	Sukha	Murder	Rajshahye		2 July „	Both are labouring convicts.
7 Mar. „	2,467	Shama	Theft	Sirsa	Deputy Commissioner.		4,280	Kumla	Ditto	ditto		30 Mar. „	ditto
8 Oct. „	3,676	Haniff Sheik	Dacoity	Moorshedabad	Sessions Judge		4,281	Poina	Ditto	ditto		15 Apr. „	ditto
18 Feb. 1861	4,699	Nuffer Dome	ditto	Hooghly	Nizamut Adawlut		4,284	Sukkee	Attempt to murder.	Moorshedabad		15 „ „	ditto
30 July 1858	990	Busrama Kama	Aiding and abetting in murder.	Hazareebagh	Commissioner		4,285	Nowkorge	Ditto	ditto		19 July „	The male convict employed as a sawyer, and the female as a labouring convict.

Appendix No. 4.—List of Convicts who have Married at Port Blair—*continued.*

MALE.						FEMALE.							
Date of Arrival at Port Blair.	Register Number.	Name.	Crime.	Name of Zillah where Imprisoned	By what Court.	Date of Arrival at Port Blair.	Register Number.	Name.	Crime.	Name of Zillah where Imprisoned.	By what Court.	Date of Marriage at Port Blair.	REMARKS.
14 Feb. 1860	3,825	Bhothnath -	Dacoity - -	Hooghly -	Additional Sessions Judge.	- -	4,286	Anundo -	Murder - -	Moorshedabad	Nizamut Adawlut	28 Aug. 1861	Both are labouring convicts.
19 Oct. 1858	1,471	Kudiva Dome	- ditto - -	Deoghur -	Commissioner -	- -	4,287	Ponee Dossee	- Ditto - -	Sylhet -	- - -	12 „ „	The male is a labouring convict, and supports himself and his wife.
17 July 1859	3,081	Nehula -	- ditto - -	Loodianah -	Deputy Commissioner.	- -	4,289	Mookta - -	- Ditto - -	Burdwan -	- - -	1 May „	Both are labouring convicts.
6 Jan. 1860	3,769	Khetoo Baroocr	- ditto - -	Midnapore -	Nizamut Adawlut	30 Oct. 1860	4,290	Maheshorry -	Attempt to murder.	- ditto -	Nizamut Adawlut	19 June „	- ditto - - - ditto.
19 Oct. 1858	1,029	Munroop -	Escape from jail	Jhunpore -	Sessions Judge -	30 „ „	4,291	Kangalee -	Wilful murder -	- ditto -	- ditto - -	9 May „	Both are supporting themselves by making earthen pots.
18 Feb. 1861	4,707	Malwar Khan	Dacoity - -	Hooghly -	Nizamut Adawlut	30 „ „	4,293	Armany -	Accomplice in murder.	Buckergunge	- ditto - -	16 Apr. „	Both are labouring convicts.
8 Oct. 1859	3,656	Chumuren -	Murder - -	Bundarah -	Commissioner -	- -	4,294	Apee - -	Murder - -	Cuttack -	- - -	15 „ „	The male is a labouring convict, supporting himself and his wife.
18 Feb. 1861	4,543	Koora - -	- ditto - -	Saharunpore	Nizamut Adawlut	- -	4,295	Bhoobun -	- Ditto - -	Hooghly -	- - -	31 Oct. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
11 Oct. 1858	1,395	Abdoollah -	- - - -	Rajhpore -	Governor General's Agent.	- -	4,296	Fukariny -	- - - -	Dinagepore -	- - -	27 Apr. „	The male convict employed as a servant, and supporting himself and his wife.
14 Feb. 1860	3,818	Dood Mallick Sirdar.	Dacoity - -	Hooghly -	Additional Sessions Judge.	- -	4,297	Sookea - -	- - - -	Agra- -	- - -	14 June „	Both are labouring convicts.
20 June 1861	5,187	Gopee Mohun	Riot, with very severe wounding and wilful defiance of lawful authority.	Patna -	Nizamut Adawlut	- -	4,298	Mooktakasay	Accomplice in the murder.	Beerbhoom	- - -	7 Oct. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
11 Oct. 1858	1,390	Kalay Khan -	Housebreaking -	Asseer -	Governor General's Agent.	- -	4,299	Banshee -	Murder - -	Chittagong -	- - -	30 Mar. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
8 Oct. 1859	3,668	Kadier Sirdar	Murder - -	Noacolly, Tipperah.	Sessions Judge -	- -	4,300	Khamessury -	- Ditto - -	- ditto -	- - -	31 May „	- ditto - - - ditto.
8 „ „	3,659	Heerah Gajee Manjee.	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto - -	- -	4,301	Unjoony -	- Ditto - -	- ditto -	- - -	30 Mar. „	The male is a labouring convict, supporting himself and his wife.
26 Jan. 1861	4,510	Madhu Sing -	- ditto - -	Cuttack -	- ditto - -	- -	4,302	Adhora - -	- Ditto - -	Beerbhoom	- - -	5 Aug. „	Both are labouring convicts.
8 Oct. 1859	3,672	Shaik Goloo -	- - - -	Nusseerabad	- ditto - -	- -	4,303	Dabee Beebee	- - -	Sylhet -	- - -	30 Mar. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
15 April 1858	506	Munger Dhunia.	Robbery and escape from gaol.	Jaunpore -	- ditto - -	- -	4,304	Suleemun -	- - -	Furreedpore	- - -	30 „ „	The male convict is employed as a gangsman at 5 rupees per mensem, and supports himself and his wife.
6 Jan. 1860	3,794	Chummon Rugwar.	Highway robbery	Behar -	Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857.	- -	4,305	Sohagee -	- - -	Mymensing	Nizamut Adawlut	30 „ „	Both are labouring convicts.
6 „ „	3,767	Kalachand Shastra.	Dacoity - -	Midnapore -	Nizamut Adawlut	- -	4,306	Khema -	- - -	Beerbhoom -	- ditto - -	30 „ „	The female is dead.
6 April 1858	370	Shaik Kullun -	Mutiny - -	Peshawur -	General Court Martial.	- -	4,307	Oomuree -	Being in a gang of dacoits.	Agra- -	- ditto - -	6 „ „	The male released is employed as a division gangsman at 15 rupees per month; supports himself and his wife.

17 Nov. 1859	3,712	Taykoola Moorung.	Accompice in the murder.	Chittagong	Nizamut Adawlut	-	-	4,309	Budiny	Wilful murder	Jaunpore	-	-	19 July 1861	Both are labouring convicts.
12 Mar. 1860	3,938	Annoo	Aggravated culpable homicide.	Lower Duggar.	Commissioner	-	-	4,311	Mirza	Murder	Backergunge	Sessions Judge	-	25 May „	The male is a labouring convict, supporting himself and his wife.
7 Mar. 1859	2,326	Shayday Khan	Dacoity with murder.	Mooltan	Commissioner and Superintendent	-	-	4,312	Jesseea	- Ditto -	- ditto	- ditto	-	17 July „	Both are labouring convicts.
10 Jan. „	1,951	Gopaul Soory	- ditto -	Hazarcebaugh	Commissioner	-	-	4,314	Kettermony	- Ditto -	Hoogbly	- ditto	-	28 Dec. „	The male convict is supporting himself and his wife by selling betel leaves.
13 April 1858	410	Mungul Sing	Mutiny and desertion.	Rawul Pindee	- ditto -	-	-	4,315	Roopee	Wounding with intent to murder.	24-Pergunnahs	-	-	25 Mar. „	The male convict is employed as a gangsman at 5 rupees per month; supports himself and his wife.
12 Mar. 1860	3,959	Davee Jana	Dacoity	Midnapore	Additional Sessions Judge.	-	-	4,316	Khema	Accomplice in murder.	- ditto	-	-	31 July „	Both are labouring convicts.
10 Mar. 1858	62	Mahboob Sheik	Sedition, robbery, and escape from jail.	Allahabad	Special Commissioner.	-	-	4,317	Jesseea	Murder	Patna	-	-	19 „ „	The male is a labouring convict, supports himself and his wife.
10 Oct. „	1,602	Kulloo Bhistee	Wilful murder	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	4,319	Boodhiny	Wilful murder	ChotaNagpore	-	-	2 „ „	Both are labouring convicts.
1 Sept. „	1,296	Kurrum Sing	Aiding and abetting in the murder.	Hazarcebagh	Commissioner	-	-	4,322	Rujbee	- Ditto -	Goruckpore	-	-	14 June „	- ditto - - - ditto.
15 April „	585	Mahisha Dhoby	Dacoity	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	4,323	Rookeea	Theft with murder.	Benares	-	-	7 Mar. „	Both are self-supporting as dhobies.
10 Jan. 1859	2,002	Dance	Dacoity with murder.	Allyghur	Special Commissioner.	-	-	4,324	Nceadbooee	Wilful murder	Jaunpore	-	-	2 Aug. „	Both are self-supporting by selling sweetmeats.
7 Mar. „	2,299	Jullah Shah	Wilful murder	Lahore	Judicial Commissioner.	3 Dec. 1860		4,413	Umero	Complicity in the murder.	Lahore	Judicial Commissioner.		30 Mar. „	The male is a labouring convict, supports himself and his wife.
22 April 1860	4,120	Jindhoo Khan	Wounding with intent to murder	Mooltan	- ditto -	3 „ „		4,414	Bhese	Wilful murder	- ditto	- ditto	-	12 Apr. „	The male convict is dead.
18 Feb. 1861	4,591	Hyderally	Theft with murder	Lahore	- ditto -	3 „ „		4,415	Dhurmo	- ditto -	- ditto	- ditto	-	25 May „	The female is dead; the male convict is self-supporting by selling sweetmeats.
8 Oct. 1859	3,652	Fukeera	Wilful murder	Nagpore	Commissioner	-	-	4,416	Chimma	Murder	Poonah	Sessions Judge	-	2 „ „	Both are labouring convicts.
18 Feb. 1861	4,533	Hashum	Dacoity with murder.	Moradabad	Nizamut Adawlut	-	-	4,417	Doodhee	Wilful murder	Ahmedabad	- ditto	-	14 June „	The female is dead, and the male is a labouring convict.
14 Feb. 1860	3,817	Nukkye Khoonkar.	Dacoity	Hooghly	Additional Sessions Judge.	-	-	4,472	Apoorbah	- ditto -	Tipperah	- ditto	-	28 Aug. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
8 Oct. 1859	3,660	Kureem Buksh	Wilful murder	Nagpore	Commissioner	-	-	4,474	Pukee	Intent to murder	Tipperah	Sessions Judge	-	4 May „	Both are labouring convicts.
14 Feb. 1860	3,820	Asgar Sirdar	Dacoity	Hooghly	Additional Sessions Judge.	-	-	4,475	Edhonee	Wilful murder	-	-	-	15 Apr. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
6 Jan. „	3,784	Pran Choundry	Theft	Shahabad	Sessions Judge and Judicial Commissioner.	-	-	4,476	Ootamee	Aiding and abetting in murder.	-	-	-	15 „ „	- ditto - - - ditto.
20 Oct. 1858	1,794	Amed Khan	Robbery and murder.	Masulipatam.	Commissioner	-	-	4,477	Shooye	Wilful murder	-	-	-	31 Oct. „	Both are self-supporting by breeding fowls.
29 June 1861	5,141	Ahmud Khan	Theft	Agra	Nizamut Adawlut	-	-	4480	Rokina	Dacoity	Agra	Nizamut Adawlut		5 Dec. „	The male is a labouring convict, supporting himself and his wife.
12 Sept. 1859	3,595	Sahib Sing	Escape from gaol, and being in arms against the British Government.	Delhi	Special Commissioner.	-	-	4,481	Soodree	Murder	Cuttack	- ditto	-	14 June „	Both are labouring convicts.
22 Apr. 1860	4,144	Boralian	Murder	Sirsa	Judicial Commissioner.	-	-	4,484	Sooratee	- ditto -	- ditto	-	-	26 „ „	The male is a labouring convict, supporting himself and his family.
17 Nov. 1859	3,750	Leeang	River dacoity with murder.	Mergui	Commissioner	-	-	4,491	Moona	Felony	Singapore	Supreme Court	-	10 Apr. „	The female convict is dead, and the male is self-supporting.
18 Feb. 1861	4,725	Kindhur	Escape from gaol	Agra	Sessions Judge	18 Feb. 1861		4,530	Nisseya	Murder	Moradabad	Special Commissioner.		1 May „	Both are dead.

Appendix No. 4.—List of Convicts who have Married at Port Blair—*continued.*

MALE.						FEMALE.						
Date of Arrival at Port Blair.	Register Number.	Name.	Crime.	Name of Zillah where Imprisoned.	By what Court.	Date of Arrival at Port Blair.	Register Number.	Name.	Crime.	Name of Zillah where Imprisoned.	By what Court.	Date of Marriage at Port Blair.	REMARKS.
9 Aug. 1860	4,199	Futtah - -	Using firearms against the Authorities; plundering treasury and breaking gaol.	Mundlaisur -	Special Commissioner.	18 Feb. 1861	4,532	Dhapea -	Theft with murder	Meerut -	Sessions Judge -	19 Apr. 1861	Both are self-supporting, by making soap.
17 July 1859	3,077	Birjoo Kahir -	Wounding with intent to murder.	Jhelum -	Judicial Commissioner.	- -	4,560	Lutchmeenia -	Murder - -	Benares	Nizamut Adawlut	1 May „	Both are labouring convicts.
6 Jan. 1860	3,783	Buderam -	Administering drug with intent to rob.	Sarun -	Sessions Judge -	- -	4,574	Doolmee -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto - -	19 June „	- ditto - - - ditto.
8 Oct. 1859	3,663	Ooda - -	Murder - -	Nagpore -	Commissioner -	- -	4,596	Garee - -	- ditto - -	Jhansie -	- - -	26 Apr. „	The male is a labouring convict; supports himself and his wife.
31 June 1861	5,155	Puchooa -	Escape from prison.	Agra -	Sessions Judge -	- -	4,606	Mendia -	- - -	Oude -	Chief Commissioner.	20 Aug. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
10 Jan. 1859	1,961	Abdool Guffoor	Accomplice in murder.	Allahabad -	Special Commissioner.	- -	4,610	Rusheedia -	Wilful murder -	Saugor -	Nizamut Adawlut	1 May „	The male convict is a gangsman at 5 rupees per month, and the female is a labouring convict.
29 June 1861	5,029	Bullaye -	Murder - -	Oude -	Judicial Commissioner.	- -	4,653	Phool Ghurrea.	Theft with murder	Allahabad -	- ditto - -	2 Nov. „	The male is a labouring convict; supports himself and his wife.
17 Apr. 1860	4,027	Ghasee - -	Breach of Act 1 of 1858.	Furruckabad	Special Commissioner.	- -	4,718	Kunwur -	Accessory before the fact in the murder	Saharunpore	- ditto - -	9 May „	- ditto - - - ditto.
17 Nov. 1859	3,745	Neepoh -	Wilful murder. -	Tavoy -	Commissioner -	1 May 1861	4,811	Laree - -	Murder - -	Poonah -	- - -	21 Oct. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
6 Apr. 1858	326	Bahadoor Alli	Mutiny and desertion.	Jhelum -	- ditto - -	1 „ „	4,814	Hussainma -	Accomplice in the murder.	Hyderabad -	Commissioner -	8 July „	- ditto - - - ditto.
18 Nov. 1861	5,258	Mustan Shah -	Attempt to murder.	Mysore -	Judicial Commissioner.	- -	4,818	Badur Ramee	Murder - -	Mysore -	Judicial Commissioner.	23 Nov. „	The male convict is a gangsman at 5 rupees per mensem, and supports himself and his wife.
2 Sept. 1859	3,357	Lal Sing -	Attempt of theft with murder, and escape from gaol.	Etawah -	Sessions Judge -	- -	4,819	Naghammah -	- ditto - -	Mangalore -	- - -	1 Nov. „	The male is a labouring convict, and supports himself and his wife.
20 July 1858	994	Bulakee Sing	Dacoity and plundering property.	Behar -	- ditto - -	- -	4,826	Taylummay -	- ditto - -	Papanassem	- - -	8 Nov. „	- ditto - - - ditto.
22 Apr. 1860	4,053	Maya - -	Wilful murder.	Kangra -	Judicial Commissioner.	- -	4,827	Beoorow -	Robbery and murder.	Chingleput -	- - -	25 May „	Both are labouring convicts.
29 June 1861	5,184	Ramoo - -	Theft with murder.	Tirhoot -	Nizamut Adawlut	1 May 1861	4,830	Dhemy -	Murder -	Luce Vanro	- - -	31 Oct. „	- ditto - - - dttto.
17 Nov. 1859	3,753	Kyeoung or Keong	Dacoity with murder.	Mergui -	Commissioner -	1 „ „	4,831	Lutchy - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- - -	9 „ „	The male convict is employed as a servant, and supports himself and his wife.
18 Nov. 1861	5,256	Bhowaneedeen	Being a poisoner by profession.	Lucknow -	Judicial Commissioner.	- -	4,834	Zahurun -	- ditto - -	Bareilly -	- - -	23 Nov. „	The male convict is employed as a gangsman at 5 rupees per month, and supports himself and his wife.

8 Oct. 1859	3,651	Ishuca - -	Wilful murder -	Nagpore -	Commissioner -	- -	4,836	Khullee -	Accessory in the murder before and after the fact.	Lulcund -	- - -	30 Sept. 1861	Both are self-supporting as fishermen.
11 May 1861	4,929	Azim - -	Murder - -	Lahore -	Judicial Commissioner.	11 May 1861	4,971	Eymanah -	Complicity in the murder.	Lahore -	Judicial Commissioner.	13 July „	Both are self supporting as goldsmiths.
11 „ „	4,928	Uttur Sing -	Violent presumption of wilful murder.	Umritsur -	- ditto - -	11 „ „	4,975	Sooltan Beebee	Wilful murder -	- ditto -	- ditto - -	19 „ „	Both are labouring convicts.
11 „ „	4,955	Mehudee Khan	Complicity in wilful murder.	Lahore -	- ditto - -	11 „ „	4,976	Saloo - -	Accomplice in the murder.	- ditto -	- ditto - -	17 „ „	The female is dead.
—	4,941	Deen - -	Violent presumption of being an accomplice the in murder.	- ditto -	- ditto - -	- -	4,975	Hookmoo -	Murder - -	- -	- - -	6 Aug. „	Both are labouring convicts.
2 Sept. 1859	3,472	Mahomed Khan	Escape from goal	Bareilly -	Special Commissioner.	- -	4,990	Amba - -	- ditto - -	Ahmednuggur.	Nizamut Adawlut	18 Oct. „	Both are self-supporting as dhobies.
17 Sept. 1860	4,004	Mukha - -	Thuggee - -	Lucknow -	Judicial Commissioner.	- -	4,992	Dearee - -	Accessory in the murder.	Durriabad -	Commissioner and Superintendent	22 Aug. „	The male convict is employed as a gangsman, and supports himself and his wife.
29 June 1861	5,100	Chundee -	Wilful murder -	Nagpore -	Deputy Commissioner.	- -	4,993	Poonia - -	Infanticide -	Seetapore -	- ditto - -	13 July „	Both are labouring convicts.
29 „ „	5,143	Bhoja - -	Theft by administering poisonous drugs.	Allyghur -	Nizamut Adawlut	29 June 1861	5,007	Gheese - -	Wilful murder -	Moozuffernuggur.	Nizamut Adawlut	29 „ „	- ditto - - - ditto.
29 „ „	5,048	Sadi Khan -	Robbery - -	Jaunpore -	Sessions Judge -	29 „ „	5,049	Bukreedeen -	Robbery - -	Jaunpore -	Sessions Judge -	- -	Married at Jaunpore. Both are labouring convicts.
18 Nov. „	5,261	Sheabuksh *alias* Enayette.	Theft with murder.	Cawnpore -	Nizamut Adawlut	18 Nov. „	5,259	Banuoobee -	Murder - -	Mysore -	Judicial Commissioner.	- -	Married at Moulmein. The male convict is a gangsman at 5 rupees per mensem, and supports himself and his wife.
22 Apr. 1860	4,090	Mada - -	Murder - -	Hoshearpore	Judicial Commissioner.	22 April 1860	4,122	Bunuoo -	- ditto - -	Hoshearpore	- ditto - -	10 July 1860	Both were labouring convicts. On the 18th January 1861, both escaped; a portion of the clothes of the female have been found in possession of the aborigines.
22 „ „	4,113	Dya Sing -	Desertion - -	Meean Meer	General Court Martial.	22 „ „	4,123	Suma - -	- ditto - -	Hanesur -	- ditto - -	16 June „	The male convict is released and gone. He had quarrelled with his wife, and separated from her one year previous.
22 „ „	4,136	Dawla - -	Murder - -	Hissar -	Judicial Commissioner.	22 „ „	4,137	Dhye - -	- ditto - -	Hissar -	- ditto - -	2 July „	The male is a labouring convict, and supports himself and his wife.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

STATEMENT of Self-supporting CONVICTS present on the 31st December 1861.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Baniah	15	Milkmen	6
Bhurboonjahs	11	Charcoal dealers	4
Confectioners	14	Firewood sellers	2
Fishermen	25	Grain grinders	4
Potters	4	Sellers of miscellaneous articles	3
Washermen	12	Cloth sellers	2
Fowl breeders	11	Native ornament maker	1
Seller of vegetables	1	Tinker	1
Sellers of cooked food	6	Butcher	1
Bamboo workers	2	Pickle sellers	2
Tailors	11	Dyer	1
Barbers	10	Soap maker	1
Shoemakers	9	Bheesty	1
Goldsmiths	3	Coffeeshop keeper	1
Sellers of betel leaves	4	Servants	114
Pig breeder	1		
Bakers	3	TOTAL	297
Gardeners	11		

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of SETTLEMENT PRODUCE, not being Cattle, sold during the Year 1861.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Plantain	78,323 lbs.	1 Rupee per 32 and 64 lbs.	1,377	13	7
Brinjal	5,902 „	„ 32 lbs.	184	7	–
Colacasia	17,504 „	„ 64 „	273	12	9
Mauncuchoo	3,787 „	„ 64 „	59	7	9
Joowar	6,307 „	„ 32 „	197	1	6
Sugar-cane	43,749 „	„ 128 „	341	12	1
Chillies	226½ „	„ 12 „	18	14	2
Murrooa	2,757 „	„ 64 „	43	1	3
Indian corn	2,301 „		30	2	10
Lowkee	854 „	1 Rupee per 64 lbs.	13	5	6
Yams	20,607 „	„ 32 „	643	11	–
Toorae	1,639 „	„ 64 „	24	13	7
Rozelle	2 „	„ 64 „	–	–	6
Paddy	420 „		13	8	9
Pineapples	901 No.		116	2	–
Arrowroot	181½ lbs.	⅔ Rupee per lb.	49	1	–
Coarse sugar	814 „	1 Rupee per 10 lbs.	81	6	5
Salt	7,625½ „	„ 20 „	381	4	4
Sag	211½ „	„ 64 „	3	4	6
Pumpkins	337 „	„ 64 „	5	4	3
Ginger	173 „	„ 16 „	10	13	6
Turmeric	32 „	„ 4 „	8	–	–
Kahkoonee	206 „	„ 64 „	6	6	–
Cucumber	395 „	„ 32 „	12	5	6
Radishes	24½ „		–	8	9
Colacasia leaves	123 „	1 Rupee per 64 lbs.	1	14	9
Okra	462 „	„ 64 „	7	3	–
Kurrella	12 „	„ 32 „	–	6	–
Molasses	292 „	„ 32 „	4	9	–
Sweet potatoe	5,532 „	„ 64 „	86	7	3
Urher	434 „	„ 32 „	13	9	–
Ditto	36 „	„ 32 „	1	1	–
Miscellaneous			215	–	7
		TOTAL Rs.	4,226	13	1
Of the above expended for Government purposes			460	13	3
„ sold			3,765	15	10

APPENDIX No 7.

PORT BLAIR SHIPPING RETURN, for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
Description.	Number.	Tonnage.	Description.	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers - - -	19	13,600	Steamers - -	19	13,600
Ships and Barques -	7	5,780	Ships and Barques -	8	6,280
Brigs - - -	4	1,150	Brigs - - -	4	1,150
Schooners - -	8	788	Schooners - -	8	788
Native craft - -	7	180	Native craft - -	7	180
TOTAL - - -	45	21,498	TOTAL - - -	* 46	21,990

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Description.	Number or Weight.	Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight.	Description.	Number.
	Tons.				*Tons.*		
Coals - -	1,947	Bullocks	180	Ballast - -	1,450	Convicts -	892
Stores in general	1,500	Goats -	438	Coals - -	800	—	
		Sheep -	304	Timber - -	15	—	

APPENDIX No. 8.

ABSTRACT ANNUAL RETURN of SICK CONVICTS treated in the Settlement Hospital, *Port Blair*, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1861.

Port Blair, 1st January 1862.

CLASS OF DISEASES.	Remained 31st December 1860.	Admitted since.	TOTAL.	Discharged cured.	Died.	Remaining 31st December 1861.	REMARKS.
MALES.							
Fevers	16	672	688	668	18	2	Average daily number of sick for the year { Males 113·4 / Females 16 }
Diseases of the lungs	1	32	33	25	8	—	
Diseases of the liver	—	2	2	—	1	1	
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	31	571	602	415	167	20	
Cholera	—	15	15	12	3	—	
Diseases of the brain	1	13	14	10	1	3	
Dropsies	—	11	11	6	2	3	
Rheumatic affections	2	42	44	36	2	6	
Venereal affections	—	3	3	3	—	—	
Abscesses and ulcers	14	251	265	235	14	16	
Wounds and injuries	6	87	93	88	1	4	
Diseases of the eye	2	23	25	22	2	1	
Diseases of the skin	1	16	17	17	—	—	
Other diseases	33	180	213	147	55	11	
TOTAL	107	1,918	2,025	1,684	274	67	Fall of rain during the year 156·68 inches.
FEMALES.							
Fevers	15	208	233	219	4	—	
Diseases of the lungs	—	6	6	4	2	—	
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	—	20	20	14	6	—	
Dropsies	—	2	2	2	—	—	
Rheumatic affections	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Venereal affections	—	2	2	2	—	—	
Abscesses and ulcers	1	4	5	5	—	—	
Wounds and injuries	—	2	2	2	—	—	
Diseases of the eye	—	5	5	5	—	—	
Diseases of the skin	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Other diseases	—	15	15	12	2	1	
TOTAL	16	266	282	267	14	1	
GRAND TOTAL	123	2,184	2,307	1,951	288	68	

NAVAL BRIGADE—1861

Deaths	None
Sick admitted	231
Number of sick sent away	2
Average sick per cent. to strength	3·9
Percentage of deaths to strength	—

Port Blair,
26 February 1862.

(signed) *L. Carthy*,
Second Apothecary.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the Number of MALE and FEMALE CONVICTS admitted into the Settlement Hospital during the Year 1861, Average Strength, and the Per-centage of Admissions to Strength.

STATIONS.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			AVERAGE STRENGTH.			PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS TO STRENGTH.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Average of both Sexes.
oss Island - - - -	620	2	622	739	18	757	81·19	·97	82·16
iper Island - - - -	788	20	808	600	23	623	125·07	4·62	129·69
Chatham Island - - -	132	- -	132	273	- -	273	48·35	- -	48·35
Atalanta Point - - -	378	244	622	344	91	435	113·07	29·91	142·98
TOTAL - - -	1,918	266	2,184	1,956	132	2,088			

(signed) *L. Carthy*, Second Apothecary, in Medical Charge.

Per-centage of admissions on average strength - - - - - -	114·3
Per-centage of deaths on average strength - - - - - - -	15·0
Total number of cases treated - - - - - - - - -	23·07
Deaths per cent. on number treated - - - - - - - -	12·48

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the Live Stock in the Settlement of *Port Blair* at the close of the Year 1861.

NAMES.	Government Property.	Property of Servants of Government and Convicts.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Buffaloes - - - - - -	3	2	5	
Bulls - - - - - - -	29	12	41	
Cows and Calves - - - - -	- -	75	75	
Sheep, Lambs, &c. - - -	136	21	157	
Pigs - - - - - -	34	57	91	
Goats - - - - - - -	19	220	239	
Pony - - - - - - -	1	- -	1	
Elephants - - - - - -	2	- -	2	

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the Duration of Residence at *Port Blair* of Convicts who died in 1861.

Over Two Years in Settlement.	Over One Year in Settlement.	Over Six Months in Settlement.	Over Three Months in Settlement.	Less than Three Months in Settlement.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
66	79	54	62	34	295	

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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RETURN of SANCTIONED PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE for 1861-62, compared with

GOVERNMENTS.	Particulars.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue from all sources but Land.	Land Revenue.	Total Revenue.	SANCTIONED ORIGINAL		
							Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.
				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Madras	Total	128,551	23,127,855	2,631,505	4,088,025	6,719,530	40,793	13,261	33,848
	Per square mile	1	179	20	31·8	52	·317	·104	·264
	Per million souls	5,558	1,000,000	113,780	176,757	290,538	1,771	581	1,475
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue	4·88	879	100	155	255	1·55	·504	1·286
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	3·14	565	64	100	164	·997	·325	·828
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	1·91	344	39	60	100	·607	·197	·503
	Proportion of the whole	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*·06*	*·02*	*·05*
Bombay	Total	140,407	12,038,113	4,536,782	2,964,374	7,501,156	53,646	10,745	22,388
	Per square mile	1	86	32·3	21·2	53	·383	·076	·159
	Per million souls	11,663	1,000,000	376,868	246,249	623,117	4,453	884	1,849
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue	3·09	265	100	65	165	1·182	·236	·494
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	4·73	406	153	100	253	1·809	·362	·756
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	1·87	164	60	39	100	·715	·144	·299
	Proportion of the whole	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*·1*	*·02*	*·04*
Bengal	Total	277,000	40,852,397	10,188,982	4,024,290	14,213,272	17,499	32,339	25,184
	Per square mile	1	147	36·8	14·5	51	·063	·116	·091
	Per million souls	6,780	1,000,000	249,409	98,508	347,917	429	789	619
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue	2·71	400	100	39	139	·171	·317	·247
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	6·88	1,015	253	100	353	·435	·804	·625
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	1·94	287	71	28	100	·123	·227	·177
	Proportion of the whole	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*·04*	*·06*	*·05*
N. W. Provinces	Total	114,582	30,840,447	1,870,363	4,000,000	5,870,363	57,200	42,668	87,479
	Per square mile	1	269	16·3	34·9	51	·5	·372	·763
	Per million souls	3,715	1,000,000	60,646	129,699	190,345	1,859	1,383	2,837
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue	6·12	1,648	100	213	313	3,058	2·281	4·677
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	2·86	771	46	100	146	1·430	1·066	2·186
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	1·95	525	31	68	100	·974	·726	1·490
	Proportion of the whole	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*·09*	*·07*	*·14*
Punjab	Total	95,600	15,467,821	1,093,082	1,792,384	2,885,466	19,784	11,922	74,053
	Per square mile	1	161	11·4	18·7	30	·207	·125	·774
	Per million souls	6,180	1,000,000	70,668	115,878	186,546	1,286	776	4,808
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue	8·74	1,415	100	164	264	1·809	1·090	6·775
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	5·33	862	61	100	161	1·104	·666	4·132
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	3·31	536	37	62	100	·685	·413	2·566
	Proportion of the whole	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*·03*	*·02*	*·14*

the Extent, Population, and Revenue of the Several Local Governments of India.

EXPENDITURE. (N.B.—It has in many cases been left to the Local Governments to alter the Allotment within the Total Amount allowed.)

Works.			Repairs.						Establishment Charges.	Reserved for unforeseen Requirements and Petty Works.	Grand Total.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
102,043	5,949	195,894	15,292	14,579	100,000	107,964	1,628	239,463	170,000	54,643	660,000
·793	·046	1·524	·119	·114	·778	·839	·013	1·863	1·32	·426	5·133
4,430	257	8,514	664	637	4,346	4,687	73	10,407	7,374	2,380	28,675
3·877	·226	7·443	·581	·554	3·8	4·103	·061	9·099	6·460	2·077	25·079
2·496	·145	4·791	·375	·356	2·446	2·641	·039	5·857	4·159	1·337	16·144
1·519	·089	2·915	·227	·216	1·488	1·607	·025	3·563	2·530	·814	9·822
·16	*·01*	*·3*	*·03*	*·02*	*·15*	*·16*	- -	*·36*	*·26*	*·08*	*1·00*
54,531	40,720	182,030	23,928	12,887	42,096	68,960	255	148,126	116,709	53,135	500,000
·388	·29	*1·296*	·171	·092	·299	·491	·002	1·055	·832	·378	3·561
4,511	3,372	15,069	1,989	1,069	3,477	5,709	23	12,267	9,674	4,396	41,406
1·202	·898	4·012	·527	·284	·927	1·521	·006	3·265	2·572	1·172	11·021
1·839	1·374	6·140	·807	·435	1·420	2·326	·008	4·996	3·937	1·792	16·865
·725	·543	2·426	·319	·171	·562	·919	·003	1·974	1·556	·709	6·665
·11	*·09*	*·36*	*·05*	*·02*	*·09*	*·14*	- -	*·3*	*·23*	*·11*	*1·00*
117,481	- -	192,503	24,950	33,520	22,727	53,481	922	135,600	114,000	67,897	510,000
·424	- -	·694	·09	·121	·082	·193	·003	·489	·411	·246	1·84
2,884	- -	4,721	612	823	558	1,312	21	3,326	2,796	1,673	12,516
1·154	- -	1·889	·244	·328	·223	·525	·010	1·330	1·119	·667	5·005
2·919	- -	4·783	·619	·833	·565	1·329	·023	3·369	2·832	1·688	12·672
·827	- -	1·354	·175	·236	·159	·377	·007	·954	·802	·477	3·587
·23	- -	*·38*	*·05*	*·07*	*·04*	*·10*	- -	*·26*	*·23*	*·13*	*1·00*
125,496	3,993	316,836	37,800	14,242	34,250	47,964	144	134,420	115,744	63,000	630,000
1·095	·035	2·765	·33	·124	·299	·42	- -	1·173	1·011	·549	5·498
4,070	130	10,279	1,227	461	1,111	1,561	- -	4,360	3,758	2,041	20,438
6·709	·214	16·939	2·023	·763	1·833	2·567	- -	7·186	6·188	3·369	33·682
3·138	·100	7·920	·946	·357	·857	1·200	- -	3·360	2·894	1·576	15·750
2·138	·069	5·397	·644	·243	·584	·818	- -	2·289	1·971	1·073	10·730
·2	- -	*·5*	*·06*	*·02*	*·05*	*·08*	- -	*·21*	*·19*	*·1*	*1·00*
114,587	6,810	227,156	20,000	4,158	26,864	63,072	371	114,465	124,973	53,406	520,000
1·199	·071	2·376	·209	·044	·281	·659	·004	1·197	1·307	·559	5·439
7,447	441	14,758	1,298	273	1,746	4,093	24	7,434	8,118	3,472	33,782
10·483	·624	20·781	1·829	·381	2·457	5·771	·033	10,471	11·433	4·885	47·570
6·392	·379	12·673	1·116	·232	1·499	3·518	·021	6·386	6·972	2·980	29·011
3·972	·236	7·872	·693	·144	·932	2·185	·012	3·966	4·332	1·851	18·021
·23	*·01*	*·43*	*·04*	*·01*	*·05*	*·12*	- -	*·22*	*·24*	*·11*	*1·00*

RETURN of Sanctioned Public Works - - - - - -

GOVERNMENTS.	Particulars.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenues from all Sources but Land	Land Revenue.	Total Revenue.	SANCTIONED ORIGINAL		
							Military. Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agri-cultural Works.
				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Oudh - - -	Total - - - -	25,000	7,000,000	258,314	1,014,156	1,272,470	51,652	20,372	- -
	Per square mile - -	1	280	10·3	40·5	50	2·066	·814	- -
	Per million souls - -	3,571	1,000,000	36,902	144,879	181,781	7,379	2,907	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	9·68	2,709	100	392	492	19·996	7·886	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	2·46	689	25	100	125	5·093	2·008	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	1·96	550	20	79	100	4·059	1·601	- -
	Proportion of whole - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	·27	·11	- -
Nagpoor - - -	Total - - - -	70,000	4,000,000	96,492	281,633	378,125	4,291	12·943	- -
	Per square mile - -	1	57	1·3	4	5	·061	·185	- -
	Per million souls - -	17,500	1,000,000	24,123	70,408	94,531	1,070	3,246	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	72·5	4,145	100	291	391	4·447	13·413	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	24·85	1,428	34	100	134	1·523	4·595	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	18·51	1,057	25	74	100	1·135	3·423	- -
	Proportion of whole - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	·05	·15	- -
Pegu - - -	Total - - - -	32,250	948,731	424,345	113·049	537,394	22,488	7,445	- -
	Per square miles - -	1	29	13·1	3·5	16	·698	·231	- -
	Per million souls - -	33,992	1,000,000	445,168	121,266	566,434	24,069	7,966	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	7·59	223	100	26	126	5·299	1·755	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	28·52	842	375	100	475	19·892	6·586	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	6·0	176	79	21	100	4·184	1·354	- -
	Proportion of whole - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	·22	·07	- -
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.	Total - - - -	38,000	339,264	140,030	43,078	183,108	210	5,028	- -
	Per square mile - -	1	9	3·6	1·1	4	·005	·132	- -
	Per million souls - -	112,007	1,000,000	412,746	126,975	539,721	555	14,667	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	27·13	242	100	30	130	0·149	3·591	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	88·21	787	325	100	425	·487	11·672	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	20·75	185	76	24	100	·114	2·746	- -
	Proportion of whole - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	·13	- -
Straits* - - -	Total - - - -	1,575	275,022	139,499	10,715	150,214	11,277	5,036	453
	Per square mile - -	1	175	88·5	6·8	95	7·16	3·197	·287
	Per million souls - -	5,726	1,000,000	507,228	38,960	546,188	40,914	18·269	1,640
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	1·12	197	100	7	107	8·083	3·611	·324
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	14·69	2,566	1,302	100	1,402	105·246	46·999	4,228
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	1·04	183	92	7	100	7·508	3·353	·301
	Proportion of whole - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	·28	·12	·02
Hyderabad - - (British Charges.)	Total - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,200	- -	- -
	Per square mile - -								
	Per million souls - -								
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	- - Military Buildings in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Julnah, and Roads in the Nizam's							
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue								
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue								
	Proportion of whole - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	·45	- -	- -

* Includes Alguada Lighthouse, £. 17,500.

Expenditure for 1861-62—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE. (N.B.—It has in many cases been left to the Local Governments to alter the Allotment within the Total Amount allowed.)

Works.			Repairs.						Establishment Charges.	Reserved for unforeseen Requirements and Petty Works.	Grand Total.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
51,733	- -	123,757	5,000	2,750	- -	12,284	- -	20,034	22,485	23,724	190,000
2·07	- -	4·95	·2	·11	- -	·491	- -	·801	·9	·949	7·6
7,392	- -	17,678	715	393	- -	1,753	- -	2,861	3,214	3,389	27,142
20·027	- -	47·909	1·935	1·064	- -	4·756	- -	7·755	8·704	9·185	73·553
5·101	- -	12·202	·493	·271	- -	1·211	- -	1·975	2·217	2·340	18·734
4·065	- -	9·725	·392	·216	- -	·966	- -	1·574	1·767	1·864	14·930
·28	- -	*·66*	*·02*	*·01*	- -	*·07*	- -	*·4*	*·12*	*·12*	*1·00*
42,520	- -	59,754	1,580	195	375	2,065	- -	4,215	15,631	5,400	85,000
·608	- -	·854	·023	·003	·005	·029	- -	·06	·223	·077	1·214
10,666	- -	14,982	404	52	88	508	- -	1,052	3,912	1,351	21,297
44·066	- -	61·926	1·637	·202	·388	2·141	- -	4·368	16·199	5·597	88·090
15·098	- -	21·216	·561	·069	·133	·733	- -	1·496	5·551	1·918	30·181
11·245	- -	15·803	·417	·051	·099	·547	- -	1·114	4·134	1·428	22·479
·5	- -	*·7*	*·02*	- -	- -	*·03*	- -	*·05*	*·18*	*·07*	*1·00*
6·010	3,047	43,990	13,000	2,308	71	5,697	3,884	25,460	17,934	17,616	105,000
·186	·249	1·364	·403	·087	00·2	·176	·12	·788	·556	·546	3·254
6,413	8,586	47,034	13,896	3,000	69	6,069	4,138	27,172	19,172	18,828	112,206
1·417	1·896	10·367	3·064	0·662	0·016	1·342	0·915	5·999	4·226	4·152	24·744
5·316	7·118	38·912	11·499	2·485	·063	5·039	3·436	22·522	15·864	15·582	92·880
1·119	1·498	8·185	2·419	0·522	·013	1·060	·723	4·737	3·337	3·278	19·537
·05	*·07*	*·41*	*·13*	*·03*	- -	*·05*	*·04*	*·25*	*·17*	*·17*	*1·00*
1,679	21,964	28,881	2,200	900	- -	400	1,100	4,600	3,705	2,314	39,500
·044	·579	·760	·057	·024	- -	·011	·029	·121	·097	·061	1·039
4,889	64,333	84,444	6,334	2,666	- -	1,222	3,222	13,444	10,778	6,778	115,444
1·199	15·686	20·625	1·571	0·643	- -	0·285	0·786	3·285	2·646	1·652	28·208
3·897	50·987	67·043	5·108	2·089	- -	·928	2·553	10·678	8·601	5·372	91·694
·917	11·996	15·773	1·201	0·492	- -	·218	·601	2·512	2023	1·263	21·571
·05	*·56*	*·74*	*·06*	*·02*	- -	*·01*	*·02*	*·11*	*·09*	*·06*	*1·00*
2,729	1,522	21,017	737	1,452	- -	1,364	176	3,729	8,429	6,825	40,000
1·733	·967	13·344	·468	·922	- -	·866	·111	2·367	5·352	4·333	25·396
9,903	5,525	76,251	2,674	5,269	- -	4,949	634	13,526	30,583	24,760	145,120
1·957	1·092	15·067	0·529	1·041	- -	·978	·126	2·673	6·042	4 892	28·674
25·468	14·205	196·146	6·878	13·552	- -	12·729	1·642	34·801	78·666	63·695	373·303
1·817	1·013	13·992	·491	·966	- -	·908	·117	2·482	5·611	4·543	26·628
·06	*·04*	*·52*	*·02*	*·05*	- -	*·03*	- -	*·1*	*·21*	*·17*	*1·00*
5,200	- -	24,400	2,200	700	- -	2,320	- -	5,220	7,410	5,470	42,500
Dominions.											
·12	- -	*·57*	*·06*	*·01*	- -	*·05*	- -	*·12*	*·18*	*·13*	*1 00*

RETURN of Sanctioned Public Works - - - - - - - - -

GOVERNMENTS.	Particulars.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue from all Sources but Land.	Land Revenue.	Total Revenue.	SANCTIONED ORIGINAL		
							Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agri-cultural Works.
				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coorg - - -	Total - - - -	2,204	118,464	26,000	14,000	40,000	- -	- -	- -
	Per square mile - -	1	54	11·8	6·4	18	- -	- -	- -
	Per million souls - -	18,604	1,000,000	219,476	118,179	337,655	- -	- -	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	8·47	455	100	54	154	- -	- -	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	15·74	846	185	100	285	- -	- -	- -
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	5·51	296	65	35	100	- -	- -	- -
	Proportion of the whole -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL BRITISH -	Total - - - -	925,169	135,008,114	21,405,894	18,345,704	39,751,098	298,040	161,759	243,405
	Per square mile - -	1	146	23·1	19·8	42	·322	·175	·263
	Per million souls - -	6,852	1,000,000	158,549	135,885	294,434	2,205	1,199	1,802
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	4·32	630	100	85	185	1·392	0·755	1·137
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	5·04	735	116	100	215	1·624	0·882	1·326
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	2·32	339	54	46	100	0·749	0·407	0·613
	Proportion of the whole -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*·09*	*·05*	*·07*
Hyderabad Assigned Districts - -	Total - - - -	25,624	2,017,647	466,100	412,000	878,100	875	2,230	100
	Per square mile - -	1	79	18·2	16	34	·034	·087	·004
	Per million souls - -	12,699	1,000,000	231,011	204,198	435,209	430	1,101	50
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	5·49	433	100	88	188	·188	·478	·022
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	6·21	489	113	100	213	·212	·542	·024
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	2·91	229	53	47	100	·099	·255	·011
	Proportion of the whole -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*·06*	*·2*	- -
Mysore - - -	Total - - - -	27,000	3,822,000	900,000	677,300	1,577,300	- -	4,928	4,234
	Per square mile - -	1	141	33·3	25	58	- -	·183	·156
	Per million souls - -	7,064	1,000,000	235,478	177,211	412,689	- -	1,298	1,107
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	3	424	100	75	175	- -	·547	·470
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	3·98	564	133	100	233	- -	·727	·625
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	1·71	242	57	43	100	- -	·312	·269
	Proportion of the whole -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*·03*	*·04*
GRAND TOTAL -	Total - - - -	977,793	140,847,761	22,771,494	19,435,004	42,206,498	298,915	168,917	247,739
	Per square mile - -	1	144	23·3	19·8	43	·306	·173	·253
	Per million souls - -	6,492	1,000,000	161,674	137,986	299,660	2,125	1,201	1,757
	Per 100 *l.* of Miscellaneous Revenue - - -	4·28	618	100	85	185	1·313	·742	1·087
	Per 100 *l.* of Land Revenue	5·03	723	117	100	217	1·539	·869	1·275
	Per 100 *l.* of Total Revenue	2·32	333	54	46	100	·708	·401	·587
	Proportion of the whole -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*·09*	*·05*	*·07*

The revenue for Madras, Bengal, Bombay, North Western Provinces, Punjab, the Straits Settlements, Oudh and Nagpoor is taken from a Statement of the Financial Department of 3d June 1861. The revenue for Pegu and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces not being separately shown in the Statement of the Financial Department is taken in the proportion shown in the Statement of this Department, published for last year. For Mysore, Coorg, and Hyderabad the revenue is taken from returns for 1861-62 furnished by the authorities in those Provinces. The area and population for Madras, Bengal, Punjab, the Straits Settlements, Oudh, Nagpoor, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, Mysore, Coorg, and Hyderabad are taken from returns for 1860–61, furnished by the local authorities. For Bombay the area and population are the same as given in the Statement published by this Department for last year; and for the North Western Provinces and Pegu, the data are taken from the Administration Reports of those Provinces for 1859–60.

Expenditure for 1861-62—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE. (N.B.—It has in many cases been left to the Local Governments to alter the Allotment within the Total Amount allowed.)

Works.			Repairs.						Establishment Charges.	Reserved for unforeseen Requirements and Petty Works.	Grand Total.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,080	- -	1,080	165	270	425	310	- -	1,170	- -	250	2,500
·49	- -	·49	·074	·123	·193	·141	- -	·531	- -	·113	1·134
9,074	- -	9,074	1,370	2,277	3,575	2,611	- -	9,833	- -	2,093	21,000
4·154	- -	4·154	·635	1·038	1·634	1·193	- -	4 500	- -	·961	9·615
7·714	- -	7·714	1·778	1·929	3·036	2·215	- -	8·358	- -	1·785	17·857
2·700	- -	2·700	·412	·675	1·063	·775	- -	2·925	- -	·625	6·250
·48	- -	*·43*	*·06*	*·11*	*·17*	*·13*	- -	*·47*	- -	*·1*	*1·00*
625,089	89,005	1,417,298	146,852	88,461	223,808	365,901	8,480	836,502	717,020	353,680	3,324,500*
·675	·096	1·531	·158	·096	·245	·396	·009	·904	·775	·383	3·593
4,623	657	10,486	1,082	658	1,678	2,712	62	6,192	5,308	2,623	24,609
2·921	0·416	6·621	·687	·414	1·059	1·709	·039	3·908	3·350	1·652	15·531
3·408	0·485	7·725	·801	·482	1·236	1·994	·046	4·559	3·909	1·928	18·121
1·573	0·224	3·566	·369	·222	·571	·921	·021	2·104	1·804	·889	8·363
·18	*·08*	*·42*	*·04*	*·03*	*·07*	*·11*	- -	*·25*	*·22*	*·11*	*1·00*
13,435	- -	4,640	200	350	- -	1,650	- -	2,200	3,900	860	11,600
·056	- -	·181	·008	·014	- -	·064	- -	·086	·152	·033	·452
710	- -	2,291	101	177	- -	810	- -	1,088	1,924	418	5,721
·308	- -	·996	·043	·075	- -	0·354	- -	·472	·836	·184	2·488
·349	- -	1·127	·048	·085	- -	·400	- -	·533	·946	·209	2·815
·164	- -	·529	·023	·039	- -	·189	- -	·251	·444	·097	1·321
·42	- -	*·4*	*·01*	*·03*	- -	*·15*	- -	*·19*	*·33*	*·08*	*1·00*
13,035	3,849	26,046	- -	1,870	20,149	22,777	320	45,116	18,838	10,000	100,000
·482	·143	·964	- -	·07	·746	·843	·012	1·671	·697	·371	3·703
3,418	1,014	6,837	- -	496	5,291	5,979	85	11,851	4,943	2,631	26,262
1·449	·428	2·894	- -	·209	2·236	2·532	·036	5·013	2·093	1·111	11·111
1·925	·568	3·845	- -	·276	2·975	3·363	·048	6·662	2·781	1·476	14·764
·826	·244	1·651	- -	·117	1·278	1·445	·020	2·860	1·194	·634	6·339
·13	*·04*	*·26*	- -	*·02*	*·2*	*·23*	- -	*·43*	*·19*	*·1*	*1·00*
639,559	92,854	1,447,984	147,052	90,681	246,9	390,328	8,800	883,818	739,758	364,540	3,436,100
·654	·095	1·481	·15	·093	·252	·399	·009	·903	·757	·373	3·514
4,542	659	10,284	1,042	646	1,750	2,771	62	6,271	5,257	2,590	24,402
2·809	·408	6·359	·646	·399	1·084	1·714	·038	3·881	3·248	1·601	15·089
3·290	·477	7·450	·756	·466	1·271	2·009	·045	4·547	3·806	1·876	17·67
1·516	·219	3·431	·348	·215	·586	·925	·020	2·094	1·752	0·864	8·14
·19	*·02*	*·42*	*·04*	*·02*	*·07*	*·12*	- -	*·25*	*·22*	*·11*	*1·00*

* To complete the estimated British Public Works Expenditure, exclusive of local funds, the following is added to the sum of - - -

REPORT of PROCEEDINGS in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, during the Official Year 1861-62.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTS.

PREFIXED to this Report is the usual Tabular Statement showing the Expenditure of the Public Works Department under the several Local Governments for the year 1861-62, as sanctioned by the Government of India, compared with the area, population and revenue of the respective Presidencies and Provinces.

From this statement it will be seen that the whole estimated expenditure chargeable to the British Government, exclusive of outlay from local funds, was about three and three-quarter millions sterling, viz.:

	£.
Disbursed in the Public Works Department	3,408,940
Disbursed in the Home Department for the Electric Telegraph	65,895
Government outlay for railway contract and purchase of land	200,165
TOTAL	£. 3,675,000

Besides this the expenditure in Mysore and the Hyderabad assigned districts, chargeable to the provinces, but disbursed by the officers of the Public Works Department, was estimated at 111,600*l.* The total Public Works expenditure in India for 1861-62 was therefore estimated at 3,786,600*l.*

The allotments to the several Governments, the per-centage on revenue, and outlay per square mile, and per head of population, are shown below:—

GOVERNMENTS.	Allotments.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Cent. per Square Mile.	Per Head of Population.
	£.	£.	£.	s. d.
Madras	660,000	9·8	5·1	– 6
Bombay	525,000	6·9	3·7	– 10
Bengal	510,000	3·5	1·8	– 3
North Western Provinces	630,000	10·7	5·5	– 4
Punjab	540,000	18·7	5·6	– 8
Oudh	190,000	14·9	7·6	– 6
Nagpoor	85,000	22·4	1·2	– 5
Pegu	105,000	19·5	3·3	2 2
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	40,000	21·8	1·1	2 4
Straits	40,000	26·6	25·4	2 10
Hyderabad (British Charges)	42,500	This outlay is only on buildings connected with troops and roads in the Nizam's dominions.		
Coorg	2,500	6·2	1·1	– 5

Including the sum set down for unforeseen requirements and petty works, the expenditure sanctioned for *new* works is 53 per cent. of the whole; 25·5 per cent. is for repairs; and 21·5 per cent. for supervising establishments, consisting of engineers and their subordinates, with the offices for correspondence, drawing, estimating, accounts and audit.

The outlay in the Public Works Department in pounds sterling is thus classified:—

	New Works.	Per Centage of Total Outlay.	Repairs.	Per Centage of Total Outlay.	Total.	Per Centage of Total Outlay.
	£.		£.		£.	
Military Buildings	298,915	8	147,052	4·2	445,967	12·2
Civil	168,917	5	90,681	3	259,598	8
Agricultural Works	247,739	7	246,957	7	494,696	14
Communications	639,559	19	390,328	11·3	1,029,887	30·3
Miscellaneous Public Works.	92,854	3	8,800		101,654	3
	1,447,984	42	883,818	25·5	2,331,802	67·5
Reserved for unforeseen requirements and petty works					364,540	11
Establishment charges					739,758	21·5
GRAND TOTAL					3,436,100	100

Subjoined is a List of the most important Works on which Expenditure was sanctioned, with the respective amounts intended to be spent upon each in course of the twelve months:—

LIST of the Principal Original Works included in the foregoing Return.

	NATURE OF WORKS.	Estimated Cost.	Expended up to 30 April 1861.	Sanctioned for 1861-62.
	MADRAS.	£.	£.	£.
Military	Alterations to the fortifications of Fort St. George	35,427	27,346	8,081
	Barrack accommodation at Bellary	24,094	2,905	11,565
	„ at Fort St. George	6,010	4,656	1,354
	„ at Mysore	59,225	22,925	15,000
	„ at Wellington	3,906	2,879	1,026
	Improving the drainage of Fort St. George	5,000	2,011	2,989
Judicial	Judicial buildings at Salem	11,267	10,060	1,207
General	Completing a building for the Dowlaishwaram workshop, Godavery	2,186	- -	2,186
	New wing to General Hospital, Madras	6,650	3,570	3,080
Marine	Improvement of Cocanada Harbour, Godavery	4,125	- -	2,500
	Pier at Beitkul Bay, North Canara	5,100	- -	2,800
Agricultural	Calingulah across the Jammravu Channel and branch channels in the Amlapur and Rilli Taluqs, Godavery	5,913	5,698	215
	Canal from Weyeru, near the Godavery Annicut, to Ellore	28,764	27,614	1,150
	Channels in the Biccavole, Nagarum and Tanookoo Taluqs, Godavery	2,100	1,741	359
	High level channel from Budumair to Perikid, and thence to Dendaber, Kistna	21,438	15,158	6,281
	Channel from Puleru, near Weyur, to the Canal Basin, Kistna	25,983	18,464	4,500
	Widening, &c., the Toongabudra Channel, &c., in Nizampatam, Kistna	24,046	17,775	2,105
	Additional lock and calingulah in the Nizampatam Channel, Kistna	3,460	- -	2,600
	Two new channels in the Eastern Delta, Kistna	4,340	3,300	1,040
	Restoring the annicut across the Pennair at Nellore	11,250	9,156	2,094
	Palar annicut project	86,614	57,938	3,000
	Annicut across the Ponyaur, South Arcot	6,100	3,032	3,068
	New cut across the Peruvaly Channel, Trichinopoly	2,470	479	982
	Padapully Channel, Coimbatore	2,363	1,619	744
	Restoring the Chinna Orampad tank, Cuddapah	3,400	2,500	900
Communications	Metalled road from Yellapur to Beitkul Bay by the Kyga Ghât, North Canara	9,533	- -	3,000
	Metalled roads in Ganjam	13,374	3,056	4,341
	„ from Ibrahimpatam to Nizam's Frontier, Kistna	4,417	2,147	1,500
	„ from Durgurazpatam to Gudur	3,247	- -	3,247
	„ from Cuddapah to Madras	12,824	3,803	1,087
	„ in North Arcot	9,811	4,891	4,273
	„ in South Canara	2,528	1,969	547
	„ from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore	4,571	3,299	1,231
	„ between Trichinopoly and Salem	2,230	- -	1,630
	„ in Madura	13,366	5,034	4,021
	„ in Tinnevelly	7,839	2,440	4,499
	„ from Hallial to Sedasheogur, North Canara	12,640	2,640	2,500
	Completing and bridging the roads in Malabar	23,583	7,176	6,000
	Unmetalled road from Vencatramrazpett to Royachoty, Cuddapah	4,130	1,583	2,546
	Tracing a line of road for opening up the Wynad country to the coast by the Trichinopoly Pass	2,594	2,309	285
	Value of land, &c., for the new road to the Club, Presidency	4,300	- -	4,300
	Completing the Manteral Canamah Ghât, Kurnool	2,460	- -	1,500
	„ Nandicanamah Ghât, Kurnool	5,000	4,000	1,000
	Bridges, &c., on Trunk Road, No. 6, Nellore	8,458	4,934	1,000
	Ditto across the Kundar, on the road from Kurnool to Nundicanamah	2,226	1,083	1,144
	Ditto in South Arcot	3,327	454	1,020
	Ditto in Tanjore	3,410	1,444	1,966
	Ditto in Canara	2,599	133	1,466
	Kalpatti Bridge, near Palghat, Malabar	2,300	1,000	1,300
	Improvement of the Upper Godavery works	118,300	- -	20,000
	Sinterala Barrier works	- -	- -	20,000
Minor works, not enumerated		- -	- -	19,665
		TOTAL £.		195,894

List of the Principal Original Works—*continued.*

	NATURE OF WORKS.	Estimated Cost.	Expended up to 30 April 1861.	Sanctioned for 1861-62.
	Bombay.	£.	£.	£.
Military	Harbour defences, Bombay	250,000	20,000	20,000
	Barrack accommodation at Mhow	57,397	22,000	17,500
	„ at Jacobabad	7,158	6,758	400
	„ at Aden	56,351	- -	8,000
	Additions, &c., to Belgaum Arsenal	3,574	3,174	400
Naval	Hospital, Butcher's Island	3,814	- -	1,800
Revenue	Mamlutdars' Kutcherries at Surat, Candeish, Poona and Northern Concan	2,471	- -	400
Marine	Improvement to the Kurrachee Harbour	137,000	24,000	40,000
Agricultural	Tank in Bair, in the Bunkapoor Talooka	2,410	- -	1,000
	Mitrow Canal, Sindh	42,315	9,541	12,000
Communications	Metalled road between Scindwa Ghât and Beaur (Agra Road)	24,403	- -	15,000
	Ditto over the Tenai Ghât	6,000	- -	3,000
	Metalling portion of the Ahmedabad and Gogo Road between Gogo and Vertez	2,188	- -	1,000
	Roads in Dharwar	- -	- -	17,000
	Moorum Road, from Hooblee to Annigherrie	8,884	434	2,500
	„ from Sunguteekope to Hooblee	6,223	756	2,000
	Fair-weather Road, from Adjunta to Asseerghur	2,160	13	2,000
	Road from the junction of the Ahmednuggur and Candeish Collectorates to the Girna River	8,341	213	1,200
	Bridges on the road between Sattara and the Wurna River	7,893	- -	3,000
	Ditto over Nullahs on the Gogo and Ahmedabad Road	2,680	815	1,000
Minor works, not enumerated		-	- -	32,830
		TOTAL	- - - £.	182,030
	Bengal.			
Military	Additions and alterations to Arsenal, Fort William	9,026	9,492	600
	Lightning conductors to Magazine, ditto	1,456	1,000	1,700
	Land, &c., for the Cantonment at Dehree	- -	- -	5,142
	Barracks for half a regiment at ditto	- -	- -	1,500
	Military buildings at Bokyung, Arracan	- -	- -	1,000
Naval	Steam-hammer and boiler sheds, &c., in the Steam Yard at Kidderpoor	3,368	1,400	1,968
Judicial	Additions, &c., to the Great Gaol, Calcutta	- -	- -	5,000
	Court-houses in sundry places	- -	- -	3,933
Revenue	Collector's Kutcherry at Mozufferpoor	2,907	1,500	1,500
	„ at Chuprah	2,439	1,000	2,200
	„ at Bhaugulpoor	3,343	3,100	243
	Additions, &c., to the Opium Buildings at Goolzarbagh	3438	3,000	438
Ecclesiastical	Construction of St. James's Church on a new site	15,246	- -	2,500
General	New Copper Mint	26,243	10,000	12,000
Agricultural	Sea embankments in Hidgellee	- -	- -	19,000
	Embankments between the Huldee and Russelpoor Rivers	5,280	5,030	250
	135 Sluices in the Mahanuddy Division	3,856	1,085	1,700
	83 „ in the Pooree	2,623	1,203	1,200
Communications	Metalled road from Caragolah to Tytaliah	34,800	34,800	17,000
	„ from Jeagunge to Nulhatty	24,461	7,800	15,000
	„ from Bhaugulpoor to Sooree	10,700	6,500	4,200
	„ from Hazareebagh to Burhee	4,734	3,400	3,534
	„ between Koilah Ghât and Ooloobariah	6,300	3,040	3,260
	„ between Paunchkoorah and Koilah Ghât	2,704	- -	2,024
	„ from Bareepoor to Mutlah	8,899	7,821	1,078
	„ from Jeagunge to Bogwangollah	3,928	- -	3,928
	Hill road from Silligoree to Darjeeling	4,000	- -	3,000
	Patna branch road	- -	- -	10,000
	Unmetalled road from Baraset to Jessore	14,749	5,000	9,749
	„ from Cuttack to Toldonah	- -	1,000	2,500
	Boat bridges over the Issamutty at Bongong	3,600	- -	1,800
	Bridges on the road between Golaghat and Debrooghur (Upper Assam)	10,000	657	4,269
	Ditto on the Burrakur River	53,718	34,300	15,000
	Morhur and Boorya Bridges	59,585	23,229	15,000
	Masonry causeway across the Soane	9,048	11,300	3,000
Minor works, not enumerated		- -	- -	22,287
		TOTAL	- - - £.	198,503

List of the Principal Original Works—*continued.*

	NATURE OF WORKS.	Estimated Cost.	Expended up to 30 April 1861.	Sanctioned for 1861-62.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	£.	£.	£.
Military	Barrack accommodation at Goruckpoor*	50,000	-	12,500
	„ at Bareilly	60,000	28,000	7,500
	„ at Jhansi	70,000	23,880	5,616
	„ at Cawnpore	90,000	42,000	3,000
	„ at Shajehanpoor	35,000	22,500	2,000
	„ at Gwalior	54,049	45,000	2,500
	Hospital at Nynee Tal	2,027	-	1,427
	Restoring the gaol at Bareilly to the state in which it was before occupation by military authorities	5,000	-	2,500
	Altering the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly to serve as Commissariat Godown	3,407	-	1,454
Judicial	Accommodation for new police in six divisions of the North Western Provinces	20,710	-	2,500
	Addition to central prison at Agra	6,794	-	1,500
	New central prison at Meerut	11,567	6,130	1,800
	„ at Allahabad	12,000	2,900	1,800
	New gaol at Jhansi	2,447	1,822	650
Revenue	Tuhseel buildings at sundry places	12,472	-	5,000
	Patrol and assistant patrol's bungalows at Jhansi	2,430	-	710
Ecclesiastical	New church at Bareilly	3,400	1,700	1,700
	Roman Catholic churches at Cawnpoor and Meerut	2,188	-	2,188
Educational	Normal school at Meerut	2,000	-	900
General	Civil offices at Allahabad	-	-	5,000
	Works in the new civil station at Allahabad	-	5,000	1,200
	Political agency and kutcherry at Gwalior	-	2,000	1,000
	Memorial garden and monument at Cawnpoor	-	3,000	7,000
Agricultural	Permanent works at head of Ganges Canal	-	-	10,000
	General works on main line „	1,334,407	1,445,000	5,000
	Rajbuhas on Ganges Canal	-	-	37,606
	Futtyghur branch of the Ganges Canal	156,869	-	10,000
	Improvements of the Karoon Nuddee	11,130	-	1,000
	Jakhun Canal, Deyrah Dhoon	9,965	6,565	3,000
	Agra irrigation works	4,500	-	3,000
	Bundlekund irrigation works	-	500	3,000
	Kylas Canal	8,248	3,748	2,000
Communications	Road between Cawnpoor and Bhowgong	13,119	-	10,000
	„ from Mozuffernuggur to Roorkee	9,447	650	5,000
	„ from Roorkee to Deyrah	45,843	3,500	5,000
	Agra and Bombay road	117,235	38,925	25,000
	Jubbulpoor and Nagpoor road	21,264	3,462	6,106
	Sohagee Pass road	2,405	900	1,505
	Jubbulpoor and Mundla road	-	3,058	4,000
	Furruckabad road	3,300	-	3,300
	Rohilkund feeding roads or tramways (road from Futtyghur *viâ* Bareilly and Moradabad to Nugeena)	150,000	-	20,000
	Road from Jubbulpoor to Kaylenjur	4,385	2,056	2,329
	Myhere and Kaylenjur road	-	5,223	1,403
	Portion of the metalled road, which runs from the border of the Allahabad district to the city of Allahabad	5,139	-	5,139
	Bridges over the Kharee and Ootungun rivers	8,187	3,000	5,187
	„ over the Saugor and Mhow road	5,472	1,830	3,342
	„ over the Hindun river	2,697	-	2,200
	Bridge on the Jubbulpoor and Nagpoor road	3,500	-	3,500
	Improvements of the River Ganges	-	-	2,000
Minor works not enumerated		-	-	43,222
		TOTAL	£.	2,942,834
	PUNJAB.			
Military	Barrack accommodation at Kangra	7,003	-	500
	„ in palace enclosure, Delhi	-	-	10,000
	„ at Peshawur	4,384	2,100	1,684
	Hospital at Mooltan	13,451	3,032	2,000
	Defences at Attock	4,451	4,067	384
	Kohat Fort works	40,596	30,170	500
Judicial	Police buildings at sundry places	17,635	7,939	3,405
	Central gaol, Lahore	7,941	-	1,500
		Carried forward	£.	19,973

List of the Principal Original Works—*continued.*

	NATURE OF WORKS.	Estimated Cost.	Expended up to 30 April 1861.	Sanctioned for 1861-62.
	PUNJAB—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
	Brought forward	- -	- -	19,973
Ecclesiastical	Sundry churches and additions to churches	1,610	- -	1,610
	Umballah church	2,364	2,000	364
Educational	Normal school at Sunawar	5,698	3,700	400
Industrial	Flour mills on the Baree Doab Canal	2,409	- -	2,409
	Madhoopoor workshops and Shahpoor watercourse	22,025	1,667	4,000
Agricultural	Remodelling the Delhi branch of the Western Jumna canals	50,700	- -	15,000
	Ditto upper section of ditto	- -	- -	5,000
	Bund, irrigation, Delhi	5,000	- -	2,000
	Straightening and improving Bowana Escape on the Delhi Canal	2,500	- -	1,500
	Construction of main line and branches, Baree Doab Canal	1,350,949	1,013,069	28,990
	Ditto of Rajbuhas	174,500	13,886	20,000
	Improving and extending Kanwah (Sutlej) canals	10,871	9,808	963
Communications	Delhi and Muttra road	15,000	- -	7,500
	„ and Rewaree road	15,000	- -	8,500
	Bheema Pass road	5,000	- -	2,000
	Umballah and Kalka road	7,000	- -	3,000
	Lahore and Peshawur road	1,080,000	786,414	70,000
	„ and Ferozepoor road	14,741	5,000	7,500
	Rawul Pindee and Murree road	4,200	600	1,000
	Abbottabad and Gurhi road	14,766	9,860	705
	„ and Kala Serai road	227,012	14,808	
	„ and Murree road	3,507	2,700	807
	Improvements to Dalhousie road	3,131	- -	2,000
	Bridging large rivers on the Grand Trunk road between Delhi and the Sutlej	- -	- -	10,000
	Famine works, chiefly communications	- -	- -	17,500
Minor works not enumerated		- -	- -	14,434
		TOTAL - - - £.		247,155
	OUDH.			
Military	Barrack accommodation at Lucknow	314,833	227,283	27,500
	„ „ at Fyzabad	106,728	66,461	10,000
	„ „ at Seetapoor	106,411	66,256	7,500
	„ „ at Roy Bareilly	106,306	56,315	5,000
	Roads in the cantonment of Dilkhoossha	3,514	2,600	914
Judicial	Central and divisional gaols	- -	5,000	20,000
Communications	Lucknow and Seetapoor road	- -	- -	1,500
	„ and Fyzabad road	- -	- -	5,700
	Fyzabad and Allahabad road	37,399	9,421	20,500
	Byram ghât road	17,000	3,000	12,500
	Road from Roy Bareilly to Dalamhow	- -	- -	5,000
	Road from Fyzabad to Gonda	- -	- -	4,000
	Boat bridge over the River Gogra at Merun ghât	2,130	- -	2,130
Minor works not enumerated		- -	- -	1,513
		TOTAL - - - £.		123,757
	NAGPOOR.			
Military	Family barracks at Kamptee	7,500	- -	500
	Female hospital at „	2,387	987	1,000
Judicial	Central gaol at Nagpoor	15,000	- -	5,000
	Court-houses at Kowta and Belaspoor	1,400	- -	700
	„ at Chanda	3,205	- -	1,000
	„ at Bhundara	2,100	500	1,600
	Special Deputy Commissioner's court-house at Seetabuldee	1,524	1,324	200
	23 Tuhseeldarees	8,910	- -	2,500
Ecclesiastical	Church at Seetabuldee	1,008	500	503
		Carried forward - - - £.		13,008

List of the Principal Original Works—*continued.*

NATURE OF WORKS.		Estimated Cost.	Expended up to 30 April 1861.	Sanctioned for 1861-62.
	NAGPOOR—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	- -	- -	13,008
Communications	Great Deccan road - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	10,250
	Southern road - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	3,150
	Eastern road - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	3,150
	District roads - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	2,000
	Allotment for roads - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	7,420
	Bridges on the Great Deccan road - - - - -	- -	- -	6,250
	„ on the Southern - „ - - - - -	- -	- -	3,150
	„ on the Eastern - „ - - - - -	- -	- -	3,150
	Kanhan bridge at Kamptee - - - - - -	- -	- -	4,000
Minor works not enumerated - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	- -	4,226
		TOTAL - - - £.		59,754
	PEGU.			
Military - -	Shingling barracks at Tounghoo - - - - - -	8,958	- -	8,958
	„ „ at Rangoon - - - - - -	- -	- -	12,557
	Artillery barracks at „ - - - - - -	- -	- -	2,583
	Gun-shed at Thayetmyo - - - - - - -	- -	- -	2,176
	Tounghoo redoubt - - - - - - - -	12,822	8,334	4,488
	Ordnance godown in Tounghoo redoubt - - - -	6,020	1,930	1,000
	„ at Thayetmyo - - - - -	1,780	1,480	300
	Magazine at Thayetmyo - - - - - -	2,651	2,551	100
	General store godown at Rangoon - - - -	6,181	4,000	2,181
	Commissariat godown in Tounghoo redoubt - - -	6,006	1,930	1,000
	„ depôt at Thayetmyo - - - - -	7,380	6,880	500
Judicial - -	Gaol buildings at Rangoon - - - - - -	3,445	2,000	1,445
Ecclesiastical -	Rangoon town church - - - - - - -	4,500	- -	2,000
Municipal - -	Bassein market - - - - - - - - -	3,047	1,000	2,047
Marine - -	Buildings in Dalla dockyard - - - - - -	10,930	- -	8,927
Minor works not enumerated - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	- -	4,573
		TOTAL - - - £.		54,835
	TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.			
Judicial - -	Tavoy gaol - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	- -	1,000
	Moulmein gaol, store and work yard - - - - -	1,782	- -	350
	Court-house at Moulmein - - - - - -	5,059	1,700	1,500
	„ at Mergui - - - - - - -	871	- -	500
	Block house at Kaloodoo - - - - - -	503	160	340
General - -	Master Attendant's office and store-room - - - -	953	500	453
Municipal - -	Sundry brick bridges at Moulmein - - - - -	2,090	- -	2,090
Marine - -	Moulmein sea-wall - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	2,000
	Alguada lighthouse - - - - - - - -	46,435	- -	17,500
Communications	Amherst road - - - - - - - - -	847	- -	1,247
	Toungwine roads - - - - - - - - -	596	120	400
Minor works not enumerated - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	- -	1,501
		TOTAL - - - £.		28,881
	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
Military - -	European barracks at Tanglin - - - - - -	27,885	21,897	7,500
	Artillery „ at Fort Canning, Singapore - - -	11,769	8,252	2,667
	Sepoy „ at Malacca - - - - - -	1,670	- -	1,000
	Native infantry hospital at Penang - - - - -	863	753	110
Judicial - -	Police office, Inspectors' quarters, Coroner's office and additional lock-up at Singapore - - - - - -	2,458	1,516	942
	New court-house at Singapore - - - - - -	1,686	- -	1,686
	Convict lines, &c., Penang - - - - - -	720	74	646
Ecclesiastical -	St. Andrew's Church at Singapore - - - - -	4,792	4,792	660
General - -	General hospital at Singapore - - - - - -	584	440	144
	Buildings for sawmill, coal-shed, and screw tuckle - -	957	- -	957
Marine - -	Cape Rachado lighthouse - - - - - - -	2,469	1,100	1,369
Agricultural -	Clearing Balestier-road canal, Singapore - - -	970	- -	321
Communications	Roads in Penang - - - - - - - -	1,083	226	626
	Bridges in Malacca - - - - - - - -	1,211	546	666
	„ in Singapore - - - - - - - -	748	352	396
Minor works not enumerated - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	- -	1,326
		TOTAL - - - £.		21,016

List of the Principal Original Works—*continued.*

	NATURE OF WORKS.	Estimated Cost.	Expended up to 30 April 1861.	Sanctioned for 1861–62.
	Hyderabad (British).	£.	£.	£.
Military	Barrack accommodation at Trimulgherry	74,840	11,000	19,200
Communications	Metalled road between Toka and Aurungabad	18,410	–	5,000
Minor works not enumerated		–	–	200
	TOTAL £.			24,400
	Coorg.			
Communications	Road from Veerajunderpet to Betungala	280	200	80
	Road from Soontacoopum to Coodlypett	2,000	1,000	1,000
	TOTAL £.			1,080
	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.			
Military	Berar cantonment roads	634	–	200
Judicial	Penitentiaries in East and West Berar	7,200	600	500
Revenue	Deputy Commissioner's Kutcherry at Aukola	3,595	2,200	1,200
Communications	Nagpore dawk-line between Savergaum and Wurda rivers	46,023	1,600	1,000
Minor works not enumerated		–	–	1,740
	TOTAL £.			4,640
	Mysore.			
Judicial	Divisional gaol and hospital at Seemogah	6,950	–	2,500
	Additions to the gaol at Mysore	650	–	650
Revenue	Four talook kutcherries	2,659	–	1,500
Municipal	Four public privies on the bank of the nullah running through the Bangalore cantonment bazaar	740	–	740
	Three slaughterhouses in the Bangalore cantonment	709	–	709
	Drainage of Bangalore cantonment	7,400	5,000	2,400
Agricultural	Dam across the Yagachy river	590	100	490
	Two dams across the Goondul river	1,170	–	400
	Excavating Hirebully channel	600	–	450
	Reconstructing three bunds	1,508	–	950
	„ four tanks	2,199	–	1,224
	Dismantling old palace at Seringapatam, and constructing a sandal store	550	–	550
Communications	Mysore, Manantoddy road	6,000	–	2,000
	„ Cannanore road	2,110	–	1,000
	Road from Theerthully to Anantapoor	1,541	–	400
	„ from Seemogah and Benkipoor to Doommee	1,080	–	500
	„ from Chittledroog to Doommee	1,680	–	500
	„ from Seerah to Mudgherry	1,380	–	1,000
	Toomcoor unmetalled road	842	–	842
	Mysore „ „	562	–	562
	Sundry unmetalled roads	4,097	–	4,097
	Bridges across the Yettena and Wurda rivers	858	–	700
	„ and drains on the Arseekarray and Chenroypatam road	1,073	–	573
	Accommodation for travellers	1,170	–	808
Minor works not enumerated		–	–	501
	TOTAL £.			26,046

THE following is a TABLE of the Receipt and Disposal of the several BUDGETS of 1861-62 :—

Names of Administrations.	Budgets of 1861-62. Received.	Orders passed.	Supplementary Orders issued.	Amount allowed.
				Lakhs.
Madras	11 Feb. 1861	- -	5 July 1861	66
Bombay	27 Feb. „	- -	29 Aug. „	52½
Bengal	7 Feb. „	- -	9 Aug. „	51
North Western Provinces	22 April „	- -	5 July „	63
Punjab	8 Jan. „	- -	27 Aug. „	54
Oude	15 Feb. „	27 April 1861	- -	19
Nagpore	28 Feb. „	- -	13 June 1861	8½
Pegu	8 Jan. „	- -	1 July „	10½
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	8 April „	- -	10 Aug. „	4
Straits Settlements	5 Feb. „	- -	19 July „	4
Hyderabad	30 Jan. „	- -	16 Aug. „	5½
Coorg	28 Feb. „	- -	- -	¼
Mysore	1 Mar. „	6 May 1861	- -	10

The actual outlay incurred and the progress made during the year will be found embodied in detail in the Progress Report annually issued from this Department.

THE following is a COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Authorised Expenditure for the last Four Years on PUBLIC WORKS:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase or Decrease in 1861-62, compared with the previous Year.
MADRAS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*Per cent.*
Military	65,685	99,240	66,931	40,794	39·05 Decrease.
Civil	21,280	28,135	23,036	13,261	42·43 „
Agricultural	28,064	29,847	39,973	33,848	15·32 „
Communications	38,173	43,503	61,726	82,043	32·91 Increase.
Miscellaneous	1,202	1,940	2,680	5,948	121·94 „
TOTAL £.	154,404	202,665	194,346	175,894	9·49 Decrease.
BOMBAY.					
Military	138,245	123,214	108,229	50,842	53·02 Decrease.
Civil	9,948	21,488	18,015	13,548	24·79 „
Agricultural	5,586	11,596	21,036	22,388	6·42 Increase.
Communications	44,912	31,699	32,317	54,530	68·73 „
Miscellaneous	7,385	20,973	23,654	40,720	72·15 „
TOTAL £.	206,076	208,970	203,251	182,028	10·44 Decrease.
BENGAL.					
Military	186,240	105,263	56,147	47,500	15·40 Decrease.
Civil	13,036	36,199	59,022	39,656	32·81 „
Agricultural	5,612	4,420	4,712	10,184	116·13 Increase.
Communications	23,714	35,904	53,892	96,412	78·89 „
Miscellaneous	4,751	1,640	4,732	1,000	78·86 Decrease.
TOTAL £.	233,353	183,426	178,505	194,752	9·10 Increase.
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.					
Military	264,108	241,187	133,990	57,199	57·31 Decrease.
Civil	41,262	19,238	39,275	42,668	8·63 Increase.
Agricultural	38,622	58,055	55,941	89,103	59·28 „
Communications	46,795	16,931	35,009	125,495	258·46 „
Miscellaneous	- -	593	1,609	2,368	47·15 „
TOTAL £.	390,787	336,004	265,824	316,833	19·18 Increase.

Comparative Statement showing the Expenditure for the last Four Years on Public Works—*cont*ᵈ.

	1858–59.	1859–60.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increase or Decrease in 1861–62, compared with the previous Year.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	*Per Cent.*
PUNJAB.					
Military	99,126	93,024	74,992	19,784	73·62 Decrease.
Civil	11,487	8,209	21,293	11,922	44·00 „
Agricultural	Returns incomplete.	61,944	67,106	74,053	10·35 Increase.
Communications	38,146	36,940	63,927	114,586	79·24 „
Miscellaneous	2,771	1,504	700	6,809	872·71 „
TOTAL £.	151,530	201,621	228,018	227,154	0·37 Decrease.
OUDE.					
Military	159,642	285,355	156,637	51,652	67·02 Decrease.
Civil	6,309	2,941	11, 91	20,372	74·00 Increase.
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	32,166	10,309	8,268	51,733	525·70 Increase.
Miscellaneous	97	38	1,970	—	—
TOTAL £.	198,214	298,643	178,788	123,757	30·77 Decrease.
NAGPORE.					
Military	6,388	11,556	9,447	4,291	54·56 Decrease.
Civil	1,112	1,821	4,933	12,943	162·37 Increase.
Agricultural	- -	- -	80	—	—
Communications	- -	2,301	3,508	42,520	1112·08 Increase.
Miscellaneous	- -	605	70	—	—
TOTAL £.	7,500	16,283	18,038	59,754	231·26 Increase.
PEGU.					
Military	20,825	56,342	31,764	20,487	35·50 Decrease.
Civil	5,766	13,886	6,700	7,444	11·10 Increase.
Agricultural	- -	- -	40	—	—
Communications	- -	1,671	26	6,010	23016· Increase.
Miscellaneous	7,967	5,757	6,251	8,047	28·73 „
TOTAL £.	34,558	77,656	44,781	41,988	6·24 Decrease.
TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.					
Military	1,276	3,531	3,978	210	94·72 Decrease.
Civil	389	2,343	4,652	5,027	8·06 Increase.
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	- -	260	295	1,678	468·81 Increase.
Miscellaneous	1,468	889	16	4,464	27800· „
TOTAL £.	3,133	7,032	8,941	11,379	27·27 Increase.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Military	8,149	19,846	40,641	8,776	78·40 Decrease.
Civil	7,407	8,156	17,668	5,036	71·44 „
Agricultural	31	150	263	453	72·24 Increase.
Communications	5	505	4,015	2,729	32·03 Decrease.
Miscellaneous	- -	17	2,529	1,521	39·86 „
TOTAL £.	15,592	28,674	65,116	18,515	71·56 Decrease.
HYDERABAD (British).					
Military	16,785	19,814	52,873	19,200	63·69 Decrease.
Civil	70	754	772	—	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	140	3,996	510	5,200	919·61 Increase.
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL £.	16,995	24,564	54,155	24,400	54·94 Decrease.

Comparative Statement showing the Expenditure for the last Four Years on Public Works—*cont*ᵈ.

	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase or Decrease in 1861-62, compared with the previous Year.
COORG.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*Per Cent.*
Military	Included in Mysore.	—	—	—	—
Civil		- -	47	—	—
Agricultural		—	—	—	—
Communications		458	504	1,080	114·28 Increase.
Miscellaneous		—	—		—
TOTAL £.	- -	458	551	1,080	96·00 Increase.
Alguada Lighthouse	- -	- -	20,000	15,000	25·00 Decrease.
TOTAL (British) £.	1,412,143	1,585,998	1,460,317	1,392,534	—
HYDERABAD (Assigned Districts).					
Military	632	448	504	875	73·61 Increase.
Civil	9,254	14,727	10,964	2,230	79·66 Decrease.
Agricultural	1,576	2,558	876	100	88·58 „
Communications	7,907	5,419	8,747	1,435	83·59 „
Miscellaneous	208	10	481	—	—
TOTAL £.	19,577	23,162	21,572	4,640	78·49 Decrease.
MYSORE.					
Military	- -	250	107	—	—
Civil	1,998	1,783	3,701	4,928	33·15 Increase.
Agricultural	1,512	1,342	2,013	4,234	110·33 „
Communications	12,356	4,221	3,492	13,034	273·25 „
Miscellaneous	1	10	4,438	3,849	13·27 Decrease.
TOTAL £.	15,867	7,606	13,751	26,045	89·40 Increase.
GRAND TOTAL £.	1,447,587	1,616,766	1,495,640	1,423,219	—

BUDGET RULES.

In the Extract of Proceedings of the Government of India which accompanied the orders on the Budget of 1861-62, it was intimated that a complete set of Budget Rules would be issued. These rules, together with the budget forms as approved by the Governor General in Council, will be found in the Appendix. They were issued to the several subordinate governments and departments in July 1861, and have been followed in the preparation of the Budgets for 1862-63.

Appendix (A).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS.

At page 3 of the last Report the material points in connexion with the formation of a Department for Public Works Accounts in India were fully explained; the principles of the arrangement as they had been finally settled were set forth; and the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works Accounts, who would be the Financial Officer of the Public Works Department of the Supreme Government, was announced. This officer commenced his first tour in the month of January last, but the important results of his inspections do not come within the period embraced in the present Report. The instructions which were given to the Inspector General of Accounts, and which form Appendix B, will show the nature and scope of the duties he was expected to undertake in the course of his tour of inspection.

STATE OF THE ACCOUNTS.

The Department of Accounts under the new arrangement has worked in a satisfactory manner. On the next page is an Abstract Statement of the progress made up to the 30th April 1862, in adjusting and booking the accounts of Executive Engineers in the Controllers' Offices:—

ABSTRACT of the Progress made up to 30 April 1862, in Adjusting and Booking the Accounts of the Executive Engineers in the Controllers' Offices.

Governments.	Number of Divisions.	ARREARS. Complete Accounts Received. Months Arrears.	Complete Accounts Received. Average.	Rough Abstracts Prepared. Months Arrears.	Rough Abstracts Prepared. Average.	Copies of Abstracts sent to Executive Engineer. Months Arrears.	Copies of Abstracts sent to Executive Engineer. Average.	Abstracts Passed. Months Arrears.	Abstracts Passed. Average.	Accounts Booked. Months Arrears.	Accounts Booked. Average.	General Average. Present.	General Average. Loss or Gain.
Nagpoor - - -	–	–	–	–	–	- No arrears -		–	–	–	–	–	G. 0·98
Punjab - - -	23	2·0	0·08	5·5	0·24	5·5	0·24	20·0	0·87	29·0	1·26	0·53	G. 0·07
North-Western Provinces	40	18·0	0·45	16·0	0·40	37·0	0·92	17·0	0·42	21·0	0·52	0·54	G. 0·06
Pegu, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.	9	nil.	–	nil.	–	–1·5	–0·16	nil.	–	4·0	0·43	0·54	G. 1·35
Bengal - - -	37	28·0	0·75	30·5	0·82	34·5	0·93	47·0	1·27	47·0	1·27	1·00	L. 0·07
Oudh - - - -	8	8·0	1·00	2·0	0·25	113·0	14·12	97·0	12·12	126·0	15·75	8·65	L. 3·02

The rate of progress attained in several offices, especially in that of the Punjab, shows that the time has now come for reducing the quantity of arrears allowed in each stage of the accounts. Therefore, in calculating arrears, one month will be allowed for the submission of the accounts to the central office, half a month for preparing the rough abstract and despatching a copy to the executive engineer, and half a month for auditing and booking; or a total of two months (instead of two and a half months, as before) for passing the accounts through all the stages.

In making this reduction of arrears allowed, the difficulty under which the Bengal and British Burmah offices labour, by reason of the long distances which separate the out-stations from them, should not be forgotten.

By "accounts booked" is understood that the items of an abstract have been posted into both the journal and ledger.

Selection of Military Works for the Budget.

The assignment for Public Works being now absolutely limited every year by the Budget, it is obvious that all Departments must furnish the Local Governments with a detailed view of the requirements in good time to admit of their consideration before drawing up that document.

As there had been no such systematic review of military requirements, it was ordered that lists of the military works considered necessary at each station should be prepared by local committees, and submitted through the Quartermaster General's Department for the information of the Commander in Chief, and that his Excellency should select what he approved, and forward a list of them to the Public Works Departments of the several Local Governments for embodiment, so far as a fair consideration of all demands admitted, in the Budget.

Rules for Controllers and Examiners of Public Works Accounts.

In August last a set of rules, in supercession of the audit rules prescribed in the code, was framed for the guidance of Controllers and Examiners of Public Works Accounts, and these are now in operation.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DETAILS.

Principle of Promotion.

In dealing with the promotions of the departmental officers of public works in the Provinces of Bengal, North Western Provinces and the Punjab, the Governor General took the opportunity to make some general remarks on the principles which should regulate promotions. There appeared to his Excellency to be often a tendency to hurry promotion in the cases of certain officers whose services are valued by the Local Governments. Doubtless that value rightly attached to those services, but it should not be forgotten that if all the promotion that the Government can bestow is compressed into a few years, there will remain no further means of advancement. A long period of stagnation, and in some cases perhaps of discontent, must follow the premature exhaustion of reward. This consideration should not altogether be overlooked even in dispensing promotion to the most deserving.

TRANSFER OF PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STAFF TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

On the 1st June 1861, all promotions and appointments in the Engineers' and other establishments of the Public Works Department, with certain exceptions, were transferred to the Local Governments. The Lieutenant Governors were empowered to make such promotions and appointments without the intervention of the Government of India, further than it may deem advisable in the exercise of its general power of control and supervision.

The change, however, was not extended in regard to officers and upper subordinates serving in the Public Works Department of the minor administrations.

PUNISHMENT BY PECUNIARY FINES.

In view of the transfer of a more direct control of the *personnel* of the Department to the Local Governments, the Governor General in Council considered it desirable to lay down his views on the subject of inflicting pecuniary fines. His Excellency, whilst not universally disallowing this mode of punishment, was of opinion that it should be rarely resorted to. The duties of the officers of this Department are essentially mixed up with pecuniary affairs; diligence and judgment, or the want of these qualities, will cause an advantage or a loss to Government, which in their case is directly measureable in a sum of money; and hence, at first sight, the exaction of a fine may appear to be the natural and obvious punishment of an officer whose deficiencies have caused a measureable loss, whilst no doubt the law would recognise the penalty. But the want of diligence and judgment in the conduct of their duties by officers of other Departments may cause loss, possibly much greater and more serious to Government, yet the exaction of a direct money penalty in such cases would at once be recognised as inappropriate and inadmissible. The infliction, therefore, of such penalties in ordinary cases of loss, caused by defect of diligence or judgment, is scarcely equitable, and is certainly not expedient. It is calculated to disgust the officer, and is too apt to appear to him and his comrades as if Government cared nothing for his conduct and reputation, but only for the recovery of the sum of money. It is doubtful whether such a penalty is conducive to reform. It is certain that the harshness attributed to the Military Board (whether justly or unjustly) did produce in the Department something very different from reform, the evils of which it has been very difficult to eradicate.

In accordance with the above views, it has been ruled that pecuniary penalties shall be exacted only in such cases as would be similarly punished in other Departments (such as actual deficiencies of cash arising from gross neglect, and apart of course from instances of fraud), or when loss to Government, arising in other ways from negligence of the same individual, has been repeated, and when there may be special reasons for not inflicting the more appropriate punishments of reduction of rank or removal from the Department.

MOVING OF EUROPEAN SUBORDINATES DURING THE HOT MONTHS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having drawn the attention of Government to the death of a Probationary Assistant Overseer in this Department (who was a private in the 92d Highlanders), which appeared to have been caused by exposure to great heat while in progress on duty from Jhansi to Moradabad, a circular was issued, directing that, excepting in extraordinary cases of actual emergency, care should be taken to avoid as much as possible moving European subordinates during the hot months, especially in those districts where accommodation for these men and their families when travelling is not available.

RISE IN THE RATES OF LABOUR AND MATERIALS.

The frequency with which revised estimates were submitted, considerably in excess over the original sanctioned estimates, on the alleged ground of the rise in the rates of labour and materials, induced the Government of India to issue a circular on the subject in October last. It was not doubted that the price of labour and materials has of late years risen, but the Governor General in Council was not satisfied that the fact was not unfrequently urged beyond its legitimate consequences. A general inquiry was directed, which should extend over the last 10 years from 1852 to 1861 inclusive, and embrace each public works division. In each year, the ordinary wages of carpenters, smiths, bricklayers, thatchers, and adult male coolies, were required to be stated, as well as the current rate of hire of a 2-bullock hackery, with the corresponding ordinary rates of the several descriptions of work prevailing each year. It was directed that the statements so furnished should be carefully examined by superintending engineers, who should record their opinions of the current rates. The inquiry being one of much consequence, the local governments and administrations were enjoined to see it promptly and effectually carried out.

EXTENSION OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

In consequence of the union of the duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, which took place in January 1860, it has been necessary to extend the powers of superintending engineers, so as to distribute more equally the business of the Department between them and the Chief Engineer, and thus afford the latter more leisure than he now has for general administration business.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

When the Government of India had recently under consideration the high per-centage of establishment charges in several provinces on the expenditure on works, one of the causes prominently noticed as tending to enhance the comparative cost of establishments, was the comparative rarity of work by contract. The matter was discussed in the letter of instructions addressed to Major Chesney on his departure on a tour of inspection, which forms Appendix B to this Report. The views there expressed were embodied in a circular which has since been addressed to the local governments and administrations.

MILITARY.

HARBOUR DEFENCES FOR BOMBAY.

Projects for portions of these works having been submitted, the Government of India authorized the prosecution of the following:—

I. Foundation for the Battery on Middle Ground.
II. Raising Oyster Rock to the level proper for a tier of guns.
III. Cross Island Battery.

The material obtained by levelling Cross Island is required for raising the surface of Oyster Rock; so that the prosecution of the second work, which, with the first, is much desired, involves similar progress of the third work. A sum of five lacs of rupees, in addition to the usual Public Works Budget allotment, was made specially available for these works, but with the proviso that progress shall be confined within limits not prejudicial to any decision which may hereafter be come to as to the exact character of the defences.

DEFENSIVE WORKS IN ASSAM.

In the month of February last the Government of India approved the immediate construction of the following works to guard against the hostile incursions of the Abors in Assam:—

1. A masonry guard-house in Pobah Mookh.
2. An outpost at Lalleekopal.
3. Clearance of the road between Pobah Mookh and Deemoh.

OUTPOST AT BUNNOO.

In July 1861, the Lieutenant Governor of the Pubjab reported that he had, on the recommendation of Brigadier General Chamberlain, sanctioned an estimate, amounting to 10,014 rupees, for constructing an outpost at Bunnoo.

ARSENAL AT FEROZEPOOR.

The original design for this work comprised—for the defences, an enclosure wall with banquette for musketry, and ramparts at the bastions, with a glacis all round; for accommodation, barracks for two companies, and suitable quarters for officers and for ordnance staff. The amount of the estimates was 5,15,554 rupees.

A reduced scheme subsequently submitted proposed to substitute a fieldwork profile all round, and to provide cover for the garrison by bringing into use some of the iron skeleton frames still remaining in store at Ferozepoor.

This scheme was calculated to cost only 60,000 rupees, and was sanctioned, subject to its meeting the approval of the Commander in Chief.

QUARTERS FOR MARRIED SOLDIERS.

The Military Finance Department had occasiom to remark on the very great expense that the completion of the family quarters for the increased force of European troops all over India would involve, and suggested that the difficulty might in great measure be overcome by, the adoption of what is known in the Madras Presidency as the Patcherry system.

There was, however, no sufficient information before this Department as to the Patcherry system, which is peculiar to Madras and Bombay; and it was otherwise desirable that more precise reports should be obtained as to the manner of accommodating married soldiers in different places in India. Further, to form a proper judgment as to the probable outlay to be incurred under any system, it was necessary that precise information should be obtained as to the number of married soldiers still to be provided with quarters, looking both to the existing number of quarters and to the allowed maximum. Inquiry was accordingly made for information on the points noticed.

From the replies received it appears highly improbable that the patcherry, or separate house system can ever be accepted, and the provision of barracks seems necessary. If the provision of barracks for the married soldier be determined on, the main points for consideration will be—first, what shall be the nature of the accommodation; second, what is the actual number of the soldiers to be provided for; third, with what degree of rapidity, and in what order as to time and place, shall the necessary work be carried out.

The

The replies to these questions depend, however, on the military aspect of the case, and the matter was referred to the Military Department for a determination of the fundamental *principles* to be followed, and the actual *facts* to be dealt with under those principles; after which the Public Works Department would be in a position to deal with it practically.

HALF-YEARLY WHITE-WASHING OF BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

On the recommendation of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, a general order was issued for the interior of every barrack and hospital to be whitewashed throughout twice a year, in addition to any partial whitewashings which for particular reasons may be necessary. Dr. Forsyth is of opinion that the best time for this will be the months of November and May, or December and June respectively; and that whitewashing with perfectly new fresh lime immediately before the setting in of the rains is an important sanatory measure.

PUNKAHS IN SOLDIERS' BARRACKS.

Reference was made in the last Report to the very serious expense to the State on account of punkah-pulling in soldiers' barracks. Since that Report two schemes have been before Government for superseding coolie-labour by mechanical appliances. One of these was submitted by Mr. P. Orr, who proposed to introduce a system of moving punkahs by water-power, and working it by contract. The preliminaries were arranged for giving the project a fair trial, but Mr. Orr failed to commence with the work within the stipulated period.

Another and more promising scheme has been devised by Mr. Grant, a supervisor of the Department of Public Works at Benares. It consists of the double contrivance of a punkah-pulling machine and a tattie-watering apparatus. Mr. Grant's invention has received the approval of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and is now being subjected to the test of actual experiment at Benares, Meerut, Agra, and Gwalior, as well as three of the largest military stations in the Punjab.

DR. CLARKE'S VENTILATING APPARATUS.

The ventilation of solitary cells by artificial means has been experimentally carried out in the Agra prison, and has proved eminently successful. The apparatus "throws a current of air into each cell along the whole length of the corridor, equal to about the blast required for an ordinary blacksmith's forge, a quantity quite sufficient for the ventilation of a cell 7′ × 10′ in area." The Government, North-Western Provinces, has been requested to arrange for having the apparatus tried in military prison cells, or in a small hospital.

IRON COTS.

The question of providing iron cots for European troops has been under consideration. The objections to wooden cots are their harbouring bugs, and being comparatively more liable to injury. The objections to iron cots seems to be the expense of prime cost, and as hitherto constructed, their legs breaking up ordinary Indian flooring. The subject was referred to the Military Finance Commission, and the following are the questions which were put to them, with their answers:—

Questions.	*Answers.*
I. Should iron cots be universally used for European soldiers?	Yes.
II. If universally used, how are they to be introduced; gradually, or by an immediate order?	Gradually, as the wooden ones now in use become unserviceable.
III. From what source are they to be supplied; from England; from any one source in India; or from various local sources?	From Indian establishments, such as the Cossipoor Gun Foundry.
IV. Is there at present existing a pattern of an iron cot that the Commission can in all respects recommend; and if not, what modifications of any existing pattern are desirable?	Yes, there are several suitable patterns, but which is the most so should be decided by a competent authority; such a decision only is requisite.

GAS LIGHT FOR BARRACKS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief urged upon Government the desirableness of gas illumination in barracks generally, and those of Fort William and Hazareebag in particular. The Government of India is prepared to afford all reasonable encouragement to contractors and others for carrying out gas-works in European barracks, and wishes this to be made known. In Hazareebag, where the barracks are built of combustible materials,

the introduction of gas would be obviously objectionable, but a contract has been entered into with the Oriental Gas Company for lighting the barracks in Fort William with gas, and the necessary works have for some time been in progress. Provision will be made in the arrangements, as far as possible, for carrying off heated air from the burners, as well as for preventing the air in the room being unduly heated by the gas.

STANDARD DATA AND BENCH MARKS.

During the recent visits of the Special (Cholera) Commission to various military stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, it was frequently found very difficult to form a correct opinion as to the merits of existing works for drainage or water supply, on account of the absence of complete and systematic sets of levels for each station. This was brought to notice by the President of the Special Commission: as also the want of permanent "bench marks," both on the ground and in the detailed maps of the stations. The necessary orders have been issued to the proper officers to ensure in future, as far as possible, a more uniform and connected system of levels and bench marks, so as to admit of their eventual reduction to one standard datum for the whole country.

NAVAL AND MARINE.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

The Government of Bombay sanctioned an expenditure of 12,144 rupees for a light on the Island of Perim, which was completed and forwarded to Aden in December 1860.

It is a revolving light, and may be seen at a distance of 17 to 22 miles; it is considered of great utility to ships entering or leaving the Red Sea.

THE ALGUADA REEF LIGHTHOUSE.

Steady progress has been made with these works. The question as to the kind of light best adapted for the Alguada Reef has been definitively decided. The Coco Island being further from the Coast of Pegu, and more elevated than the Alguada Reef, and reference being had to the relative importance of the lights as affecting navigation in these localities, opinion was divided as to whether the same powerful revolving light should be given to the Alguada Reef, and the fixed light to the Coco Island, or the reverse. On a full consideration of this point, it has been finally determined that the Alguada Reef being the greater danger, ought to have the better light. Accordingly the Alguada Lighthouse will have the revolving light, and that on the Coco Island will be a fixed light.

LIGHTHOUSE ON COCO ISLAND.

A preparatory survey has been in progress, but no further steps have been taken in this matter.

LIGHTHOUSE ON DOUBLE ISLAND.

Designs and estimate for this lighthouse have been submitted by Captain Fraser, at an estimated cost of 1,37,298 rupees, but they have been returned to be modified, as it is considered that all the objects in view might be attained by a cheaper description of structures. Meantime the work is in progress.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE BASSES.

It has been reported that a light vessel, under construction at Bombay, would be ready for these reefs in the month of September, and that the light might be lit on the 15th October, if due notification thereof were given.

WET DOCKS FOR CALCUTTA.

In October 1859, the Government of Bengal submitted a proposition from the Chamber of Commerce for the construction of wet docks for the Port of Calcutta. Those interested in the scheme considered that a guarantee of interest by the Government on the capital to be employed was essential to enable the money to be raised, and the Government having decisively declared its inability to give any guarantee, the Chamber of Commerce replied that they must abandon the further consideration of the project.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CAWNPOOR.

In the last official Report was noticed the intention of erecting a Memorial Church at Cawnpoor, in the immediate vicinity of Sir Hugh Wheeler's entrenchment.

Five designs were submitted, and the preference was given to that by Mr. Walter Granville, in the Lombardic style, not only on account of its great merit, but because it is believed it can be built for the available amount. The accommodation is for 600 persons.

The private subscriptions were as follow:—

Indian

	Rs.	a.	p.
Indian Contributions.			
Proceeds of sale of 5½ per cent. Government Paper to the amount of *Rs.* 37,000, sold at *Rs.* 4–4 premium - -	39,612	3	9
Balance of uninvested subscriptions with interest credited by the Oriental Bank - - - - - - -	1,247	5	5
English Contributions.			
Equivalent 1,911 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d.* paid into the India Office by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel - -	19,117	3	4
TOTAL - -	59,976	12	6

This the Government determined to increase, by a public grant, to *Rs.* 1,20,000.

CHURCH IN THE CIVIL STATION OF LUCKNOW.

This church was first proposed in 1858 by Sir R. Montgomery, then Chief Commissioner. A plan was drawn out by Major G. Hutchinson, and roughly estimated by him at 30,000 rupees, but the building has, in fact, cost nearly 60,000 rupees, which amount has been provided from the city fines. The building is considered very creditable by competent authorities as to its finish and architecture.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The old church in the district of St. James was built in 1823, at a cost of 36,342 rupees. It fell down in 1858.

In February 1859, it was suggested by the chaplain of St. James's, that it would be much better to construct the new church on some other site. This removal was supported on the ground that the terminal stations of the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways at Sealdah, would probably lead to a considerable increase of the European population in the immediate neighbourhood, and make a church very desirable in that quarter; and further, with reference to the fact that a new church, if built on the plan of the old one, which had only 438 sittings, would not provide for such an increase of population, and that a larger church could not be built on the old foundations.

A piece of land was therefore purchased, at a cost of 61,145 rupees, and having an area of beegahs 15-12-13. The site on which the old church stood was sold for 20,800 rupees, which went in part payment for the new site, reducing the outlay to 40,345 rupees.

Of the 15 beegahs of land thus taken up, about six beegahs were proposed to be appropriated for the church and grounds, and a further portion for the school-houses which it was proposed to re-establish in connexion with this church. It was proposed also that a parsonage might be built on the ground without any expense, as the saving of the chaplain's house-rent will repay the cost of building. The remaining portion of the land, it was suggested, might be left open for the health and beauty of the neighbourhood, or held in hand for any future purpose, as the value of the land in that quarter is rising.

With a view to erecting as handsome a building as was possible, a design was procured from Mr. Gilbert Scott, an eminent English architect. The style was Italian Gothic. The area covered by the building, including the tower, would have been about 15,000 superficial feet; the area of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, being about 16,000 superficial feet. The Lieutenant Governor greatly approved of Mr. Scott's drawings, "both in respect to the beauty of the design, as well as the manner in which the details of construction are adapted to the various requirements and exigencies of the climate." The church, according to Mr. Scott's design, complete in all its parts and dependencies, was estimated to cost 3,40,000 rupees.

The design was warmly recommended by the Lieutenant Governor, but notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, it was considered to be beyond the limits of any grant the Government could sanction, and two lakhs was fixed as the largest amount that ought to be spent on this church.

A revised design has since been submitted, prepared by Mr. Wray, C. E., an officer in the Public Works Department, and approved. The style adopted is the "Continental Gothic" of the 13th century. The edifice will be of plain brick, carefully built, "pointed" on the outside, and plastered within. The towers will be of wood, and in common with the roof, will be covered with lead where exposed to rain. The pavement will be of stone on brick vaulting. The verandahs will be cut off from the body of the church below, but above it will be thrown into it with a clere-story, and be occupied as galleries.

The details of the estimate are as follow:—

	Rs.
Body of church - - - - - - - - -	1,56,300
Fittings for essential use - - - - - - - -	13,650
Enclosure, railing and lodges - - - - - - -	11,662
Drainage and roadways - - - - - - -	3,623
Gas-fittings, lightning conductors, and decoration works -	14,765
TOTAL - -	2,00,000

The building will provide sittings for 1,048 persons, including 326 sittings in the galleries.

JUDICIAL.

CENTRAL GAOLS.

After some delay, a decision having been come to in the Home Department that central gaols should be generally adopted, orders were issued in this Department on several proposals for the construction of such gaols at various places.

Allahabad.—The commencement of this gaol was authorised by his Excellency the Governor General in 1858, and the estimated expenditure up to 30th April, was 45,000 rupees. The estimate, submitted for sanction, amounted to 2,73,016 rupees, to which was to be added value of prison labour to the extent of 90,327 rupees, or 3,63,343 rupees in all.

The provision of solitary cells was considered to be in excess of what could possibly be required, and the charge on this account was ordered to be reduced from 63,546 rupees to 9,920 rupees, besides a large saving in prison labour, &c.

Meerut.—This gaol is designed to accommodate 2,200 prisoners. It is estimated that 79,296 rupees has been spent up to 30th April. The estimate amounts to 1,15,950 rupees cash, and 35,608 rupees in prison labour, or 1,51,558 rupees in all.

Here, too, the number of solitary cells was ordered to be reduced, leading to a reduction in the estimate of 7,427 rupees.

Bareilly.—This gaol was partially destroyed in the mutiny before it had been completed. It is now proposed to complete it for 3,000 prisoners, and to build a house for the superintendent. The estimated cost of the gaol is 1,64,455 rupees cash, prison labour, 94,745 rupees; total, 2,59,200 rupees.

The comparative cost per head of the prisoners in the three estimates is—

Allahabad	*Rs.* 114
Meerut	„ 69
Bareilly	„ 84

The disproportion is great, but no explanation was given. The number of Government and railway works at and near Allahabad would account for the high rates there. But the style of building at Meerut does not appear to be much inferior, though the cost is so much less.

Agra.—The estimates for the additions to this gaol are as follow:—

Two New Circles.

Cash expenditure	*Rs.* 50,110	
Prison labour	„ 15,224	
		65,334

Old Gaol.

Cash expenditure	*Rs.* 15,530	
Prison labour	„ 9,051	
		24,581
Total		89,915

All the estimates named above have been sanctioned, subject to the reductions indicated on account of solitary cells. The amounts of cash outlay in the respective estimates, and the amounts that have been sanctioned, are as follow:—

	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Reduction.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Allahabad	2,73,016	2,19,390	53,626
Meerut	1,15,950	1,08,523	7,427
Bareilly	1,64,455	1,18,721	45,734
Agra	65,640	65,640	—
Total	6,19,061	5,12,274	1,06,787

Lucknow.—This gaol is intended for 2,000 prisoners. When the estimate was first submitted, the cost, after deducting the value of convict labour, and reducing the number of solitary cells to 100, was estimated at 2,41,000 rupees, and a further reduction in the number of solitary cells brought down the amount of the estimate to 2,26,000 rupees. Even this reduced estimate made the cost per head no less than 113 rupees, and it has been directed that every endeavour may be used still further to reduce the cost.

Nagpoor.—This gaol will be capable of holding 1,000 prisoners. The estimate amounts to 3,86,000 rupees per 1,300 prisoners, or 297 rupees a prisoner. The Chief Commissioner was informed that such an expenditure was out of the question; attention was drawn to the

the Allahabad and Meerut estimates, and it was intimated that Government will look for a gaol designed to cost not much more than 75 rupees per head. It has also been directed to limit the solitary cells to 2½ per cent. on the number of prisoners.

At the same time a reference was made to the Home Department on a point in the Central Gaol system, which seriously affects the question of the expense of such buildings. The provision of separate sleeping cells is referred to in the reports of the Inspector General of Prisons; but it appeared doubtful what was the nature of the separation intended, and to what extent separate accommodation would be required. Pending a decision on this point, it has been thought sufficient to authorise the construction of solitary cells in the proportion of 2½ per cent. on the number of prisoners.

Calcutta Great Gaol.—After the outbreak of prisoners from this gaol in the beginning of 1861, a Committee was appointed, who recommended certain additions and alterations, the estimates, for carrying out which, amounting to 56,366 rupees, were sanctioned, and the works are in progress.

GENERAL.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICES IN CALCUTTA.

The inconvenience occasioned both to Government and to the public by the dispersion of the various public offices in Calcutta, at great distance from one another, has long pressed for a remedy; the evil is now greater than ever, from the creation of additional offices; and the inconvenience to the public has been aggravated of late through the occupation by the State of numerous buildings which were formerly available as private residences.

The Governor General in Council was therefore of opinion that the consideration of a practical remedy for the existing evils, and of all the details which complicate the subject, should be delegated to a Committee of specially selected officers, and such a Committee was accordingly formed in May 1861.

The Committee made their first report in September, in which they recommended that there should be one building for the accommodation of all the public offices, and that it should be one of such architectural exterior as to be an ornament to the capital of India, and that its details should be such as to afford every comfort and convenience to those who will find daily occupation under its roof. No reasonable expense should be spared to secure light and ventilation, and every means adopted to render the daily routine of clerical life cheerful.

Of the various sites available for such a building, that of Writers' Buildings, occupying the whole of the north side of Tank-square, appeared to the Committee to be most suitable, from its position as well as the area which it covers. Accordingly, an arrangement was concluded in March last for the purchase of this property on account of Goverment for 7,75,000 rupees.

The services of Mr. Walter Granville, of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, have since been secured as the architect to prepare the designs of the proposed building, under the special direction of an executive sub-committee.

No detailed estimate has been made, but, from a rough calculation, it is confidently expected that the centralization of the public offices will not only be a great public convenience, but will ultimately prove a financial saving to the State.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Two designs have been before Government, one by Mr. Digby Wyatt, in the Western Saracenic style, elaborated with great care, and estimated at 8,04,391 rupees; and the other by Mr. Wray, for a building on substantially the same plan, but of more ordinary style, estimated to cost 6,74,210 rupees. But both designs were disapproved, as the style was considered quite inappropriate to the General Post Office and Telegraph Office, and the result in any Calcutta building material would be at once poor and fantastic. Indeed, it has not been possible even for the skill and learning of Mr. Wyatt to avoid the most striking incongruities in the attempt to adapt a style so peculiar to local requirements. A more suitable design has accordingly been called for; and, in the mean time a sum of 1,50,000 rupees has been allotted for the building in the Budget of 1862-63.

CHARGE FOR BAND STANDS.

With reference to an item of 1,460 rupees for a band-stand at Bangalore, which appeared in a return of estimates sanctioned by the Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor General in Council ruled that this ought not to be a charge on the State. Band-stands, if required for the pleasure of the residents of any station, should always be built by private subscription, or from local funds, if there are any available for such works.

CIRCUIT HOUSE AT MAULMAIN.

The purchase of a circuit-house at Maulmain, at a cost of 7,500 rupees, out of the reserve, was sanctioned in consequence of a strong representation by the local authorities that the want of such a building had long been felt. Almost every steamer that arrived brought some official on visits of inspection or other public duties, such as the Major General Commanding the Division and his staff, the superintendent of forests, the inspector

general of hospitals, the chief engineer, inspector of police, &c., and, as there was no fit place for them to go to, they were, from not being on sufficiently intimate terms, or being unacquainted with people on the spot, put to considerable inconvenience for accommodation.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In January last, the late Viceroy recorded a Minute regarding the investigation of the archæological remains of Upper India. The following paragraphs occur in the Minutes:—

"It is impossible to pass through that part (Upper India)—or, indeed, as far as my experience goes, any part—of the British territories in India without being struck by the neglect with which the greater portion of the architectural remains, and of the traces of bygone civilization have been treated, though many of these, and some which have had least notice, are full of beauty and interest.

"By 'neglect,' I do not mean only the omission to restore them, or even to arrest their decay; for this would be a task which, in many cases, would require an expenditure of labour and money far greater than any Government of India could bestow upon it.

"But, so far as Government is concerned, there has been neglect of a much cheaper duty; that of investigating and placing on record, for the instruction of future generations, many particulars that might still be rescued from oblivion, and throw light upon England's great dependency; a history which, as time moves on, as the country becomes more easily accessible and transversable, and as Englishmen are led to give more thought to India than such as barely suffices to hold it and govern it, will assuredly occupy more and more the attention of the intelligent and inquiring classes in European countries.

"It will not be to our credit as an enlightened ruling power if we continue to allow such fields of investigation as the remains of the old Bhuddist capital in Behar, the vast ruins of Canouj, the plains round Delhi, studded with ruins more thickly than even the Campagna of Rome, and many others, to remain without more examination than they have hitherto received."

In accordance with the sentiments expressed in the Governor General's Minute, an archæological surveyor to the Government of India has been appointed. According to the course sketched out by Colonel A. Cunningham, who was selected to fill the newly-created post, the first investigations would pass from South Behar into Tirhoot, Goruckpoor, and Fyzabad.

GRANITE AT GOWHATTY.

The Governor General's agent, North East Frontier, has brought to the notice of Government the existence of fine granite in considerable abundance at the Station of Gowhatty (Assam), and in situations where it could be easily worked and put on board country boats with scarcely any land transport. It is supposed that the granite was extensively used formerly in that part of the country, and dressed and covered blocks are stated to be lying all over the station, while the rocks show frequent traces of quarrying. Captain Hopkinson's Report was published for general information in the supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette" of May 8th, 1861.

CORAL FROM PORT BLAIR.

A consignment of Coral from Port Blair, shipped to Calcutta as ballast for the Public Works Department, has been subjected to experiments by the departmental officers. Although the lime-stone has not been analysed, nor the quality of the lime it produces ascertained, whether it is a rich lime or a pure hydraulic lime, the experiments establish satisfactorily that the coral makes a fair building mortar and a fair lime, both for plastering and for white-washing. It has been found that 100 cubic feet of the coral produces about 57 maunds of lime, and that the cost per 100 maunds of lime is from 35 rupees to 45 rupees, excluding the cost of the coral; the maund of lime measuring 2·4 cubic feet. The experiments also show that the lime will bear a large admixture of *soorkee*, probably three to one in bulk.

INDUSTRIAL.

EXPERIMENTAL IRON WORKS AT BURWAI IN NIMAR.

In the Report for 1860–61 mention was made of the design for establishing experimental Iron Works in Nimar. The project was originally brought forward by Major Keatinge, of the Bombay Artillery, when Political Agent and Superintendent of Nimar, and at his suggestion a small steam engine and rolling mill, suitable for rolling into bars the lumps made by the native method, were obtained from England, and erected in the Mundlaiser gaol workshops.

When on furlough in England in 1859, Major Keatinge learnt that great difficulty was experienced in working the machinery from want of proper reheating furnaces, and that furnaces erected from drawings in English scientific books were found to be useless with wood and charcoal fuel. He resolved to visit some of the iron works in Germany, to learn the methods of converting cast-iron into bars and sheets with vegetable fuel only, and obtained permission to do so at the expense of Government.

On his return to England he was permitted by the Secretary of State to make arrangements for the experimental works in question, and in addition to the rolling mill and engine,

engine, already on the spot, to provide a blast furnace and fuzes, the blowing cylinders to be driven by an engine of 15 horse-power, a small steam hammer and steam pump, and a small fitting shop, sufficient in fact for making cast-iron and converting it into wrought-iron, on a small but practical scale.

A properly qualified manager not being procurable in England, he was deputed by the Secretary of State to proceed to Sweden to engage one, and at the same time to improve his own knowledge of the manufacture of charcoal iron. This step was taken on the advice of Doctor Percy, the Professor of Metallurgy in the Government School of Mines, in Jermyn-street, from whom Major Keatinge had from the first received great assistance. At Stockholm Major Keating formed the acquaintance of Director A. Grill, the head of the Swedish Iron Comptoir, and the most esteemed consulting engineer and metallurgist in Sweden in all matters connected with the manufacture of iron. The designs for the works proposed were prepared under Director Grill's superintendence, and on his recommendation, too, Mr. Nils Mitander, who was educated at the Government School of Mines at Fahlan, and had been practically employed for some years on iron works in Sweden, was selected as manager of the works at Burwai.

Major Keatinge returned to India in August 1860, and was shortly after followed by Mr. Mitander, who arrived in Bombay in November 1860.

About the close of the official year a report was received from Mr. Mitander, giving an account of the progress of the works from the commencement to the end of September 1860. The following particulars are extracted from Mr. Mitander's Report.

"Ore of excellent quality has been found in several places and flax is abundant. The fuel is wood. The building of the blast furnace had been proceeded with, as far as possible, without the iron work expected from England. The casting-house has been completed. The rolling mill with its steam engine and three boilers, and a pumping engine, are ready to work. Two charcoal-houses are in course of construction, and the foundations of a third are in progress. Two charcoal ovens or charring pits have been dug, and the brick lining is in progress. A calcining kiln on the Swedish model has been erected for calcining the ore before smelting.

"Attempts at making fire bricks have hitherto proved unsuccessful, owing to the impurity of the clay, but it is hoped that greater success may be attained with a new clay found at Chundgurh."

COAL FIELD NEAR KOTREE IN SINDH.

The site of these deposits is the Lyneah Valley, about 27 miles from Kotree. The existence of the beds was accidentally discovered during the sinking of a well by some of the Belooch inhabitants.

Subsequent inquiry has shown that the mineral is a lignite of inferior quality, containing large quantities of iron pigrites. It is extremely liable to spontaneous combustion, and consequently unsuited for ship use, or to be stored in considerable quantities. During combustion the fumes of sulphur given off are very offensive, and act injuriously on the fire bars of the furnace or the tubes of a locomotive. It seems also liable to crumble away on exposure to the air. In short, what was supposed to be coal is merely a lignite, useless for steam or smithy purposes.

On the whole, the general conclusion is, that neither the ascertained value of the fuel hitherto found, nor the prospect of obtaining it in any quantity, or at a cheap rate, appears sufficiently important to warrant the very considerable expense at which alone further investigation could be carried out.

KUMAON IRON WORKS.

The arrangement referred to in the Report for 1860-61, page 29, of transferring these works at a valuation to a private company, has been completed, and there is every reasonable prospect of the objects contemplated by Government being eventually attained. Furnaces have been erected at the works, and the heavy machinery attached to them has been manufactured on the spot. The preparation of pig iron continues to go on, and some few articles have already been made for sale. The company has engaged a Swedish manager, and their operations will be looked forward to with interest.

AGRICULTURAL.

FORESTS IN THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

It was stated in the last Annual Report (page 30) that the subject of the better conservation of forests in various provinces of the Bengal Presidency had been under the consideration of Government in this Department; and that Superintendents of Forests had already been appointed in Oude, and the Saugor, and Nerbudda Territories, and an officer deputed to explore the forest tracts of Nagpoor.

The first Annual Report on the forests of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories has since been submitted.

The forest tracts reported upon are those of the places noted in the margin. Speaking of them collectively, the Superintendent, Captain Pearson, remarks that though the resources of these forests are unlimited, their present condition is as bad as it practically can be. They have suffered greatly from indiscriminate felling and entire neglect through a long series of time; but the greatest damage has been inflicted within the last few years. Exaggerated reports of the gains to be reaped got abroad in 1857, when contracts to supply timber

Jubbulpoor.
Mundlah.
Seonee.
Baitool and Hoshungabad.
Saugor & Dumoh.
Chindwarrah.

timber for the railway were first made, and numerous Mahajuns, in consequence, advanced large sums of money to the Ghonds to fell every teak tree they could lay hands on. In Mundlah, 40,000 teak trees are said to have been felled on account of one man alone; besides which an European contractor undertook to supply 100,000 teak sleepers, most of which are believed to have been cut, though he has not got them. This wasteful felling of teak has been entirely stopped.

Another serious evil complained of is the system of Dhya cultivation, or the cutting and burning of the jungle to form fields, as practised by the Ghonds, the Koorkoos, and the Bygurs, more or less, all over the hills. The practice is specially injurious, as they are fond of selecting sites where the best kinds of timber grow. But this is a matter difficult to be dealt with, as these hill people never saw a European till they saw Captain Pearson, and unless the utmost caution is used, are liable easily to be frightened.

Charcoal-burning, in certain localities, has added to the devastations that have been committed in these forest tracts.

The remaining quantity of teak in the forests in question, owing to the havock that has taken place hitherto, is now small. It is doubtful if it would suffice, under any circumstances, to supply the number of sleepers required, and it seems certain that the attempt to supply them would for very many years extinguish the supply of teak altogether. There are eight other sorts of wood, named by Captain Pearson, which are likely to answer well for sleepers. It is not to be supposed that they will last as long as teak; but teak sleepers will not last for ever. Were the cutting of teak sleepers permitted, and a sufficiency could be found for the first construction of the road, some other material would have to be resorted to for renewing it some years hence. It would be better, therefore, that other woods less durable should be made use of now, than that the only chance should be abandoned of restoring the teak forests to productiveness.

PUNJAB FORESTS.

A system of forest conservancy was introduced in the Punjab in 1852, and has since been in operation. Precautionary measures appear to have been adopted with success for preventing the wanton and wasteful destruction of trees. Measures of reproduction, however, by means of planting and sowing, have hitherto proved failures; but it has been found that the true method of attaining this object is by a careful protection of the sites of exhausted forests, whereby a spontaneous crop of young trees is ensured.

KUMAON AND GHURWAL FORESTS.

The present state of these forests, as gathered from the Report of the Commissioner of Kumaon, is satisfactory proof of their rapid growth. It was intended to make available the timber yet remaining in parts of the forests hitherto considered inaccessible. This would be disposed of probably at less profit than that heretofore brought into the market, but it is highly satisfactory to find that, with proper management, and without losing sight of the greater importance of preserving and restoring them, the forests may be worked to a good annual profit; and that a sufficient supply of timber to the market may be annually furnished, without expending all the existing timber before new has grown up.

FORESTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

The forests of the Province of Pegu, as well as those of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, have been thrown open to private enterprise, under a system of triennial permits. Every permit-holder is required to enter into a written agreement, one of the stipulations of which is, that he shall not girdle or fell any green teak trees.

HIDGELEE EMBANKMENTS.

The Hidgelee District lies immediately at the mouth of the Hooghly on its right bank. The ground is very low; and but for embankments, would nearly everywhere be covered by the sea, to a depth of two feet at spring-tides. But during storms from the south and south-east, coincident with spring-tides, the water of the Bay of Bengal is heaped up at its northern extremity to an extent varying with the intensity and direction of the wind; so much so, that in an ordinary gale the district would be submerged an additional depth of six feet, but for the embankments; in a gale of second class power, the flood would be no less than 11 feet deep over the country; and it is on record that, in 1833, a very disastrous storm occurred, laying the district no less than 14 feet under water. On this occasion and on minor visitations during the two years immediately preceding, it was estimated that Government lost in the Hidgelee District 24 lacs of revenue; whilst 19,000 human beings and 40,000 cattle lost their lives.

The whole sea-coast line is intersected with numerous salt water creeks and lines of fresh water drainage, and in the early periods of embanking, owing to the sea rushing up these inlets during the storms, against which the embankments were intended to guard, and to those embankments not being continuous along the lines of the inlets, the main embankments nearer the sea were frequently rendered useless. They were *turned*.

The

The sea rushing up the inlets took them in rear. The case is now different. The interior lines of embankments are now reported perfect, and it is the main sea-line which is the subject of anxiety, and it alone requires to be completed.

The estimate for the work, after reducing the allowance for contingencies from 10 to 5 per cent., amounts to 6,03,120 rupees. The full estimate has been sanctioned to prevent further reference, and with a view that the work may be pushed forward to completion with all practicable expedition.

ADJAI EMBANKMENTS.

With the exception of three portions, the embankments of the Adjai River, like those of the right bank of the Damooda, have been abandoned. So far as present observations extend, no injurious effects upon cultivation are observable, nor do the adjacent lands show any appearance of deterioration from sand deposits. The actual results of the abandonment of all such embankments can, however, only be ascertained and reported after the lapse of a year or two more, or after an extraordinary season of flood.

ACTION OF HILL STREAMS SOUTH OF UMBALLA.

At the suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, an officer has been appointed to observe the action of the Hill Streams to the south of Umballa, with a view to the ultimate employment of a surveying party to ascertain the practicability of storing the monsoon supply. These torrents issuing from the lower range of hills cross the Grand Trunk Road between the 92d and 132d miles from Delhi. It is conceived to be possible to construct large artificial basins for the reception of the water of these streams during the rains, in such a position as would allow of irrigation; so at the same time relieving the Trunk Road of the greater part of these bodies of water, which will always otherwise be a source of anxiety from their vehemence and volume, even when the permanent bridges have been constructed; and thus utilising large quantities of water now not only going to waste, but causing constant trouble.

COLONEL DICKENS'S SOANE CANAL SCHEME.

Colonel Dickens's Soane Canal Scheme received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which was concurred in by the Government of India. A full outline of the project was published for public information in the supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 19th March 1862. It has been forwarded to the Secretary of State with a recommendation that suitable publicity should be given to it with the view of attracting British enterprise to the proposal.

IRRIGATION IN NAGPOOR.

Mr. H. Stanborough being understood to be possessed of considerable local knowledge and experience from having been long a resident in the cotton districts of Nagpoor, was invited to favour the Government with his views on a cheap system of irrigation in that province. The invitation has been duly responded to by that gentleman.

Mr. Stanborough remarks that the failure of cotton in the year 1861, through the immense fall of rain before August, and the total want of it since, shows of how much importance is the question of irrigation. This is illustrated by his experience of five years in the cotton districts.

Mr. Stanborough does not approve of the plan of flooding cotton fields as is done to paddy; but in his opinion irrigation should be given by sub-soil, or percolation and evaporation, which can only be effected by a network of nullahs and canals. Nature has done much for the province in providing nullahs, and all that is now required is to retain the water two or three months longer in them, or until the crops are all secured.

Mr. Stanborough's views, of which merely the heads are above given, have been circulated to the local officers, with a request that the best means and the earliest opportunity may be used for a detailed investigation of the subject.

EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.

The following succint details will show what has been done from 1st May 1860 to 30th November 1861, to extend irrigation in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab.

In the Northern Division Ganges Canal, 186 miles of rajbuhas or irrigation lines had been excavated up to 1st May 1860, and these have since been extended to 285 miles, showing an increase of very nearly 100 miles in this division. It is not considered that the part of the country traversed by this division of the canal needs many more rajbuhas, as it is nearly capable of irrigating the whole tract which it was intended it should irrigate, unless the Deobund Branch be constructed, in which case, about 150 miles more of irrigating lines will be required, but it has not been positively ascertained whether a sufficient supply of water can be spared for this line.

The progress made in the Upper Central, or 2d, Division of the Ganges Canal, during the period in question, will appear from the following Statement:—

	Finished.		Expected to be completed by the end of December 1861.		Line laid out and ready to be commenced.	
	Main Canal.	Futtyghur Branch.	Main Canal.	Futtyghur Branch.	Main Canal.	Futtyghur Branch.
Canal Excavation -	- -	24	- -	19	- -	113*
Escape - - -	- -	6	—	—	—	—
Rajbuhas - - -	50	6	8	28	—	67

Between the 1st May 1860, and 1st May 1861, the increased irrigation in area was 35,656 beegahs or 35 square miles, the revenue derived from which has been 35,031 rupees.

In the Lower Central, or 3d Division Ganges Canal, since 1st May 1860, the total length of new rajbuhas completed was 77 miles, bringing 65 new villages under full irrigation, and giving increased means to 119 others. The total length of rajbuhas nearly completed, and which was expected to be available for the ensuing rubbee (spring) watering was 65 miles. These irrigating lines will bring 86 new villages under their full influence, and improve the supply of water of 131 more. Thus 142 miles of rajbuhas would have been completed in time to provide irrigation during the approaching rubbee.

In the Cawnpoor, or 4th Division of the Ganges Canal, 41 miles of irrigating lines have had water admitted into them since the 1st May 1860. Twenty-six miles were to be opened in November, and 50 miles more in December, in time for the rubbee crop; 90 miles of rajbuhas were in progress, of which 70 miles would be capable of irrigating during the rubbee of 18626–3. Numerous gools or minor water-courses had besides been made to distribute water among the cultivators.

In the 5th, or Etewah Terminal Division of the Ganges Canal, 91 miles of new rajbuhas have been excavated since May, 1860, from which irrigation was looked for before the 15th April 1862, and 208 miles were expected to be completed in time for the next khurreef, or autumn crop following 1st May 1862.

No extension of irrigation has been effected on the Eastern Jumma Canal since May, 1860, it having reached its maximum some time ago.

On the Dhoon Canals the only works for the extension of irrigation since May 1860, had been the construction of a masonry channel of the Jakhum Canal, about 5,500 feet in length, completing the whole of the hill line (the most difficult part) of four miles, with the exception of two aqueducts, and 3,300 feet of the masonry channel of the Rani Pokru Branch. On the Beejapoor Canal, 4,213 feet had been lined with masonry, tending to improve the work very much; and on the Kalunga Canal a masonry supply channel has been made 8,300 feet long.

On the Rohilkund Canals the works in extension of irrigation since May 1860, consist of the completion of the Gherem and Sissowna Dams, and the sanctioned additions to those at Bhampoor and Choorylee, the excavation of two new lines of canal from the Gherem Dam, and completion of two irrigating lines at Oogempoor, all on the East Bygool River, together with the extension of the Kylas Canal on which very little work was done in 1860-61.

In Bundlekund all irrigation was suspended during the rebellion, and the works which had been constructed were much injured. The damaged works had to be restored, and new projects drawn up, and the work was resumed on the 1st December 1860. The works that existed at Mahoba consisted of sluices and irrigation channels from three lakes which have been repaired; the channels have been increased in length from 10¾ to 16¾, and the irrigable area from 1,290 to 3,860 acres, at a cost of about 1,600 rupees. An irrigating channel was in course of construction from a fourth lake (Kerut Saugur), which will render irrigable 420 acres at a cost of 1,000 rupees, with a guaranteed return to Government of 10 per cent. on the outlay; other works of restoration have also been executed. From Jeytpoor Lake a sluice and 1½ mile of irrigating channel, capable of irrigating 491 acres, have been constructed, and during November the channel was to have been prolonged six miles more, and would irrigate an additional area of 1,681 acres.

On the 1st May 1860, the Agra irrigation and drainage works consisted of the following, viz., 1st, the Futtehpoor Seekri Bund, containing the Burkhole Canal masonry head; the main outlet or Bhyesa Maree, to which has since been added a pucka masonry weir at the west flank of the bund of 400 feet clear waterway fitted with planks, and 1,800 feet of roadway in length by 28 feet in width.

At

* 113 miles in the event of the Canal being completed to Futtyghur as originally designed.

At the south end of the reservoir, and near the village of Mundee Mirza Khan, a weir and canal-head has been constructed, and a canal partly excavated (about 12 miles); this line has been called the Kheyragurh Canal. Its width at bottom is 40 feet with slopes one and half to one; the total length when finished would be 23 miles and 100 yards. It was commenced on the 25th April 1861, but the whole line could not be completed before the commencement of the irrigating season in September; a portion, however, about seven miles, received water and irrigated some large tracts of land. This canal with its masonry works was expected to be completed before the close of the official year.

The following additions have been made in the Burkhole Irrigation Canal:—

Six masonry dams and six outlets for irrigation. A branch canal was commenced on the 25th April last, and had been excavated sufficiently to carry water for irrigating during the season, and would be completed, with its masonry works, before the end of the official year. The Burkhole Branch Canal is 7 miles, 5 furlongs, and 180 yards in length.

Drainage cuts of an aggregate length of 12½ miles had been excavated, and a bund of 450 feet in length for the protection of the village of Nyabas had been constructed

During 1859-60, 37,149 acres of land, yielding a revenue of 91,184 rupees, were irrigated by the old Huslee Canal, 104 miles in length, and which during the year was kept wellfed at various points in its course by the Baree Doab Canal. During 1860-61, 48 miles of distributing channels were opened out from the Baree Doab Canal, and the total area irrigated amounted to 1,22,729 acres, yielding a revenue of 2,17,979 rupees. From the 1st May to 1st November 1861, a further length of 123 miles of rajbuha had been opened. The returns for the half-year were estimated as follows:—

Acres - - - - - - -	51,632
Revenue - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 1,26,549

Since 1st May 1860, 171 miles of rajbuha had been completed, and 106 miles were in progress, of which 40 miles were nearly ready; 93 miles of the Baree Doab Canal (Main Branch, Lower) were expected to be ready by the end of December 1861.

In the Upper Sutlej Division the Sohag and Kutora Canals (the former with its rajbuhas, 73 miles, and the latter 27 miles), were being proceeded with. The Khanwah Canal with its rajbuhas, measuring 113 miles in length, has been partially cleared; the canal itself at its mouth only, the rajbuhas throughout.

In the Lower Sutlej Division, the inundation canals, aggregating 659 miles in length, had been cleared out of silt and maintained in working order. No extension of irrigation had taken place, but the existing irrigation had been perfected.

The same may be said of the canals from the Indus in Dehra Ghazee Khan District; aggregate length, 578½ miles. Proposals were to have been submitted for the extension of some of the canals.

The following shows what had been effected from the 1st May 1860 to 1st November 1861 in extending irrigation in the Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.

The work on the Kutora Canal has been exclusively confined to the 1st Division, that is, from its mouth to the village of Hoossain Khan, and to the surplus channel which is to connect the Kutora with the Khanwah Canal; the object being to effect the junction of the two canal as speedily as possible.

The work is being carried on in two places at the same time. In that nearest the mouth, the length is 10,488 feet, breadth 30 feet, and average depth 1,509 feet. In the other portion near to Hoossain Khan, the length is 6,050 feet, breadth 30 feet, and average depth 7·15 feet; the whole cutting required on this sub-division is 1,60,36,995 cubic feet, of which 76,28,281 cubic feet are completed. The surplus channel from the main regulating bridge at Hoossain Khan, upon which excavation is required, is in length 44,500 feet, and the whole quantity of excavation required is 61,81,445 cubic feet, of which 33,38,409 cubic feet had been taken out, leaving 28,43,036 cubic feet to be done; 8,000 feet of this channel had been entirely completed with the slopes, and the remaining portion was under progress.

The whole of the materials for the regulating bridge at Hoossain Khan had been collected and prepared.

The escape channel at Tahr of the Upper Sohag Canal was completed in July 1861. Its length is 5,860 feet, average depth 6 feet, bottom width of canal 35 feet, slopes 1 in 1; the quantity of excavation was 17,05,184 cubic feet.

The total length of excavation of the Upper Sohag Canal is 27·08 miles; the quantity of excavation taken out was 59,04,793 cubic feet, leaving 83,30,497 to be done.

The whole length of the Boongga Sahilwan rajbuha is about 5 miles in length, 3½ of which had been finished; the quantity excavated being 8,66,400 cubic feet.

A new cut in the Khanwah Canal, 1,262 feet in length, 40 feet wide, average depth 13 feet, was completed in April last. Another new cut, 2,260 feet in length, 40 feet broad, average depth 12 feet, had also been completed. The object of these cuts is to straighten and improve the canal and save a large sum that would require to be spent annually in clearing out the silt from its former tortuous course. In addition to these, two other cuts were in hand for the same purpose.

The following statement may likewise here be added, showing the work done on the Mooltan Inundation Canals during 1860-61.

The aggregate length of the Mooltan Canals is 659 miles; the number of villages irrigated 711. Out of 5,82,403 churs called out, 4,82,554 were in attendance, 32,208

were exempted in accordance with the rules in force, 67,541 churs were absent, and paid a fine of 16,910 rupees.

Including the value of chur labour performed, the total expenditure during the year was 1,83,792 rupees; the cost of the Supervising Establishment, 19,881 rupees, giving a per-centage of 10·81.

No less than 1,55,924 acres of land had been irrigated by canal water during the year, yielding a land revenue of 3,98,276 rupees, of which 2,13,124 rupees were credited to the canals, being the enhanced rate of assessment owing to their existence.

Each mile of canal had irrigated 236 acres of land, yielding an average return of 604 rupees per mile, or 2½ rupees per acre. The cost of clearance (only) of each mile of canal amounted to 183 rupees, exclusive of cost of establishment, which would increase it to about 200 rupees per mile.

EFFECTS OF PERCOLATION FROM THE GANGES CANAL.

In September 1859, the Government of India had under consideration a correspondence submitted by the Government North Western Provinces, having reference to the reported deterioration of certain portions of the Ganges Khadir lands, attributed to percolation from the Ganges Canal, when full reports were called for on the subject.

It was alleged that deterioration of land had taken place at two points, the first in the Mozuffernugger District, the second in the Meerut District.

The first point is nearly south of the town of Munglour, where the Solani debouches into the Ganges. Reasons other than the action of percolation from the canal were brought forward, accounting partially for the deterioration complained of, such as a change in the course of the Solani, owing to a casual obstruction caused by some fallen trees and the increase of jungle on the tract checking the free current of the Solani overflow. With neither of these causes had the canal any connexion. The latter was mainly due to the mutiny. But Government was not disposed to lay any stress on them, being of opinion that the saturation of the soil of the tract in question would be nearly the same whether those additional causes existed or not. Rise of the level of water in wells in the high land between the canal and the Solani since the opening of the canal was proved to the extent of 8 feet. And with a head pressure of 51 feet, there is nothing surprising in the Khadir land becoming so saturated with water as in places to become a swamp impassable by elephants, as was found to be the case. The surface soil when turned up by the plough never dried. Formerly it was used to dry and produce a crop.

On full consideration, the Government of India agreed with the Superintendent General of Irrigation in accepting the evil as one caused by the canal. Compared, however, with the good resulting from that canal, this evil was altogether insignificant.

The Government North Western Provinces adopted the proposal that the Irrigation Department of those provinces should be debited with the loss of land revenue which has resulted from the tract in question being rendered unculturable until drained. At the same time that Department will undertake the operation of Draining the tract in question by simple means, for which the bed of the Solani affords facilities, and will be credited with the amount of revenue realised in consequence of its operations.

This arrangement was agreed to by the Government of India on the basis either of annual rent for the ground being paid by the Irrigation Department, equal to the net rent realised by them from the tract in question when uninjured, or of purchase of the land debitable to the Ganges Canal in the way customary for other land taken up for canal purposes.

The result of the inquiry failed to show that any real ground of complaint existed in connexion with the alleged evil in the Meerut District, or that swamps in the Khadir of that district have increased in extent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPERIAL ROADS.

Returns have been called for from every part of the country of all imperial roads, their extent, and present condition. These, when received, will furnish data for preparing a complete road map for the whole country.

RAILWAY FEEDERS.

The importance of constructing and improving roads as railway feeders has been fully recognised by the several Local Governments, and the energy with which this Department of work has been prosecuted in every direction, will be found fully detailed in the respective administration and progress reports of those Governments.

THE BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

This important line of communication has been under construction for many years, but in 1858-59 the Government of India resolved that the work should be prosecuted with more vigour to completion. Great difficulties have been experienced in carrying on the work owing to the scanty population and pestilential solitudes to be met with in some of the districts along the line of road. From this cause principally the construction of the road

road has been much retarded. But the Governor General in Council in the Budget Orders of 1861-62 expressed his most anxious desire that the work should be pressed on to completion, and that larger allotments and other facilities should be afforded in order "that this long-standing opprobrium of the Department should be wiped out." In accordance with these views and wishes of Government, the construction of the road is being pushed on as rapidly as real economy of construction will admit. The Annual Progress Report of the Department will show what has been actually effected in each section of the road.

THE GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

The continuation of the Great Deccan Road from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor has received particular attention, and every encouragement in additional money grants and otherwise has been afforded for the vigorous prosecution of the work. The road from Mirzapoor to Jubbulpoor is reported to be excellent, and consequently there exists a good and rapid communication from Jubbulpoor to the Ganges. The road from Jaulnah to Bombay is also good, and the residents in that quarter have no difficulty therefore in reaching the Western Presidency. But the state of the Deccan Road between Nagpoor and Jubbulpoor offered the greatest obstacles to the export of cotton, which, notwithstanding the difficulties of communication, seeks export rather by this line than towards Bombay. Nagpoor being thus mainly interested in the completion of the line between Jaulnah and Jubbulpoor, it was found expedient to place the entire extent of the work south of Seonee under one charge, namely, that of the Public Works officers of Nagpoor.

ROADS IN NAGPOOR.

In June 1861 the late Commissioner Major E. K. Elliott submitted a scheme of roads for the province of Nagpoor. The requirements represented in the plan were as follow:—

Imperial Roads.	
1st Class	104 Miles.
2d „	545 „
Provincial Roads.	
2d Class	460 Miles.
3d „	300 „
District Roads.	
4th Class	1,000 Miles.

The roughly estimated cost was—

100 miles	1st Class Road, at	7,000	rupees a mile	7	lacs.
1,000 „	2d „	„ 3,750	„	37½	„
300 „	3d „	„ 1,000	„	3	„
1,000 „	4th „	„ 250	„	2½	„
			Total *Rs.*	50	lacs.

The complete system for the province would, therefore, cost on this estimate not less than half a million sterling.

The scheme bore directly on the export of cotton. The cotton-producing districts are Nagpoor and Chanda, and outlets are provided by the Deccan Road northwards to Mirzapoor, and westward by the same road to Bombay. The southern road south of Nagpoor, passing through the cotton mart of Hingunghat, extends to Wurrora on the Wurda River, whence a branch runs to Chanda. This will prove an important tributary to the stream of traffic northwards, while the road from Hingunghat to Nachengaon will aid its escape towards Bombay.

The only cotton exported from Raepoor is of a coarse kind, and on a small scale to or towards the eastern coast; but the improvement of the rude and almost unknown track pursued by the Banjaras has not been lost sight of in the scheme; according to which Raepoor will also be connected with the Deccan Road at Jubbulpoor.

Progress had been made during the year for realising the projected system of communications.

The arterial line of traffic is the Great Deccan Road. Besides the portion in the Nagpoor Province, the Public Works Department of Nagpoor, as already stated in the preceding paragraph, has been entrusted with the construction of its extension beyond the northern boundary as far as Seonee. Estimates have been prepared and sanctioned for the portion which lies between Kamptee and the point nine miles beyond the northern boundary; and from Nagpoor southwards to within about a mile of the river at Bhoree, a distance of 16 miles. Other sections of the south and east Nagpoor roads, in various lengths, had been sanctioned from time to time, and in short the improvements of communication in the province were being carried out with a commendable spirit of earnestness and vigour.

It may also be remarked that the roads of Nagpoor generally, both imperial and

district, have a direct bearing upon the railway. The Great Deccan Road south of Nagpoor runs nearly parallel and close to the line of the railway from its station at Kowtah to its northern terminus at Nagpoor. The Southern Road, south of Nagpoor, will be one of the most important feeders in the province, joining as it does the great cotton mart of Hingunghat with the railway station at Bhosee to the north, and by a district road with the railway station to Kowtah to the south. A shorter district road will also join the Hingunghat cotton mart with the railway station at Sindee, a distance of only 19 miles. The Eastern Road again is the chief railway feeder from the east, joining on to the railway station at Nagpoor itself. All the portions of the Great Deccan and Southern Roads to the north of Nagpoor are also railway feeders, joining, as the former one does, the two railway stations of Nagpoor and Jubbulpoor, and the latter joining the Nagpoor Station. Of the district roads, that from Hingunghat to Kowtah has already been alluded to; and the one from Tullegaon to Kowtah passes through the very heart of the cotton country, and it will serve to join the mart of Arvee (south of Tullegaon) with the railway station at Kowtah.

ROADS IN BERAR.

The subject of improving the communication between the cotton marts of Berar and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and between the south-western portions of that province and the road *viâ* Ahmednuggur to Bombay, has received full consideration; and in furtherance of the objects in view, the clearance and improvement of the following lines of road had been decided upon, viz.:—

1. Akote to Aukola.
2. Morsee *viâ* Oomrawuttee to Budneira.
3. Hingunghat to Natchenguam.
4. Hingojee, Nursee, or Naudpoor to Pytun.
5. Peepree to Budneira.
6. Malligaum to Akola.
7. Chanda to Hingunghat.
8. Khamgaum to Mulkapoor or to Andoora.

IMPERIAL ROADS IN THE N.W. PROVINCES.

In October 1861 the Lieutenant Governor submitted a comprehensive scheme of imperial roads for the North West Provinces, of which the following is an abstract statement:—

DIVISION.	No. of Road.	DESCRIPTION OF LINES. From.	*Vid.*	To.	Mileage.
1. BENARES DIVISION. (6 Districts.)	1	Doorgaotee, on the Grand Trunk Road.	Ghazepoor and Deobree Ghat, on Gogra.	Goruckpoor	102
	2	Deobree Ghat, on Gogra	Azimgurh and Jounpoor	Allahabad	116
	3	Azimgurh, or the new cantonment in its vicinity.		Benares	50
				Total per Division	268
				Average to each District	44⅔
2. ALLAHABAD DIVISION. (4 Districts.)	1	Allahabad		Pertabgurh	27
	2	Dalamow, in Oudh, on Ganges.	Futtehpoor, Chillatara Ghat on Jumna, Banda, Kallingur, Nagode.	Mylhere, on Great Deccan Road.	153
	3	Cawnpoor		Kalpee	45
				Total per Division	225
				Average to each District	56¼
3. AGRA DIVISION. (6 Districts.)	1	Furruckabad	Bewur, Mynpooree, and Etawah.	The Chumbul	65
	2	Kutchla Ghat, on Ganges.	Khasgunge	Borders of the Allyghur District.	26
	3	Agra	Muttra	Borders of Delhi District	60
	4	ditto		Bhurtpoor	32
				Total per Division	183
				Average to each District	30½
4. ROHILKUND DIVISION. (5 Districts.)	1	Furruckabad	Bareilly and Mooradabad	Nuggeena	200
	2	Shahjehanpoor		Jullalabad / Kuttra	35
	3	Bareilly	Budaon	Kutchla Ghat, on the Ganges.	52
	4	Huldwanee		Nynee Tal	22
				Total per Division	309
				Average to each District	61¾

DIVISION.	No. of Road.	DESCRIPTION OF LINES. From.	*Vid.*	To.	Mileage.
5. MEERUT DIVISION. (6 Districts.)	1	Gurhmukhtesur	-	Meerut	29
	2	Meerut	Moozuffernuggur and Roorkee.	Dehra	98
	3	Dehra	Rajpoor	Landour	16
	4	Hattrass	Sekundra Rao and Khasgunge.	Borders of the Allyghur District.	30
	5	Moozuffernuggur	Shaharunpoor and Chilkana.	The Jumna	48
	6	Anoopshuhur on the Ganges.	-	Boolundshahur	34
				Total per Division	257
				Average to each District	42¾
6 & 7. JHANSIE and JUBBULPOOR DIVISIONS. (12 Districts.)	1	Kalpee	Orai and Jhansie	Saugor	200
	2	Saugor	Dumoh and Kuttingee	Jubbulpoor	97
	3	Baitool, Southern Boundary.	Hoshungabad and Nursingpoor.	- ditto	210
	4	Dumoh	-	Jokhai, on the Great Deccan Road.	60
	5	Jubbulpoor	- and interior roads.	Mundlah	133
				Total per Division	700
				Average to each District	58½
				GRAND TOTAL MILEAGE	1,942

The total area of the districts for which the above mileage of 1,942 miles of road are proposed is little short of 100,000 square miles, giving an average of about one mile of road to 50 square miles of country, or an average length of about 43 miles of road for each of the 45 districts.

It must be noted, however, that all this is not work yet to be done. From 350 to 400 miles of these roads are already metalled; another considerable portion, though not metalled, is formed and bridged to a greater or less extent. Some of the metalled or formed roads require additional width, or thorough repairs, or more bridges. The whole affords a basis on which great improvement may be developed in a short space if the operations be so planned (as it is intended), as in the first instance, to connect portions already metalled, to bridge serious obstacles on roads already metalled, to metal good fair-weather roads already existing.

COTTON ROADS IN THE PUNJAB.

A highly interesting report regarding roads for facilitating the export trade of the Punjab, more especially the export of cotton, submitted by the local Government, has already been published in the Supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette," and a reference to it will show that this important subject has received due consideration.

ROADS IN BENGAL.

At an early date the late Lieutenant Governor was induced to call for reports from the Commissioners of Revenue and the Superintending Engineers, in regard to the district communications, inviting suggestions for the improvement of any particular roads by which it was thought that the transit of cotton may be facilitated. The orders issued by the Government of Bengal on a consideration of these reports were to the following effect:—

Behar Circle.—To make the existing track between Chuttra and Chumparun on the Grand Trunk Road a good road for cart traffic. To open a cart road from Taldondah on the Grand Trunk Road opposite to the terminus of the railway extension on the Burrakur River through Purulia to Chybassa in Singbhoom. These roads will allow the cotton brought to Chuttra, and grown in Singbhoom, being conveyed to the Grand Trunk Road and Railway.

Northern Circle.—A line of road to be surveyed from Pulsa to Nonihaut; also from Taljeera to Burhait.

Cuttack Circle.—To construct an imperial road from Cuttack to Sonepoor, a rising mart at the turn (northward) of the Mahanuddy River; the portion lying over the Burmool Pass to be constructed first. Likewise to report on a projected line of road from Sonepoor to the Cuttack and Sumbulpoor Road; as also on a road which has been talked of from Sumbulpoor to Chundeepoor, provided cotton fit for exportation is produced at the latter place.

Information was called for regarding the construction of two roads from Dantoon on the Midnapoor and Cuttack Road to the Bulliaghye River, and from Kasharu further on the same road to Dehra, on the road between Midnapoor and Calcutta, in order to assist cotton on its way from the districts to the westward of the Cuttack Imperial Road.

Darjeeling.—The making of the following roads was under contemplation :—

1. From Muttigurha to Gorawara, and the Tusta River.
2. From Garidhoora to Titalya *viâ* Ramdangah and Phansedeewa.
3. From Nakiswarbary on the Mechi River to the Darjeeling Road near Bubath.

Burhee and Hazareebag.—Construction of a metalled road between these places, including four river causeways.

Dehree.—The project of a road to connect Dehree on the Grand Trunk Road with the East Indian Railway had also been under consideration.

Jessore.—Construction of a road from Calcutta to Jessore beyond Baraset.

Midnapoor.—Completion of the Calcutta and Midnapoor Road between Pauchkoora and Koela Ghat.

Berhampoor.—Completion of the road connecting the cantonment of Berhampoor with the Alumdangah Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Gya and Patna.—Improvement of the road between these populous and wealthy towns.

Bhagulpoor.—Construction of the northern section of the Sooree and Bhagulpoor Road from Bowsee to Bhagulpoor.

Assam.—Bridging of the main trunk line to Assam, and placing the line from Bugpoor to Goalpara in an efficient state.

LAHORE AND PESHAWUR ROAD.

In the Report for 1859-60, as well as that for the last year, the history of this road was traced from the beginning. It is only necessary to add here that during the twelve months under report, an additional grant of two lakhs was made at the instance of the Punjab Government for the prosecution of the work.

SOANE CAUSEWAY, GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

In 1858 the Government of India sanctioned the resumption of work in constructing the permanent causeway over the wide sandy bed of the Soane River in the line of the Grand Trunk Road crossing. During the year under notice, a further sum of 119,408 rupees was sanctioned for the completion of the causeway, and an expenditure of 658 rupees for a landing-place.

WORKS ON THE GODAVERY.

At the close of the year the following was the state of progress of the works on the Godavery :—

First Barrier.—Permanent Works.—Everything in readiness for commencing with the anicut. Two hundred tons of limestone broken for burning; firewood collected, and the kiln when lighted would supply sufficient lime to keep 150 bricklayers at work, 100 of whom had already found employment. A length of 300 yards of the foundations for the flooring of the shoal at the left end of the anicut had been cleared, and sufficient stone was ready quarried and deposited for use on this part, and for 250 yards more of the anicut.

First Barrier.—Tramway Works.—The earth-work of 6½ miles was all but quite completed, and about three miles more of the heaviest part, where the road has to be carried to the top of the canal embankment, is in hand. The bridges and culverts in the first 6½ miles were under construction, and the largest of them nearly completed. Two and a half miles of sleepers had been laid on the formed road. The foundations had been cleared for the Seetumpett Tunnel, two lakhs of bricks moulded, and half a lakh burnt, 800 cubic feet of granite quarried, and other building materials collected on the spot. About 2,800 work-people had been employed on the permanent and temporary works at this barrier. Several new boats were in various stages of progress, and 17 tramway goods waggons nearly finished.

Second Barrier Tramway.—Seven miles of earth-work had been completed, and about three miles of road-work laid. The completion of the whole line was hopefully looked for by the ensuing freshes. Owing to a fresh outbreak of fever, however, 400 out of 1,000 coolies

coolies were lost to the works, and the sub-engineer himself had been twice laid up with many of his best men.

Third Barrier Tramway.—Three miles of earth-work finished; timber being collected; 600 coolies, besides carpenters, employed, and boats in progress.

BOMBAY CANAL PROJECTS.

The following projects of canals submitted by the Government of Bombay were sanctioned:—

A canal from Sukkur to Thadapoor, 63 miles long, on the right bank of the Indus, estimated to cost 7,29,820 rupees.

Improvement of the navigation of the Indus by cutting away the right bank, and thus widening the channel between Bukkur and Sukkur. Estimate, 2,05,985 rupees.

THE INDUS TUNNEL AT ATTOCK.

At the close of the year it appeared that the drift, at the rate of progress which had been already made, would require another nine or ten months to complete. The only doubtful part of the river had been crossed, and it was considered desirable to arrive at an early decision as to the future steps to be taken in reference to this work. Colonel Taylor had expressed the opinion that 12 lakhs might possibly be the cost. But having the figures of the former estimate in view, and the actual expense of the drift, and knowing the difficulty of such rock excavations, it is not easy to believe that the sum of 12 lakhs will nearly suffice to complete the tunnel as proposed, with its approaches and a double roadway and footway. Full information had been called for, in order that these financial doubts may be brought to an end as early as possible, and a determination arrived at as to what ultimate course shall be adopted, now that the engineering possibility of the tunnel has been established.

BREAKWATERS AT MOORSHEDABAD.

In 1856 the flood current of the Bhagiruttee River began to set against the bank at Jaffergunge, one of the quarters of the city of Moorshedabad, causing erosion of the bank to a very considerable extent. This again occurred in 1857, and many pucka houses, some temples, and much property disappeared in the river. Considerable alarm was felt for the ultimate safety of the Newab Nazim's Palace, and the stream threatened to cut away his ancestral burial-ground

In 1859 Mr. Armstrong, late Superintendent of Nuddea Rivers, proposed a plan for staying the destructive force of the floods. The original upright bank was sloped down by cutting from the top and filling in at the bottom the earth so obtained, and more was procured from a distance when necessary. Along the foot of the new slope double rows of strong bamboo stakings, consisting of piles from eight to 12 feet in length, were driven, each secured both in front and rear by two rows of longitudinal pieces. Behind these rows of bamboo piling a double sheeting of reed matting was placed, to keep from the toe of the fresh slope the sucking action of the water of the river at its first rise. The earth for the slope was well punned together, and the surface afterwards turfed.

From the toe of this bank, spurs consisting of double rows of bamboo staking were projected into the river in a down-stream direction, and at an angle with the slope of about 15 degrees. These spurs were built of bamboos driven two feet from centre to centre. The rows were three feet apart. The interior space was filled with fascines of jungle and coarse aquatic grass mingled with broken bricks. The uprights were connected and strengthened by double rows of bamboos laid longitudinally, and cross pieces every six feet were also put in to keep the spurs from spreading. They were carried out into the river to 10 feet of water, each overlapping the other by six or eight feet.

Breakwaters were also placed down the face of the slope. A five and a half or six-inch rope of the best quality was fastened to a tree, or a well-secured post at the top of the bank 10 or 15 feet from its edge, and passed down the face of the slope. This main rope should be well spun and tarred thoroughly.

It is secured at every 10 feet by bags filled with bricks or stones, which are connected with it by drop ropes six feet long, when on the face of the rope, and from four to six feet more than the depth of the water if placed in it. Besides these weighted bags, common native wooden anchors are fastened to the main rope at every 50 feet, by drop ropes from 10 to 20 feet long, as necessary.

To this main rope are attached every 18 inches, bamboos with all their branches on them; bundles of jungle are put between the bamboos, and well tied to the main rope. The whole appears like a thick fence of jungle and bamboos, except that it lies flat on the slope face.

On the salient points of the bank these breakwaters quite overlap each other. At other points there is a distance of from 25 to 40 feet between them.

When the river rose on these works, naturally the jungle and bamboos floated, but they were kept in their position by the anchors and bags of bricks, and waving to and fro with the strong flood stream of the river, they completely deadened its abrasive action, and caused a precipitation of the silt it held in suspension. The spurs prevented any cutting action of the toe of the slope, tipping off the current and deadening the velocity, consequently silting took place between each of them.

These spurs are most useful adjuncts to such a work as the one under notice; indeed they are at times indispensable, because the berm of the slope being protected from cutting, the upper part remains secure.

Watchful superintendence is very necessary for such operations when the water rises at the commencement of the rainy season, inasmuch as such filled-in banks being fresh, and the turfing also newly laid, considerable damage will be done to the slope if the rising waters are attended with any wind. Then the waves falling on the new turfing, quickly suck it off, and often doing so erode away large quantities of the newly-placed earth.

The best plan by far to prevent this, and a very simple one, is to place mats of bamboo or reed along the edge of the water. The mats should be 3½ or four feet wide, and about five feet long; 2½ feet of the mat should remain in the water, and 1½ over it.

The fall of the small waves is thus kept off the slope, and the cutting and sucking action is quite prevented. When the water rises, the mats are lifted and replaced higher up, accompanying the flood in fact as it uplifts.

The cost of such breakwaters depends of course a good deal on their construction, for where a violent stream flows, they will have to be put together very carefully indeed. The materials must all be of the best quality.

The more expensive breakwaters have cost 25 rupees per 100 lineal feet, and some of the second class have been constructed for *Rs.* 14. 8.

The works described above have proved thoroughly effective. Instead of any erosion, a good deposit of silt has taken place in the protected bank.

The foregoing, which has been abridged from Mr. Armstrong's Report, was circulated for information to the several Local Governments and administrations.

FLOOD IN THE MOHUN PASS.

An accident of a serious nature occurred during the year in connexion with the raised causeway now under construction through the Mohun Pass, which forms part of the Roorkee and Dehra Road, and upon which many labourers from the famine districts found employment.

It having been found impracticable to carry the road along the sides of the pass, composed chiefly of a rugged and precipitous boulder formation, it was determined to construct a causeway across the middle of the broad bed of the watercourse which formed the old road. The causeway is protected by revetment walls of boulder masonry, and cribs and groynes of rough timber filled with stones. The pass has a fall of about 132 feet a mile, and heavy rain causes an immediate flood, which, under ordinary circumstances, reaches a height of about three feet.

On the 21st June 1861 there was unusually heavy rain, and three distinct floods occurred, one of which came down in a torrent six feet high, and at a speed that is estimated at 20 miles an hour. At many points the fresh masonry was breached, and many large gaps were made in the causeway, specially at the points where the torrent was directed transversely against it by the projecting spurs or bluffs of the hills. The damage measured by money is not estimated at more than 2,000 rupees, while it is not considered that the accident will, in any serious degree, affect the future usefulness of the road. The work is of a bold and unusual kind, and the flood has shown its weak points.

It is to be added, however, with regret, that the accident was accompanied by serious loss of life. About 16,000 persons were employed on the work, of whom 40, who had not time to escape, are reported to have perished. This loss is very lamentable, though it is small in comparison with the number of people who were encamped in the pass, and with the loss alleged in the first rumours that reached Calcutta.

It is part of the design to remove the projecting bluffs that turn the water against the causeway, and a company of sappers has been employed on the work, but weak in numerical strength, they have not been able to keep pace with the progress of the roadway.

RAILWAYS.

The Public Works Budgets and Progress Reports of the several railways must be referred to for the details of railway expenditure and railway progress. It will be sufficient to give here the statement annexed, as Appendix (C).

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The usual return of railway accidents will be found in Appendix (D).

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

The estimates of expenditure of railway capital in India for the entire financial year 1861-62 were carefully scrutinised, and the general results, as shown in the following statement, were arrived at:—

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Amount of Estimates for entire Year, 1861-62.			
	As made by Railway Authorities, as below.		As Corrected in Public Works Department for	
	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Madras Railway, South Western Line	36,31,300	43,91,432	36,31,300	43,91,432
" " North " "	18,35,600	10,75,468	17,95,100	10,75,468
Great Southern of India	10,41,984	11,06,404	10,41,984	11,06,404
Great Indian Peninsula	148,92,404	148,63,817	135,37,561	145,66,817
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	53,58,944	58,91,851	62,42,098	60,00,000
Sind Railway and Indus Flotilla	16,79,433	18,93,115	16,79,433	18,93,115
East India Railway, east of the Kurrumnassa	196,45,268	177,16,780	198,23,929	180,00,000
" " West of the Kurrumnassa	75,22,400	52,00,637	50,00,000	40,00,000
" " Jubbulpoor Line			6,00,000	5,00,000
Eastern Bengal	35,00,000	24,78,808	28,00,000	23,00,000
Calcutta and South Eastern	8,00,000	10,04,485	8,00,000	9,00,000
Punjab Railway	19,89,350	20,68,064	17,00,000	20,00,000
TOTAL	618,96,683	576,90,861	586,51,408	567,33,236

The total expenditure, as estimated by the railway authorities, fell successively from 671,79,212 rupees to 663,15,922 rupees, then to 618,96,683 rupees, and finally to 576,90,861 rupees; whereas the Government of India, as early as February 1861, was led to form the opinion that 600,00,000 rupees would be sufficient, and adopted the successive estimates of 585,03,290 rupees and 586,51,408 rupees.

OPENING OF RAILWAYS.

The subjoined statement will show the portions of railways that were opened or expected to be opened during the year under notice:—

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Opened on 1st January 1861.	Opened between January and June 1861.	Expected to be opened before January 1862.	Total opened in 1861.	Expected to be opened in 1862.	Remaining to complete the Line now sanctioned.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Madras North Western line, Arcemun to Moodgul.	-	-	-	26½	-	300½
South Western line, Madras to Reypoor	-	-	-	259	-	146
Branch, South Western line, Jalarapett to Bangalore.	-	-	-	-	-	84
Great Southern of India Railway	-	-	-	48	-	30½
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	298	53	86	139	86	730
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	36	73	30	103	100	71
Sind Railway	-	108	-	108	6	—
East India Railway, Bengal Division	248	-	110	358	214	—
" " North Western Provinces	122	-	120	242	173	144
Eastern Bengal Railway	-	-	-	-	109½	—
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway	-	-	-	-	28½	—
Between Lahore and Umritsur	-	-	-	-	32	—
Between Mooltan and Shershah, the terminus for steamers, &c., on the Chenab.	-	-	-	-	10½	208

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

During the year Mr. Wilson's scheme of light railways has been under consideration. It is regarded by Government as a very desirable one, and every encouragement that could be given under the circumstances has been afforded to it. The nature and details of Mr. Wilson's scheme have already received publicity and need not here be more particularly adverted to.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY AGENCY.

A good deal of correspondence has taken place between the East Indian Railway Board, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and the Government, on the subject of the proposed constitution of the Indian Agency of the East Indian Railway Company.

The proposition made by the London Board was to the effect that the entire business of the agency should be conducted by a Board of officers, consisting of the chief agent, the chief engineer, the present deputy agent in the north west, and the locomotive superintendent, and probably also the traffic manager; and that with this Board should be associated an officer of the Government competent to deal with such matters as require the concurrence of the Government. The chief agent, if supported by the Government officer, should have authority to overrule his colleagues, and all the correspondence with the Government should be conducted with the chief agent, whose proceedings in most cases would be founded upon the decisions of the Board collectively, concurred in at the time by the officer of the Government. The functions of the proposed Board were in short to a great extent analogous to those exercised by the Home Board of Directors.

The agent of the Company in April last submitted a proposal for a committee of management, consisting of the agent, of the chief engineer, of two deputy agents whom it was proposed to constitute in charge of the financial and general branches of the agency, and of the consulting engineer to Government. To this Board Mr. Palmer's plan contemplated the appointment of a secretary.

The late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, however, disapproved of the proposal to have a Board of Management. He failed to perceive how the creation of such a Board would lighten the work or help the agent to dispose of it more rapidly. The real help to be given, in his Honour's opinion, should be in the shape of confidential and competent *aids*. But he thought free consultation with the chief officers very desirable, and would have periodical meetings at which they should attend to give explanations, and that at these the Government consulting engineer should be present. But his Honour would have no Board of Members with votes.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces gave no opinion, but forwarded a memorandum from his consulting engineer. That officer strongly objected to the proposed Board of Management.

The Governor General in Council generally agreed with the view taken by the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that the Board should be purely consultative, and without votes; but that it should be made a rule that proposals of importance be brought forward in writing, and at these Boards, weekly or half-weekly, and there discussed, though the decision should rest with the agent, subject to the consulting engineer's assent. The latter should retain the large discretionary powers he has now of acting at once; but he should, of course, have the power to demand time either for consideration and further information, or to refer a question actually to Government.

The Government of India have recommended also that a Consultative Board, similar to that proposed for Calcutta, be established at Allahabad, so long at least as construction is in progress. It would embrace the deputy agent, the chief engineer, and the consulting engineer to Government, and would dispose of all business now disposed of there.

INDIGENOUS RAILWAY ENGINE DRIVERS.

The following Circular, which will explain itself, was issued from the Public Works Department in April 1861, on the subject of engineers for Indian railways:—

"The Governor General in Council has lately had under consideration the letters noted in the margin, regarding the best plan of maintaining a staff of engine drivers on Indian railways, and on the available sources of skilled mechanical labour generally. These letters are replies to a circular issued by the Government of India, with reference, to an extract* from a narrative of the proceedings of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in which fears were expressed that unless some efficient means were adopted, there would be a break-down in the working of the Indian Railways.

Madras, No. 434, dated 23d July 1860.
" " 113, " 19th Feb. 1861.
Bombay, No. 1258, " 2d Oct. 1860.
N. W. P., " 316 " 13th Sept. "
Punjab, " 395-372, dated 19th Sept. 1860.

"The

* "In referring to the difficulty already experienced in keeping up the staff of European engine drivers on the portion of the line which is now open, you have touched upon a question of great moment, not only to the East Indian Railway, but also to all railways in India. The Lieutenant Governor is quite sure that there will be a great break-down hereafter, unless some large and well-considered plan of rearing men in India as engine drivers, to perform part of the driving business, is acted upon; and already too little time remains for the development of any such plan. The Lieutenant Governor begs that you will enter into personal communication with the railway officers, and endeavour to induce them to organise a system with this object. A workshop school for promising Eurasian lads would, probably, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, be the best means of rearing men of the sort required. After learning all that could be learned in such a school, the young men might be put out as assistants to engine drivers. The expense of the training school would, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, be well repaid."

"The Report by the officers of the Madras Railway is worthy of special attention.

"It is the earnest desire of the Government of India, and it has been the often-repeated wish of Her Majesty's Government, that the utmost use should be made of local labour in all departments of the railways, wherever it may be practicable. And it should be impressed on the officers of railways, that the Government of India will consider exertion in this direction a material point when called upon to support or sanction recommendations for promotion or advancement of salary. The railway companies will be furnished with copies of the papers on which this resolution is based.

"The letter from the Bombay Government states, that the plan adopted by the Pasha of Egypt to raise a staff of engine-drivers, has been found eminently successful. This was to allow a premium of 100 *l.* for every trained Egyptian driver turned out. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the payment of a premium to the locomotive superintendent for every driver trained by him and employed in that capacity on the line, would produce all the drivers required. Probably the locomotive superintendent of the Madras Railway would be able, without detriment to the interests of his own railway, to supply trained drivers to other lines. If so, he might be allowed a premium for every one who after trial, should be employed on another line."

THE GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

In November 1858, the Governor General in Council recorded his opinion on the general question of Government guarantee for the execution of public works by private enterprise.

On an application for the extension of the guaranteed capital to one of the existing railway companies during 1860, the late financial member of Council, the Honourable Mr. Laing, and the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, took occasion to record their respective views on the whole guarantee system, and the subject thus once more came under review by the Government of India.

His Excellency Sir William Denison, who happened to be in Calcutta at the time, at the request of the Governor General also wrote some remarks on the subject.

The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India on the general question was, that the system has been a most costly one, and that the control over expenditure has been insufficient, owing to practical difficulties in its exercise, and to the fact that there can be no real control where there is no direct authority over the staff, extending to dismissal if necessary.

But the Government of India did not subscribe to the view that the system of constructing public works in India through the agency of foreign companies, with money raised virtually by an absolute guarantee, had proved a failure.

Without affirming that the works of the East Indian Railway might not have advanced more rapidly, and with a strong conviction that they might have been completed at less cost, the great results that have been achieved during the last 10 years, both here and in other parts of India, cannot but be seen with satisfaction—results which it was believed would not have been achieved so fully without the guarantee.

The guarantee, however, might have been fenced by such conditions as should have avoided the more serious evils which have been complained of. Little doubt was felt that the intervention of a company causes the greatest complexity, that the system of companies with an absolute guarantee should not be extended, and that it ought to be discontinued when it can be done consistently with good faith under existing contracts. Difficulties which existed 10 or 12 years ago, in raising money directly on account of the Indian Government in England, exist no longer; and there appears no sufficient reason why, by the aid of lump-contracts for construction and stocking, all the real advantages of the guarantee system might not be attained without its complications, should it continue impracticable to obtain funds for works of the kind without Government intervention.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX (A).

BUDGET RULES.

IN consequence of instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following rules are issued by the Governor General in Council, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject of the preparation of the Public Works Budgets and the sanction of projects; particularly those contained in Section E. of the Report on Classification of Public Works Expenditure, circulated for guidance on 30th June 1858 (*see* also Appendix to Public Works Code, pp. 21 to 39) and in Extract Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, dated 22d September 1860, No. $\frac{1245}{1057}$:—

1. It is a fundamental rule that no proposal for the execution of Public Works shall be

definitely sanctioned by any authority whatever unless it be accompanied by a properly detailed design and estimate.

2. A strict adherence to this maxim is an implied condition in the delegation of all authority to sanction expenditure. In cases only of real emergency, immediately reported, and duly explained to the next superior authority, may this injunction be allowed to be infringed upon, excepting in certain classes of petty works or contingencies, for which special rules are provided.

A *revised estimate* is to be understood as a new estimate, which it has been found necessary to substitute for the original, from alterations in the design or in the rates or requisite quantities of work.

A *supplementary* estimate is to be understood as an additional estimate for any extension of the first design, or any alteration involving increase of expenditure.

3. The total amount which can be devoted to Public Works from the Imperial Revenues is decided annually by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

From this total are then set aside the following items:—

1st. Estimated expenditure of the electric telegraph in construction and repairs.

2d. Estimated expenditure of Government money on account of guaranteed companies.

3d. A reserve, to be at the disposal of the Government of India, both to meet miscellaneous demands which do not enter into the estimates of any Local Government,* and to supply a fund for additions to the assignments of Local Governments, should obvious necessity for such additions arise during the year.

* The term "Local Government" in these rules is intended to embrace the minor Administrations unless otherwise specified.

The balance of the total amount decided on in the Financial Department will then be allotted to the different Governments and Administrations, by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, for expenditure on Public Works during the ensuing year.

4. The *Public Works Budget* of India is the annual programme and aggregate of estimates of expenditure proposed on Public Works for each part of the British territory, as exhibited in the Budgets of the different Local Governments after these have been reviewed and sanctioned by the Government of India.

It is to be clearly understood that the Budget is to exhibit the entire estimated expenditure on Public Works in each Government or Province, whether under the immediate control of the Engineer Department, or of other branches of the Administration.

The first object of the Public Works Budgets is of course that of the Budgets of all Departments: they limit the amount of funds to be expended during the year, and prescribe how the money is to be spent.

But, in their submission to the sanction of the Government of India, they are likewise intended to insure, on the part of all the Governments concerned, some unity and consistency of action in meeting the wants of the country, and also the exercise of foresight and consideration of the claims of different works, where (in the case of the larger Governments at least) the demands may be viewed as virtually unlimited, and the supplies to meet them as limited very rigidly.

The Budgets also enable the Government of India to review the comparative necessities of different portions of the Empire, and to guide the distribution of funds to these out of the general assignment to Public Works.

5. The expenditure of the Public Works Department may be most simply divided into—

1st. Expenditure on original works.

2d. Expenditure on repairs.

3d. Expenditure on establishments.

6. Under the head of Original Works are included all new constructions, and all restorations of works fallen into such decay as to be disused.

7. *Repairs* may be divided naturally into two principal sections: First, *Current Repairs*, including all the usual periodical repairs of works and buildings maintained at the charge of Government. In this class of repairs a fair approximation to the outlay actually required can always be given from experience. Secondly, *Special Repairs*, the demand for which arises from unforeseen casualties, such as fires or floods, or from the effects of time beyond what is provided for by current repairs. For these no estimate, properly speaking, can be formed, but a sum may be set apart, fixed on the average of past years.

8. There are in some territories certain constant charges for people kept up at bridges of boats, ferries, and the like. These *maintenance* charges, being for actual work, and not for the superintendence of work, belong more properly to the nature of repairs than to that of establishments, as understood in this Department.

9. *Establishments.*—This head of estimate includes all regular salaries to public servants employed in the Department in the direction and superintendence of works, or in offices subsidiary to that superintendence, and whose pay is not provided for in the estimates of the cost of the works; all sanctioned travelling allowances to such public servants;

servants; and likewise all *contingencies*, or charges of a miscellaneous nature, subsidiary to the performance of the duties of the establishment.

10. The powers of the Local Governments to sanction establishments are very strictly limited by the rules of the Financial Department for the time being, which it is not necessary to recapitulate here.

11. The powers of the Local Governments to sanction *bonâ fide* repairs are restricted only by the limits assigned to that object in the year's Budget.

12. The powers of different Governments and Administrations to sanction original works will in future be regulated by the following rules*:—

	Rs.
The Governments of Madras and Bombay may, of their own authority, sanction works the estimated cost of which does not exceed - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,00,000
The Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, works not exceeding - - - - -	50,000
The Heads of the Administrations of Oudh, Pegu, Sindh, and of Mysore - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000
The Heads of the Administrations of Nagpoer, the Tenasserim Provinces, Hyderabad Districts, and Straits Settlements - -	5,000

* Secretary of State's letter No. 8, of 24th January 1861.

13. Any project the estimate of which exceeds these limits will require the sanction of the Government of India. So also will all projects, large or small, which affect the interests of more than one Local Administration; all projects connected with the choice of permanent stations for troops,† or for providing permanent accommodation for a larger force than is at present quartered at a station; and all projects of fortification estimated to cost more than 50,000 rupees.

† Secretary of State's letter No. 8, of 24th January 1861.

14. Projects which are essentially incomplete without extensions, which would exceed the powers of the Local Governments, must not be sanctioned by the latter.

15. All Local Administrations are authorised to pass supplementary or revised estimates for works, the original estimate of which was beyond their powers, when these do not involve an additional charge of more than 10 per cent. on the original estimate, the sanction being specially reported to the Government of India. In any case of a work, however, originally sanctioned, in which the additional charge exceeds one-tenth of the maximum amount which the Local Administration has power to sanction, reference must be made to the Government of India.

16. Projects the cost of which is estimated to exceed 10 lakhs of rupees, or which, as in the case of docks and harbour improvements, are attended with more than ordinary engineering difficulties, must, after receiving the provisional sanction of the Government of India, be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.‡

‡ Secretary of State's letter No. 8, of 24th January 1861.

17. Projects requiring the sanction of the Government of India may be sent up by the Local Governments at any time of the year; but, as a rule, no project will be admitted in the Budget unless it has come before the Government of India with proper estimates, &c. previous to the 31st of March.

18. *It is to be distinctly understood that the mere sanction of an estimate by the Government of India conveys no authority for the expenditure of money on the work, except as it may have been provided for in the Budget.* In fact, the admission of an estimate into the list of projects sanctioned is entirely distinct from the provision for its execution in any specific year.

19. It will be competent for the Government of India, in dealing with the Budgets of the Local Governments, to suspend the execution of any project whatsoever concerning which it may not be satisfied. It may also, on sufficient grounds, direct the application of the money saved by such suspension to works of imperial importance, which appear to it to have been insufficiently provided for.

In the event of a continued difference of opinion on any point between the Government of India and that of Madras or of Bombay, the latter Governments may claim a reference to the Secretary of State in Council; but on any proposal of the other Administrations, the veto of the Government of India will be absolute.

20. The Government of India may also, should it see fit, require a diminution of the proposed cost of establishments.

21. The nature of the case renders it impossible that the programme of expenditure laid down in the Budgets of the Department of Public Works should be as rigidly adhered to as it may be in most other departments of public expenditure; but the Reserve or Unappropriated Fund, provided for in the rules which follow, affords a margin for unforeseen requirements, and so facilitates a reasonably close adherence to the programme. This adherence will be expected.

22. But with this clearly understood, the Local Governments will have the power, on good grounds, to alter the apportionment of funds to original works sanctioned by themselves, or to suspend sanction to such works and to undertake others, or to devote the

funds saved to the more vigorous prosecution of works sanctioned by higher authority; provided such changes of appropriation are not in contravention of any positive instructions from the Government of India, and are distinctly brought under its notice in the Weekly Abstracts of Proceedings.

23. The Local Governments will not be at liberty to suspend or reduce the allotment of funds to works which required or have received the sanction of higher authority, without the permission of the Government of India.

24. The Local Governments will have no authority to increase the expenditure on repairs, otherwise than by a reduction of the expenditure on establishments, or by a grant out of the reserve. If any unforeseen circumstances (such as the occurrence of floods of unusual extent or severity) should render an increase of expenditure on repairs necessary, to an extent not to be met from the reserve or establishment estimates, the Government of India must be applied to for sanction to a change of appropriation. Any saving on repairs will be at the disposal of the Local Governments to devote to original works. Such acts need not be reported, except as they will appear in the Annual Progress Report.

25. The four preceding paragraphs (21—24) will be held to supersede, in their application to this Department, the rule (1st) laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 11,322, as published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of 24 November 1860, paragraph 21*.

* Viz., "that any alteration in the distribution of the charges of a Department be at once reported, with all details, as at present, to the Government of India."

26. In preparing the budgets for the coming year, the Local Governments will base their estimates provisionally on the limits assigned for the year then current, unless they shall have received an intimation of a change in the amount by the 1st of October.

27. The Budgets of every Local Government must reach the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department by the 1st of February.

The Government of India, in the Financial Department, will then finally determine what assignment of money can be made, either in excess or in deficit of those assumptions on which the Budgets have been based. As a general rule, it will be left to the Local Governments to deal with this excess or deficit, by increasing or diminishing, at their discretion, the amounts assigned to sanctioned works. But the Government of India, in such circumstances, may exercise the rights reserved to it in paragraphs 19 and 20.

28. The amount of the assignment to any Local Government is the limit of the issues of cash from the State treasuries to the Department.

The transfer of stores from another department is to be regarded as an issue of cash from a State treasury.

29. The Budget of each Local Government will be accompanied by a letter, reviewing the appropriation of funds in the Budget, affording explanation and comment on the more important items, and bringing to the notice of the Government of India any particulars which cannot be conveniently embodied in the Budget forms.

30. The Budgets to be henceforth submitted will consist of four parts:—

31. Part I. will exhibit the expenditure on all original works sanctioned by competent authority, whether uncommenced or in progress, unless they be lower than 1,000 rupees in total cost, under the authorised classification.

This Part may also contain entries of works which the Local Governments expect to sanction at an early date, subject to the fundamental condition of Rule I. of this paper; and it may contain entries of works about to be submitted to the Government of India, *subject to the condition contained in Rule* 17.

32. The column of remarks must contain a brief but clear reference to the circumstances of each entry, as regards the authority and date of sanction, or of submission for sanction, of the estimate, so as to show at once whether an estimate has yet been considered.

33. The cost of stores indented for on England, to the extent to which the expense will have to be met by the Home Government during the year, as well as it can be estimated, must be included in Part I. of the Budget, and the amount regarded as an item of expenditure out of the assignment of the year. These amounts will be brought under observation by a note in the column of remarks.

It is to be understood that all such expenditure is to be included in the estimates of the works in aid of which the indent is made, the amount being estimated approximately when accurate data do not exist.

34. Part II. will exhibit the proposed expenditure on repairs and maintenance in every division or district, under the general heads of the authorised classification, divided also into *current repairs, special repairs,* and (where necessary) *maintenance.* (*See* paragraph 8.)

35. Part III will exhibit the cost of establishments, divided into *direction* (including the chief engineer with his establishment, superintending engineers with their establishments, and the central control of accounts), *construction* (including executive establishment and

and offices), and (where required) *collection and police.** It will show the establishment of each circle of superintendency, and of each executive division or district separately. The establishment estimate will embrace military allowances debitable to the Public Works Department by whatever channel they may be disbursed.

* These are peculiar to certain divisions in the Irrigation Department, and to divisions with tolls, &c.

36. Part IV. or *the Abstract* will be in two forms, A and B. A, the classified Abstract, will exhibit the whole of the expenditure under the three preceding parts, aggregated under the authorised classification. B, the local Abstract, will exhibit the totals of expenditure under each executive charge or other disbursing office, under the heads of original works, repairs, and establishments. This is an important form, as showing the relative proportions of these in each charge.

37. The reserve or unappropriated fund will also appear in the Abstracts, and there only, as one sum equal to one-tenth of the *whole* assignment.

38. This reserve will cover all items the entire cost of which is under 1,000 rupees, and will also be available, at the discretion of the Local Governments, to meet all other expenditure otherwise unprovided for, whether on new works which they may see cause to commence during the year, in additional grants to works in progress, or in additional grants to repairs. (*See* paragraph 24.) It may also be devoted to the employment of additional establishment, subject to the financial rules in force on that matter. The application of the reserve at the absolute discretion of the Local Governments will be restricted only by those rules, and by the spirit of such instructions as the Government of India may issue from time to time. For example, if the Government of India were to object [as it lately did] to the large proportion of expenditure proposed in the Budgets for military works or for unproductive civil works, and the Local Government were, without reference, to make large additions out of the reserve to the appropriations to such works, this would be a censurable use of the reserve.

39. Forms will be appended to this paper for guidance. The Budget, and the letter transmitting it, should always be submitted in print where this is attainable. And it is desired that the size and type of these forms may be followed as closely as may be. The large sheets adopted in some Budgets and the small type adopted in others are equally inconvenient. There is no objection to *greater* detail, as in the repairs statement of the Madras and North Western Provinces Budgets; but what is wanted by the Government of India is shown here, and it is requested that it may be given in these forms.

It is to be understood that where any portion of the forms or headings is inapplicable, that portion of the forms is to be omitted altogether, and not sent up in blank.

40. The preceding rules (31—39) refer to the estimates of the Public Works Department *proper*, to be met out of the allotment referred to in paragraph 3.

41. The Budget of Expenditure on account of guaranteed enterprise will form a separate document. It will exhibit—

1st.—Expenditure by the State;

A. On establishments for control and for the settlement of transfers of land.

B. On the purchase of land.

Where the sums under the last section are large, the objects should be briefly indicated.

2d.—Disbursements chargeable to guaranteed capital.

42. The Budget of Local Funds will also be separate from the Budget of Imperial Public Works, and will be arranged under similar parts *so far as they may be applicable.* The object of this Budget is the useful information which it affords as to an important part of the whole field of public improvement, as well as the exercise of foresight which it induces. But interference with the authority of the Local Governments over this expenditure is not implied in the call for a Budget.

43. By late orders in the Military Department, the manufacture and repair of barrack furniture for the troops in the provinces of the Bengal Presidency has again devolved upon this Department. An estimate of the total expenditure under the heads of manufacture and repair of furniture must be submitted along with the Budgets of the Department; but it will be a separate document, and the amount will not be chargeable to the Public Works assignment.

44. The Budget will be accompanied by an extract of the estimate submitted to the Financial Department for the same year; which extract will contain all the Public Works anticipated receipts and charges, and should show an intended outlay exactly corresponding to the Public Works Department Budget.

There should also be accounts of the estimated balances and income and expenditure of each of the local funds for the coming year.

45. The classification to be adopted in the Budgets of the Department has been

slightly modified, to fit better into the division of the General Budget, and will in future be as follows:—

CLASS.	DEPARTMENTS.	SUBDIVISIONS.
I. MILITARY	A. Army	1. Fortifications. 2. Cantonments. 3. Accommodation for troops. 4. Ordnance. 5. Commissariat. 6. Stud. 7. Staff.
	B. Navy	*No subdivision.*
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION	C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous. 2. Customs. 3. Salt. 4. Opium. 5. Post office.
	D. General	1. Government houses and residencies. 2. Public departments. 3. Scientific institutions. 4. Charitable institutions. 5. Monuments and antiquities. 6. Miscellaneous.
	E. Ecclesiastical	1. Churches and other buildings. 2. Burying-grounds.
	F. Educational	*No subdivision.*
	G. Industry	1. Police. 2. Court-houses. 3. Gaols.
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT	H. Municipal	1. Town buildings. 2. Markets. 3. Paving and streets. 4. Lighting. 5. Water supply. 6. Sewage.
	I. Marine	1. Harbours and Navigation. 2. Lighthouses.
	J. Industrial	1. Mines. 2. Manufactures.
	K. Agricultural	1. Irrigation canals. 2. Tanks. 3. Dykes. 4. Drainage. 5. Forests.
	L. Communications	1. Metalled roads. 2. Unmetalled roads. 3. Bridges. 4. Boat bridges and ferries. 5. Navigable canals. 6. River improvements. 7. Accommodation for travellers. 8. Railways.*
	M. Telegraph†	*No subdivision.*

These four departments correspond to the section "Civil Buildings" of the General Budget.

* This is intended for any railways or tramways made by Government; it has nothing to do with *guaranteed enterprise*.

† In General Budget, this is under "Revenue."

By order,
H. Yule, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
Public Works Department,
27 July 1861.

(Pattern..)

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*-6*.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Subdivision in Classification.	Executive Divisions or Districts, or other Disbursing Departments.	PROJECTS. Number.	Description and Locality.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed Expenditure up to 30th April 1862.	Amount required for Expenditure in 1862-63.	REMARKS AND REFERENCES.
			I. MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
			A.—ARMY:				
Accommodation for troops.	Barrackpoor -	1	Barracks for half a European regiment at Barrackpoor - - - - - -	3,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	Sanctioned by Government of India in orders on Budget for 1860-61.
			Total Accommodation for Troops - -	—	—	—	
Ordnance -	Fort William -	2	Lightning conductors to magazines - -	10,000	4,000	6,000	Estimate sanctioned by Lieutenant Governor on 10 December 1861.
			Total Ordnance - - - - -	—	—	—	
			Total ARMY - - - - - -	3,60,000	2,04,000	1,56,000	
			B.—NAVY:				
	Presidency -	3	Fitting-shops and store-rooms in the Naval Steam Yard at Kidderpoor - - -	1,00,000	- -	50,000	Plan and Estimate submitted to Government of India, with Letter No. dated 1861, and approved in P. W. D. letter, No. dated
			Total NAVY - - - - - -	1,00,000	- -	50,000	
			TOTAL MILITARY - - Rs.	4,60,000	2,04,000	2,06,000	
			II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.				
			E.—ECCLESIASTICAL:				
Churches and other buildings.	Barrackpoor -	4	Church for the troops at Barrackpoor - -	1,00,000	- -	50,000	Plan and Estimate received. They will be submitted to Government of India in a few days.
			Total Churches , - - - -	—	—	—	
Burying-grounds	Dinapoor -	5	Burying-ground at Dinapoor - - - - -	5,000	- -	5,000	Sanctioned by Lieutenant Governor on 2 January 1862.
			Total Burying-grounds - - -	—	—	—	
			Total ECCLESIASTICAL - - -	1,05,000	- -	55,000	
			G.—JUDICIAL:				
Court-houses -	Dinapoor -	6	New cutcherry for the Judge at Chuprah -	15,000	- -	15,000	Sanctioned by Lieutenant Governor on the 1861, on Plan and Estimate.
			Total Court-houses - - - -	—	—	—	
Gaols - -	Upper Assam	7	Gaol at Debrooghur - - - - - -	40,000	20,000	20,000	*Vide* Budget of 1860-61, No. 35.
			Total Gaols - - - - - -	—	—	—	
			Total JUDICIAL - - - - -	55,000	20,000	35,000	
			TOTAL CIVIL ADMINISTRATION - - Rs.	1,60,000	20,000	90,000	

PART I.—Original Works—*continued.*

Subdivision in Classification.	Executive Divisions or Districts, or other Disbursing Departments.	PROJECTS. Number.	PROJECTS. Description and Locality.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed Expenditure up to 30th April 1862.	Amount required for Expenditure in 1862-63.	REMARKS AND REFERENCES.
			III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
			K.—AGRICULTURAL:				
Dykes	Hidgellee	8	New embankments between Hidgellee and Rusalpoor Rivers	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	Sanctioned by Government of India, in letter No. , dated 1861, on Plan and Estimate.
	Tumlook	9	25 Sluices on Roopnarain	40,000	—	20,000	Estimate approved by Lieutenant Governor, on 10 October 1861.
			Total Dykes	—	—	—	
			Total AGRICULTURAL	1,40,000	50,000	70,000	
			L.—COMMUNICATIONS.				
Metalled roads	Berhampoor	10	Road from Jeeagunge to Nulhatty	2,50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	*Vide* Orders on Budget of 1860-61.
			Total Metalled Roads	—	—	—	
Bridges	1st division Grand Trunk Road.	11	Bridge of 10 masonry arches, and nine spans of iron girders across the Eastern Burrakur	5,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	*Vide* Orders on Budget for 1859-60. The work is expected to be completed next year.
			Total Bridges	—	—	—	
			Total COMMUNICATIONS	7,50,000	2,00,00 0	4,50,000	
			TOTAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT	8,90 000	2,50,000	5,20,000	
			GRAND TOTAL	15,10,000	4,74,000	8,16,000	

[Pattern.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

Description of Repairs.	Executive Divisions or Districts.	MILITARY. Army.	MILITARY. Navy.	MILITARY. Total.	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. Revenue.	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. General.	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. Ecclesiastical.	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. Educational.	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. Judicial.	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. Total.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. Municipal.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. Marine.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. Agricultural.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. Communications.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. Electric Telegraph.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Current Repairs	Presidency																
	Dinapoor																
	Burdwan																
	Etc.																
	TOTAL																
Special Repairs	Dinapoor																
	Midnapoor																
	Burdwan																
	Upper Assam																
	Etc.																
	TOTAL																
Maintenance of Boat, Bridges, Ferries, &c.	1st Division, G. T. Road																
	2d - *ditto* - - *ditto*																
	Etc.																
	TOTAL																
																TOTAL REPAIRS	

[Pattern.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Disbursing Department, Office, or Division.	(A.) REGULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.								(A.) Total, Regular Establishment.	(B.) Extra Establishment.	(C.) Contingencies.	Grand Total.
	DIRECTION.			CONSTRUCTION.								
				SALARIES.								
	Fixed Salaries.	Travelling Allowances.	Total.	Engineering.	Office.	Travelling Allowances.	Total.	Collection and Police.				
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Secretariat	000		000						000		000	000
Chief Engineer's Office	000	000	000						000		000	000
Controller's Office	000		000						000	000	000	000
Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle	000	000	000						000		000	000
Ditto, Burdwan Circle	00	000	000									
Civil Architect				000	000	000	000		000	000	000	000
Garrison Engineer				00	00	000	000		000		000	000
Dacca Division				000	000	000	000		000		000	000
Patna Division				000	000	000	000		000	000	00	000
2d Division, G. T. Road				000	000	000	000	00	000		00	000
Hidgellee Division				000	000	000	000	00	000		00	000
Etc.												
TOTAL *Rs.*												

[Pattern.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*.

PART IV.—(A.) CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT.

CLASSIFICATION.		Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
I.—MILITARY.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
A.—ARMY	Fortifications			
	Cantonments			
	Accommodation for Troops			
	Ordnance			
	Commissariat			
	Stud			
	Staff			
	Total Army			
B.—NAVY				
	Total Navy			
	TOTAL MILITARY			

Part IV.—(A.) Classified Abstract—*continued.*

CLASSIFICATION.		Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.				
C.—REVENUE	Land and Miscellaneous			
	Customs			
	Salt			
	Opium			
	Post Office			
	Total Revenue			
D.—GENERAL	Government Houses and Residencies			
	Public Departments			
	Scientific Institutions			
	Charitable Institutions			
	Monuments and Antiquities			
	Miscellaneous			
	Total General			
E.—ECCLESIASTICAL	Churches and other Buildings			
	Burial Grounds			
	Total Ecclesiastical			
F.—EDUCATIONAL				
	Total Educational			
G.—JUDICIAL	Police			
	Court Houses			
	Gaols			
	Total Judicial			
	TOTAL CIVIL ADMINISTRATION			
III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.				
H.—MUNICIPAL	Town Buildings			
	Markets			
	Paving and Streets			
	Lighting			
	Water Supply			
	Sewage			
	Total Municipal			

Part IV.—(A.) Classified Abstract—*continued.*

CLASSIFICATION.		Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT—*continued.*				
I.—MARINE	Harbours and Navigation			
	Lighthouses			
	Total Marine			
J.—INDUSTRIAL	Mines			
	Manufactures			
	Total Industrial			
K.—AGRICULTURAL	Irrigation Canals			
	Tanks			
	Dykes			
	Drainage			
	Forests			
	Total Agricultural			
L.—COMMUNICATIONS	Metalled Roads			
	Unmetalled Roads			
	Bridges			
	Boat Bridges and Ferries			
	Navigable Canals			
	River Improvements			
	Accommodation for Travellers			
	Railway			
	Total Communications			
N.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH				
	Total Electric Telegraph			
	TOTAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT			
	Total Works and Repairs			
Establishment				
Reserve				
	GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*			

[Pattern.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*.

PART IV.—(B.) LOCAL ABSTRACT.

Disbursing Departments.	Military	Civil Administration.	Public Improvement.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Secretariat					
Establishments - - -				00	
Chief Engineer's Office					
Establishments - - -				00	
Controller's Office					
Establishments - - -				00	
Superintending Engineer's					
Establishments - - -				00	
Civil Architect.				Total direction -	000
Original Works - - -		000		000	
Repairs - - - - -		000	000	000	000
Establishments - - -				000	
Garrison Engineer's.					
Original Works - - -	000			000	
Repairs - - - - -	000			000	000
Establishments - - -				000	
Dacca Division.					
Original Works - - -	00	00	00	000	
Repairs - - - - -	00	00	00	000	000
Establishments - - -				000	
Patna Division.					
Original Works - - -		00	000	000	000
Repairs - - - - -		00	000	000	
Establishments - - -					
2d Division G. T. Road.					
Original Works - - -	00		000	000	
Repairs - - - - -	00		000	000	000
Establishments - - -				000	
Hidgellee Division.					
Original Works - - -		00	00	000	
Repairs - - - - -		00	00	000	000
Establishments - - -				000	
CIVIL OFFICERS.					
Lower Assam.					
Original Works - - -		00		00	
Repairs - - - - -		00		00	000
Establishments - - -				000	
Total - - -					
Add Reserve - - -					0000
				GRAND TOTAL - - -	0000

[Pattern.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN THE SUPPLY OF BARRACK FURNITURE.

Disbursing Departments.	Manufacture.	Repair.	TOTAL.
Garrison Engineer - - - -			
Fort William - - - - -			
Barrackpoor Division - - - -			
Dacca Division - - - - -			
Berhampoor Division - - - -			
Dinagepoor Division - - - -			
Dinapoor Division - - - -			
2d Division G. T. Road - -			
Etc.			
TOTAL - - -			

[Pattern.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*-6*.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE on Account of GUARANTEED ENTERPRISE.

Nature of Outlay.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
Expenditure from the State's Funds.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Joint Secretary and Consulting Engineer's Establishment - -			
Deputy Collector's Establishment -			*Rs.*
Purchase Money of Land - -			Including land for Calcutta City Railway. Additional ground for East India Railway at Howrah.
TOTAL - - -			
Expenditure from Guaranteed Capital.			
East Indian Railway Main Line -			
Eastern Bengal Railway - -			
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway			The details of these Estimates have been examined by the Consulting Engineer.
Behar Irrigation Company - -			
TOTAL - - -			

APPENDIX (B.)

No. 183, dated 14 January 1862.

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Yule*, Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Officiating Inspector General of Public Works Accounts, and Member of the Civil Finance Commission.

1. UNDER arrangements made in this Department, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, you are about to proceed to visit and inspect the account offices of Nagpoor and Oudh.

2. But it appears to the Governor General in Council that your official visit should extend to the Punjab and to the North Western Provinces, and that the scope of it should go beyond that of a mere inspection of the offices of account, and should embrace the discussion with the local officers of certain subjects of moment, which have lately, as you are aware, been much before the Government of India in this Department, chiefly relating to the heavy charges for establishment in several of the provinces.

3. You were selected, as a member of the Civil Finance Commission, during the occupation of that body in the special investigation of this matter, and it is understood that the report of the commission on the subject will soon be submitted to Government. Such additional orders as may be necessary on that report will follow you; but as your journey should not be longer delayed, I am now directed by the Governor General in Council to communicate to you the following remarks and instructions, of which a copy will be sent to the various Governments concerned.

4. In Public Works Department letter to the Punjab, No. 2301 of the 29th June 1861, on the subject of the heavy establishment charges in that province, it was pointed out that it had cost nearly 5½ annas to spend a rupee during 1859-60, and that according to the estimates it would cost 4⅝ annas to spend a rupee during 1860-61.

5. This way of putting the matter was adopted as apt and impressive for the purpose, and having a great amount of general truth. But it is admitted that the question is not a simple one, and that the per-centage of our establishments to our expenditure is not by any means closely analogous, as is often assumed, to the per-centage of the cost of collecting a tax on the proceeds of the tax.

6. As long as the *executive* establishment alone is in question, it is difficult to draw a very sharp line between the man who does work and the man who supervises it. The mason and the digger there is no question about; they handle the trowel and the spade. The cost of the labour is the cost of *work*. But the man who handles the level and theodolite, who lays out a road or a bridge, and sees that its execution is accurate, comes under the head of *establishment*.

7. Again: our establishment charges embrace a good many items of expenditure which have little in common except their consisting in a monthly issue of pay. Parties employed on surveys, or the projection of works, come under the head of *establishment*, but the cost of such operations has only a very remote relation, if any, to the whole cost of work done in the province. And even where the whole duty of an establishment is not of this character, a part of its duty may be so, as almost every executive officer will, to some extent, be employed in the survey and projection of new works, and so far the apparent per-centage charge upon the *work* done will be unduly enhanced.

8. So, also, establishments maintained at ferries and boat bridges, in watching canals, locks, and embankments, and even the revenue establishments of our irrigation canals in Upper India, though the latter have been distinguished in a sub-heading, have been lumped in the budget item of *establishments*.

9. Not long since, in consequence of certain circumstances which were brought to the notice of Government by the secretary in this Department, the Government of Bengal was strongly urged to maintain a responsible and intelligent subordinate at each of the unbridged rivers on the Grand Trunk-road, to whom all travellers and carriers could look and apply as answerable for the convenient maintenance of the arrangements for crossing. The charge for these subordinates will probably swell the per-centage of establishments in Bengal. But it has no relation to the amount of money spent on works in Bengal. It is a charge debitable to the comfort of travellers and the convenience and despatch of traffic. And a proportion of the pay of the engineers over those subordinates is, doubtless, justly due to the same.

10. There is a great deficiency of data for comparison of our establishments with those of any similar body. There appear to be no English data that will have apt application, because the universal existence of contract and of professed builders and contractors affects the whole basis of comparison.

Further,

11. Further, in this country, manual labour, which makes the cost of *works*, is cheap; intelligent labour, which makes the cost of much of the establishment, is dear. This tends to heighten establishment charges.

12. These remarks are made in order that it may not be thought that the real difficulties of the subject are overlooked. The Governor General in Council is aware that a hasty judgment, disregarding facts of this kind, would not tend to promote a durable reform.

13. And in this complex state of things it is difficult to lay down a rigid standard to which the per-centage charge of establishments should be brought, though obviously the comparatively low standard at which the charge has been kept in some provinces marks a level to which the Government would aim to bring down all.

14. But to take up the matter effectively, the whole of the facts must be brought forward. This is not so at present. There is known to be in some provinces a considerable amount of establishment charged directly to the works, and which does not appear in the Departmental Budgets and Progress Reports, not being paid on separate establishment bills. Rules to remedy this were proposed some time ago in this Department, and have lately been received back from the Financial Department (whose approval was necessary) and issued. These will enable the matter to be dealt with in its real dimensions. But the first result will be to swell the magnitude of the apparent charges.

15. The natural tendency of establishments to grow beyond just bounds must be met by a minute and critical review of the details of charge in each province periodically repeated. But there are two prominent and definable causes of the heavy amount of these charges to which the Governor General in Council desires most earnestly to draw the attention of the Local Governments.

16. One is the diffused character of the expenditure.

Where a number of petty works and repairs, spread over a wide extent of country, form so considerable a part of the work of the Department, the proportionate cost of establishments must be large. In the resolution of Government in this Department on the Budgets of the current year (para. 22), it was pointed out specially for the consideration of the Local Governments whether a much larger amount of work of various kinds, not requiring engineering skill, might not, with advantage, be left in the hands of local officers. This had already been done with complete success and considerable saving in the case of the frontier posts of the Punjab. But the general suggestion has borne very little fruit, and it appears necessary to press it by personal conference, discussion of the localities where such remedies are applicable, and indication of specific tracts and places for their application.

17. But this diffusion of small jobs is not that to which the Governor General in Council more particularly alludes in the present remarks. He refers to the larger operations, the making of roads and bridges, and larger public buildings.

18. In railway making, the more rapid progress of which is frequently quoted to the disparagement of this Department, the system followed in the assignment of funds is, briefly stated, this:—that there is a certain work to be done, and that all that can be properly spent in getting it done may be spent upon it at once. There is no other limit to the money to be supplied than the limit of work that can be done in the year. The result is, of course, that there is great and palpable progress, and that it is possible to keep establishment charges at a comparatively low per-centage.

19. In the departmental assignments to the different provinces there is, on the other hand, an absolute limit to the money, and one soon reached. The whole amount for the lower provinces of Bengal to be spent on hundreds of works and innumerable repairs, is not a fourth of that to be spent during the same year on the railways in those provinces alone.

20. Still the same principle should be followed as far as possible. Fewer works should be taken up at a time, and all spent on them that can be properly spent, until they are got out of hand and added permanently to the available resources of the country. Contrary to this, it seems to the Governor General in Council that the Local Governments are too prone to assign a lakh here, and a half or a quarter lakh there, with an executive officer to each assignment. Of course, then, there is little progress and a heavy charge for establishments. In fact the establishments, to a certain extent, grow in inverse ratio to the amount of finished and available work resulting.

21. In the earlier years of the Ganges Canal, when the heavier works of that project were going on, funds were supplied much in the same way as has been stated above to be the practice with regard to railways. And the result of this concentration of expenditure was as good progress as on any railway, with establishment charges kept very low.

22. Some diffusion of work cannot be altogether avoided over so vast a country, in which so many things have to be done at the charge of the Imperial Treasury; and the temptations to the various Governments to give way to local calls are very strong, and sometimes cannot be resisted. Yet the Governor General in Council is satisfied, from all that he sees of the work of the Department, that this principle of the concentration of resources, often as it has been impressed of late years, is very far indeed from being sufficiently attended to; and he feels that he cannot enforce it too earnestly or too persistently.

23. Deficient attention to this is one of the causes which leads to another mischief. The limit of the Budget assignment is often not worked up to, even by Governments which have remonstrated strongly against that limit as too narrow. This is a twofold evil. Not only is some other province, which would have gladly and beneficially availed itself of this margin of credit, deprived of this advantage, but whilst less work is done than was proposed and expected, the establishments scarcely ever fail to be maintained to the full pitch, and the per-centage of establishment charges thus swells beyond even the liberal bounds of the Budget programme. There would be much less liability to such miscalculations were the work and expenditure more concentrated.

24. The other point referred to by the Governor General in Council, as tending to maintain costly establishments, is the comparative rarity of work by contract.

The general establishment of the execution of work by contract would have advantages beyond the reduction of establishments which it should facilitate.

25. The old system of working in this Presidency had some considerable advantages to Government. An estimate was sanctioned at such and such rates. The Executive engineer carried out the work and sent in his bill for so much work done at such and such rates. If he exceeded the estimate, he had great difficulty in getting his bills passed, and in some instances the theory that he was liable for the excess was enforced in practice. Thus he was a contractor whether he would or no, and without profit. This made it a simple matter to deal with charges in general, but it was an unjust and demoralizing system.

26. Our present system of accounts is, in theory, as good as we are likely to get, and is improving in practice. But it is cumbrous, and would become unmanageably so with any *great* extension of the work of the Department beyond its present development. The more general and extensive use of contract appears to be essential to any such great extension. Contracts would also render it more easy to restrict the scope for that peculation among subordinates which is undoubtedly very prevalent.

27. A system of contract cannot be forced into existence, but something can be done towards its introduction by promoting the invitation of tenders on certain specified works of considerable extent, such as lines of road or large bridges. Undoubtedly the prices will be high, probably at first *much* higher than the work of the Department itself would cost; and this may induce reluctance in officers who take a just pride in keeping down the rates of their work from heartily promoting it. But these high prices must be encountered, if necessary, for an object so important. As contractors multiply, and competition arises, the rates will sink to a proper level.

It may also be possible, in certain localities, to obtain tenders for annual contracts for the execution of repairs of every kind. Indeed this is already done at some stations. Means should be taken to extend the practice.

28. The remarks made in the preceding paragraphs bear directly on the instructions which I am to convey to you.

In your visit to each province you will, after reporting your arrival for the information of the Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner, and soliciting any special instructions that he may desire to give you, go thoroughly into the matter of establishments in conference with the Chief Engineer and the local head of the Accounts Department, classifying and analyzing the establishment lists, and the duties of each individual, with reference both to the amount of expenditure and to other pertinent circumstances. You will also discuss personally and, with reference to specific localities, how far establishments may be reduced by entrusting minor scattered works to the civil officers, or by similar remedies. You will ascertain how far, on what system, and with what success, use is made of contract at present, and consider with the Chief Engineer on what specific works of magnitude it would be most advisable to seek for tenders. And you will, with the local officers, review the expenditure in each province in relation to that principle of more concentrated effort to which the Governor General in Council attaches so much importance.

29. During all your inquiries you will act in association and conference with the local officers, and you will endeavour to make such proposals as secure their assent. But your Report to the Government of India will be your own and not a joint report. The Governor General in Council is aware that the attention of several of the Local Governments has been directed to the object of this inquiry; he believes that your visit, with these instructions from the Government of India, will strengthen their hands in carrying them out; and he knows that, after this distinct expression of the views and objects of the Governor General in Council, you will find hearty co-operation from the officers of every Local Government.

30. You will draw up, and submit, your Report in regard to each province as soon as possible after your visit to it is completed.

APPENDIX (C.)

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Name and general Description of Railway.	Length sanctioned; and Names of present Termini.	Length open for Traffic, and Names of Termini.	Length in Progress, with Names of Termini.	Length not Commenced.	Estimated Cost per Mile.	Highest Rate of Passenger Fare per Mile.	Lowest Rate of Passenger Fare per Mile.	Highest Rate of Goods per Ton.	Lowest Rate of Goods per Ton.	Gross Traffic Receipts per Mensem per Mile of Railway open for Traffic.
					Rs.					*£. s. d.*
MADRAS PRESIDENCY:										
North West Line - - -	327 Miles. Arconum to Moodgul - -	26½ Miles. Arconum to Pootoor - -	233½ Miles. Pootoor to Bellary - -	67 Miles. Bellary to Moodgul.	(A) 1,20,795	One anna or 1½ *d.*	Two pie or ½ *d.*	Three annas or 4½ *d.*	Two annas or 3 *d.*	(a) 11 12 -
South West - - - -	405 Miles. Madras to Beypoor - - -	259 Miles. Madras to Senkerrydroog - - 231 Miles. Beypoor to Cootipooram - - 28 „	146 Miles. Senkerrydroog to Cootipooram.	- none - -	(A) 1,20,493	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	(a) 40 - -
		259 Miles.								
Branch of the South West Line.	84 Miles. Jalarapett Junction to Bangalore	- - none - -	84 Miles. Jalarapett Junction to Bangalore.	- none - -	(A) 1,20,000	- Line not yet opened for Traffic.				
Great Southern of India -	78½ Miles. Negapatam to Trichinopoly -	48 Miles. Negapatam to Tanjore -	30½ Miles. Tanjore to Trichinopoly -	- none - -	(A) 90,446	One anna and six pie or 2½ *d.*	Three pie or ¾ *d.*	One anna & nine pie or 2⅝ *d.*	Ten pie or 1½ *d.*	(b)
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:										
Great Indian Peninsula. — North East Extension	610¾ Miles. Bombay to Jubbulpoor 601¼ Miles. Thull Ghat Incline - 9½ „ 610¾ Miles.	195 Miles. Bombay to Kussara & Mahim Branch 76½ Miles. Egutpoora to Chaleesgaum - 118½ „ 195 Miles.	415¾ Miles. Chaleesgaum to Jubbulpoor - 406½ Miles. Thull Ghat Incline 9½ „ 415¾ Miles.	- none - -	(C) 97,304	One anna or 1½ *d.* - ditto -	Two pie or ½ *d.* - ditto -	Three annas or 4½ *d.* - ditto -	Eight pie or 1 *d.* - ditto -	(c) 62 14 -
Great Indian Peninsula. — North East Nagpoor Branch.	243½ Miles. Bhosawul to Nagpoor - -	- - none - -	243½ Miles. Bhosawul to Nagpoor - -	- none - -						
		243 Miles.	13½ Miles.	123 Miles.						
Great Indian Peninsula. — South East Extension.	379¼ Miles. Cullian to Moodgul - 366 Miles. Bhore Ghat Incline - 13¼ „ 379¼ Miles.	243 Miles. Cullian to Campoolia 38 Miles. Khandalla to Sholapoor - - 205 „ 243 Miles.	Bhore Ghat Incline - -	Sholapoor to Moodgul -		- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India - - - - -	310 Miles. Bombay to Ahmedabad - -	132¼ Miles. Bulsar to Dhoolia - -	177¾ Miles. Bombay to Bulsar 124¾ Miles. Dhoolia to Ahmedabad - - 53 „ 177¾ Miles.	- none - -	(B) 1,22,784	One anna and six pie or 2½ *d.*	Two pie or ½ *d.*	Two annas & six pie or 3¾ *d.*	- ditto -	(d) 32 10 -
Sindh Railway - - - -	114 Miles. Kurrachee to Kotree, and Branch to Ghizree.	105 Miles. Kurrachee to Kotree - -	9 Miles. Branch to Ghizree - -	- none - -	(B) 1,40,000	- ditto -	Three pie or ¾ *d.*	- ditto -	Seven pie or ¼ *d.*	(d) 31 10 -
Indus Flotilla.—The total expenditure on the Indus Flotilla on Capital Account, as far as is known in Calcutta on this date, is likely to be from first to last about 335,000 *l.*										

(continued)

Appendix (C.)—INDIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name and general Description of Railway.	Length sanctioned; and Names of present Termini.	Length open for Traffic, and Names of Termini.	Length in Progress, with Names of Termini.	Length not Commenced.	Estimated Cost per Mile.	Highest Rate of Passenger Fare per Mile.	Lowest Rate of Passenger Fare per Mile.	Highest Rate of Goods per Ton.	Lowest Rate of Goods per Ton.	Gross Traffic Receipts per Mensem per Mile of Railway open for Traffic.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY:										
EAST INDIAN. Main Line — *Bengal Section.* Calcutta to Kurrumnassa, 486 Miles. *N. W. P. Section.* Kurrumnassa to Delhi, 534½ Miles.	1,020½ Miles. Calcutta to Delhi	537 Miles. Calcutta to Jamalpoor 297 Miles. Allahabad to Shekoabad 240 „ 537 Miles.	483½ Miles. Jamalpoor to Kurrumnassa 189 Miles. Kurrumnassa to Allahabad 148 „ Shekoabad to Delhi 146½ „ 483½ Miles.	none		One anna and six pie or 2 ½ *d.*	Three pie or ¾ *d.*	Five annas or 7 ½*d.*	Ten pie or 1 ¼ *d.*	(*d*) 116 14 — (*d*) 75 — —
Branch Lines — Bengal Section	89 Miles. Raneegunge Branch from Khanoo 46 Miles. Burrakur Extension from Raneegunge 22 „ Singarun Branch from ditto 7½ „ Rajmahal Branch from Teen Pahar 7½ „ Monghyr Branch from Jamalpoor 5 „ Patna 1½ „ 89 Miles.	56½ Miles. Raneegunge Branch 46 Miles. Singarun 3½ „ Rajmahal 7½ „ 56½ Miles.	32½ Miles. Singurun Branch 4 Miles. Burrakur Extension 22 „ Monghyr Branch 5 „ Patna 1½ „ 32½ Miles.	none	(B) 1,93,875	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Branch Lines — N. W. P. Section	25½ Miles. Benares Branch 6½ Miles. Allahabad Fort Branch 2¾ „ Cawnpoor River ditto 3 „ Agra ditto 13¼ „ 25½ Miles.	2¾ Miles. Allahabad Fort Branch	22½ Miles. Benares Branch 6½ Miles. Cawnpoor ditto 3 „ Agra ditto 13¼ „ 22½ Miles.	none		ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Jubbulpoor Extension (Line only just commenced.)	225 Miles. Allahabad to Jubbulpoor	none	26 Miles. Allahabad towards Jubbulpoor.	199 Miles. Jubbulpoor towards Allahabad.	(D) 88,889					
Eastern Bengal (Line not yet opened for traffic.)	109 Miles. Calcutta to Kooshtee	none	109 Miles. Calcutta to Kooshtee	none	(B) 1,21,888					
Calcutta and South Eastern	29 Miles. Calcutta to Mutlah	15 Miles. Calcutta to Chappahatty	14 Miles. Chappahatty to Mutlah	none	(B) 1,35,910	One anna or 1 ½ *d.*	ditto	ditto	ditto	(*d*) 16 12 —
Punjab (Line from Lahore to Umritsur, about 36 miles, officially opened on 1st March 1862; but not yet opened for traffic.)	250 Miles. Umritsur *viâ* Lahore to Mooltan	none	250 Miles. Umritsur to Mooltan	none	(D) 87,186					

(A) Calculated on the latest Madras Estimates.
(B) Calculated on the estimated amount entered in Mr. Juland Danvers's latest Railway Report, supplemented by consideration of demands for money for 1862-63.
(C) Calculated on amount entered on Mr. Juland Danvers's latest Railway Report.
(D) Calculated on revised Estimate of the Railway Company.

(*a*) Calculated on the Receipts for November 1861.
(*b*) No Traffic Return received since the line was opened on 2d December 1861.
(*c*) Calculated on the Receipts for December 1861.
(*d*) Calculated on the Receipts for January 1862.

15 March 1862.

H. Yule, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D.

APPENDIX (D.)

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1861.

ACCIDENTS ATTENDED WITH INJURY TOLIFE OR LIMB.

I.—ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

Fatal	nil	1.
Injury	1	

No. 1. *Injury.*—On the 6th June, a third-class passenger fell out of a down train from Rajmahal on the line near Bhediah. He had been standing against the door of the carriage, which opened and he fell out; the train being in motion at the time, the man received severe injuries from the accident.

It has been suggested to the railway authorities to adopt some precautionary arrangement for the future to provide against the chances of the doors of carriages being left open, or being too easily opened.

East Indian Railway, N. W. Provinces.

Fatal	2	2.
Injury	nil	

On the 19th November, at Allahabad, a Native woman was found dead in a third-class carriage in one of the down trains. The body was removed by the police.

On the 24th December, a similar case occurred at Etawah. A Native was found dead in a third-class carriage. There were three other passengers in the carriage. The circumstance was reported to the Local Magistrate.

Madras Railway.

There were no accidents to passengers on this railway during the year 1861.

Great Southern of India Railway.

There were no accidents to passengers on this railway during the year 1861.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Fatal	nil	6.
Injury	6	

No. 1. *Injury.*—On the 1st January, at the Campoolee Station, two horse-keepers were severely injured by a train getting off the line, owing to defective points. One had his ribs broken, and the other dislocated his wrist.

No. 2. *Injury.*—July 20th. Two passengers were injured at the Khandulla Station by a collision between an engine and some vehicles. The accident was owing to the negligence of the driver.

No. 3. *Injury.*—September 8th. A first-class passenger was hurt near Narel by a stone being thrown into the carriage.

No. 4. *Injury.*—September 19th. At the Callian Station a female dislocated her wrist in alighting from a third-class carriage.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Fatal	2	3.
Injury	1	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—April 17th. A female Parsee fell off a bridge at the Delhi Gate Station, Surat, while walking between the train and the bridge, on her leaving the train, and thereby met with her death.

No. 2. *Injury.*—July 5th. At the Baroda Station a man was cut in the eye in a collision between two trains, caused by the carelessness of the driver.

No. 3. *Fatal.*—December 4th. A man was killed between Meagan and Itola in alighting from the train when it was in motion.

Sindh Railway.

There were no accidents to passengers on this line during 1861.

II.—ACCIDENTS TO SERVANTS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY, OR PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

Fatal	25	79.
Injury	54	

No. 1. *Injury.*—On the 10th January, a Native porter in the Howrah Yard was crushed between two waggons at a turn-table.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—On the 12th January, a coolie was killed by a ballast train running over him at the Chandmarree Gate, Howrah Yard, owing to the carelessness of the pointsman. Instructions have been given for the better management of points for the future.

No. 3. *Injury.*—On the same day a coolie was severely hurt at Chandmarree by jumping off one of the trucks of a ballast train.

No. 4. *Fatal.*—On the 21st January, at the Hooghly Station, a Native porter was killed by jumping into a coal waggon before the train to which he belonged had stopped.

No. 5. *Fatal.*—On the 2d February, a gatekeeper was killed on trying to run across the line near Raneegunge.

No. 6. *Injury.*—On the 1st March, near Rajmahal, a guard whilst on duty fractured his leg by coming in contact with a gatepost placed improperly near the line.

No. 7. *Fatal.*—On the 5th March, a Native woman employed on work under the Bally Bridge was killed by a fall from the rails. She was sitting on a piece of wood near the rails. The passing of a ballast train shook the log, and the woman lost her balance and fell. Her head came in contact with one of the trucks, and she died on the spot.

No. 8. *Injury.*—On the 13th March, a coolie injured his leg in crossing the line in front of a running engine at Chandmarree.

No. 9. *Fatal.*—On the 14th March, an engine driver, whilst shunting his train at Putterghattee ballast siding, missed his footing, and received a frightful injury to his foot, from the effects of which he died.

No. 10. *Fatal.*—On the 15th March, some trucks of a ballast train became uncoupled at the same place, and a Native coolie in getting down fell between two waggons. Both his legs were broken, and he died the next day. To prevent similar accidents for the future, a break van has been ordered for the ballast train.

No. 11. *Fatal—Injury.*—On the 27th March, a truck attached to a ballast train conveying straw for workmen's huts caught fire near Paneeghur Station. The coolies in the truck jumped out and were run over. Three were killed on the spot, and seven more or less injured. The cause of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of the coolies themselves, in smoking on the very truck which carried the straw, in disobedience to instructions given them.

No. 12. *Injury.*—On the 14th April, a Khalassee was knocked down by an engine in the course of backing to be attached to a stores train at Burdwan. The man suffered severe injuries, his right leg and right arm being afterwards amputated.

No. 13. *Injury.*—On the 26th April, a policeman in trying to close the door of a carriage, which he had observed open before the train had stopped, missed his footing and fell between the platform wall and carriage. He was slightly injured.

No. 14. *Fatal.*—On the 8th May, a Native engaged in work in a coal shed at Rajmahal had erected outside of it a scaffolding which projected over the line. A train passing by struck against the scaffolding, precipitating the man who was standing on it. He was run over and severely injured, from the effects of which he died. There was no one but himself to blame, as he had received instructions not to put the scaffolding outside.

No. 15. *Injury.*—On the same day a fireman was severely injured by a collision between two trains at Chandernagore.

No. 16. *Fatal.*—On the 20th June, a native woman fell off a ballast train on the Raneegunge tramp, and was killed by the wheels of a waggon passing over her.

No. 17. *Injury.*—On the 28th June, at the Rampoorhaut Station, a ballast engine, with waggons attached, was thrown off the main line. About 36 coolies were more or less injured. The accident was attributed to the neglect of the pointsman.

No. 18.—*Injury*

No. 18. *Injury.*—On the 13th September, a coolie had one of his feet severely crushed and partly cut off by a ballast train. There was no European with the train, and the precise cause of the accident is unknown.

No. 19. *Fatal.*—On the 12th October, a Native woman was jerked off a ballast train on to the line at Bhaugulpoor, and crushed to death.

No. 20. *Fatal.*—On the 26th October, a coolie engaged in works at the Khanoo Junction, who was both deaf and dumb, not hearing the approach of a train behind him, was run over and killed by it.

No. 21. *Fatal.*—On the 13th November, a Native porter was run over and killed by a loaded waggon near the Chandernagore-gate.

No. 22. *Fatal.*—On the 16th November, a coolie boy fell out of a ballast train near Farka, in the Bhaugulpoor Division, and was run over and killed.

No. 23. *Fatal—Injury.*—On the 22d November, as a ballast train was passing through certain points in the Rajmahal Division, the pointsman put a portion of the train on one line, and then shifted the points and put the remaining portion on another, in consequence of which one Native woman was killed and two others severely injured.

No. 24. *Fatal.*—On the 25th November, a Native woman, in attempting to recover a spade which she had left on the line at the Mullarpoor Station, was run over by a passenger train and killed.

No. 25. *Fatal.*—On the 26th December, a Native porter was run over and killed by a special train near Hooghly station. The accident was owing to his own carelessness.

No. 26. *Fatal.*—On the 28th December, a Native policeman was run over and killed by a pilot engine. The accident is attributed to the man's own negligence.

The following accidents occurred in connection with construction:—

No. 27. *Fatal.*—On the 17th January, a coolie fell down a shaft and was killed.

No. 28. *Fatal.*—On the 24th January, a coolie engaged in the carriage detail store department at Howrah received injuries from which he died.

No. 29. *Fatal.*—On the 22d March, a Native miner was killed by an explosion at the Monghyr tunnel. The fuze had hung fire.

No. 30. *Fatal.*—On the 6th September, an inspector was run over and killed by a trolly laden with chairs which he was taking to Bally. One of the chairs fell down, and the trolly ran over it. The poor man in trying to jump off was jerked and thrown on to the rails, the trolly passing over his chest.

No. 31. *Fatal—Injury.*—On the 18th October, a coolie was killed and another severely injured by a rail falling upon them.

No. 32. *Fatal.*—On the 7th December, a coolie employed in the steam-boat department at Howrah was killed by a log of timber falling upon him.

East Indian Railway, N.W. Provinces.

Fatal	4	8
Injury	4	

No. 1. *Injury.*—On the 7th February, a railway khalassie attempting to couple the guard's van to the waggons while the train was in motion, lost his footing and fell with his left arm across the rail.

No. 2. *Injury.*—On the 27th April, a greaser, whilst standing on the steps of the break van of the train to which he belonged, came in collision with one of the vehicles of a special fire-wood train which was standing on the siding at Berhampore, and was severely injured. The accident was reported to the magistrate at Futtehpoor, where the man was conveyed for medical treatment.

No. 3. *Injury.*—On the 20th May, a guard cut his head severely by losing his footing from the foot-board of the break van.

No. 4. *Fatal.*—On the 8th June, a coolie got his foot crushed under one of the wheels of a break van while taking the latter out from the waggon shed. He was immediately removed to the hospital, but died on the 21st instant.

No. 5. *Fatal.*—On the 7th July, a coolie woman in attempting to remove some kunker which happened to be on the rails, was run over by a down goods train, and immediately killed.

No. 6. *Fatal.*—On the 7th August, a similar accident occurred in Bhowpoor.

 No. 7.—*Fatal*

No. 7. *Fatal.*—On the 1st September, a boy concealed himself in a truck loaded with sleepers, and when the train approached Etawah he stood up in the truck, and, losing his balance, fell between the wheels and the chains. He was run over and killed.

No. 8. *Injury.*—On the 9th November, at Roora station, a Native greaser, through his own carelessness, got his foot run over and injured.

Madras Railway.

Fatal - - - - - - - - - -	5	6
Injury - - - - - - - - - -	1	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—On the 23d January, a woman working at Perambore for the ballast contractor, was standing with an infant near the ballast train then in motion. She was warned of her danger; but, in turning away, she slipped and fell across the rails. One waggon passed over her, taking off both her legs and arms, and also the child's arm. The woman was killed instantly, and the child shortly after expired.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—On the 16th April, a pointsman at the Vellore station, in attempting to mount the engine while being brought out of the shed, slipped off the steps, and had his foot crushed under the wheel. The injuries he received resulted in death,

No. 3. *Fatal.*—On the 27th July, a coolie accidentally falling on the rail while leading a loaded ballast train, got his left foot severely injured, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards.

No. 4. *Injury.*—On the 11th November, a line watchman had his leg broken by a truck passing over it. It appears he was running towards the truck, and, when close to it, his leg slipped, and falling across the rails he got severely injured.

No. 5. *Fatal.*—On the 12th November, another watchman was run over by a goods train. He was stunned after the engine had passed him, which caused him to stagger and fall towards the train. He was apparently struck when falling by one of the waggons, and thereby injured in several places. He died two hours after the accident.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Fatal - - - - - - - - - -	1	1
Injury - - - - - - - - - -	nil	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—On the 4th December, near Negapatam, a coolie in attempting to cross the lines in front of an approaching engine, was knocked down and severely injured in his right foot and body, from the effects of which he died.

Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

Fatal - - - - - - - - - -	12	36
Injury - - - - - - - - - -	24	

No. 1. *Injury.*—On the 1st January, at the Campoolee Station, a guard injured his leg by jumping from the van, on the train getting off the line, owing to defective points.

No. 2. *Injury.*—On the 5th January a pointsman's leg was broken at the Sholapoor Station by a hook of the tail rope, which he attempted to lift while one end was attached a moving engine.

No. 3. *Injury.*—On the 9th January, at the Callian Station, a guard in attempting to uncouple a train in motion was caught by the buffers and slightly injured.

No. 4. *Injury.*—On the 3d February, a fireman in alighting from an engine at the Ooroolee Station, fell over the parapet of a bridge.

No. 5. *Injury.*—On the 9th February, at the Campoolee Station, a pointsman in attempting to pass between buffers of waggons in shunting, was crushed, and severely injured.

No. 6. *Injury.*—On the 12th February, at the Poona Station, a porter was crushed between the buffers of waggons while shunting.

No. 7. *Injury.*—On the 16th February, a driver was scalded in attempting to screw a plug up in the smoke box.

No. 8. *Fatal.*—On the 23d February, a coolie was knocked down at the Lanowlie Station, by a collision (caused by carelessness of driver) whilst cleaning the tubes of an engine.

No. 9.—*Injury*

No. 9. *Injury.*—On the 26th February, at the Budlapoor Station, a fireman fell from an engine whilst oiling the same, and was injured.

No. 10. *Injury.*—On the 2d March, another fireman was slightly injured at the Tanna Station, by jumping off an engine in motion.

No. 11. *Injury.*—On the 11th March, a pointsman at Carnoe Bunder, in attempting to jump on a waggon, fell and got four of his toes cut off.

No. 12. *Fatal.*—On the 20th March at the Mazagon Bridge, a fireman, whilst sitting upon the coals piled on the tender, came in contact with an arched bridge. His head was severely injured, from the effects of which he died.

No. 13. *Fatal.*—On the 22d March, a signalman having fallen asleep on the rails, near Nassick, was run over and killed.

No. 14. *Fatal.*—On the 25th March, a pointsman, while running along the line at the Budlapoor Station, was knocked down by an engine and killed.

No. 15. *Injury.*—On the 9th May, a loader in placing his hand on the rail on the Barsee road while shunting, got two of his fingers crushed.

No. 16. *Injury.*—On the 21st May, a contractor's labourer was injured from being struck by a waggon on the Sholapoor Line while shunting.

No. 17. *Injury.*—On the 2d June a guard was upset in the break-van and slightly injured, caused by the violent shunting of the train.

No. 18. *Injury.*—On the 7th June, a pumpman got his foot crushed at the Sulligaum Station in attempting to mount an engine.

No. 19. *Fatal.*—On the 25th June, a gateman in attempting to cross the line at the Coorla Station, was run over and killed.

No. 20. *Fatal.*—On the 4th July, a signalman while sleeping across the rail, about four miles from Pooree, was run over and killed.

No. 21. *Injury.*—On the 6th July, a muccadeen was caught between buffers of waggons in shunting near Wassind, and was slightly injured.

No. 22. *Injury.*—On the 20th July a driver, a fireman, and three other servants of the Company were injured by a collision between the engine and some vehicles containing passengers at the Khandalla Station. The accident is attributed to the negligence of the driver.

No. 23. *Fatal.*—On the 11th August, at the same station, a fireman while oiling an engine, fell from the same and was killed.

No. 24. *Injury.*—On the 4th September, at the Bombay Station, a carriage cleaner, in attempting to stop a waggon which was passing into the goods warehouse, was crushed and injured.

No. 25. *Injury.*—On the 14th October, a porter was struck by the door of a waggon while it was being placed on a turn-table.

No. 26. *Fatal.*—On the 1st November, a muccadeen, who was placed to show a caution signal between Tanna and Callian, was run over by a train and killed.

No. 27. *Injury.*—On the 16th November, at the Bycalla Station, a porter injured his foot, owing to his own negligence while shunting a waggon.

No. 28. *Fatal.*—On the 18th November, near the same station, a foreman of loaders was run over by an engine and killed, while walking on the line.

No. 29. *Fatal.*—On the 19th November, a contractor's coolie got crushed at the Coorla Station between two waggons which were being shunted by the contractor's people.

No. 30. *Injury.*—On the 29th November, a porter having fallen asleep on the rail at the Ooroolee Station, got his hand crushed by an engine running over it.

No. 31. *Fatal.*—On the 16th December, at the Khurdee Station, a Parsee lad, the contractor's servant, in jumping off a break van in motion, missed the platform and was run over. He died from the injuries he received.

No. 32. *Fatal.*—On the 26th December, a policeman, through his own neglect in not standing out of the way on the approach of an engine between Bombay and Byculla, was run over by the engine and killed.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Fatal	5	7
Injury	2	

No. 1. *Injury.*—On the 27th January, two firemen were slightly injured by the train being thrown off the rail by an obstruction maliciously placed.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—On the 4th May, near Baroach, three porters were killed by a collision between a luggage van and a ballast waggon. Fault of contractor's people.

No. 3. *Fatal.*—On the 12th May, a labourer of the Company was killed at the Chumargam Station by falling under a waggon of a train in motion.

No. 4. *Fatal.*—On the 2d September, another labourer was killed in a similar manner at the Meagan Station.

Sindh Railway.

Fatal	2	3
Injury	1	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—On the 8th August, a coolie was killed at Kotree by a collision between a shunting engine and another standing under the shed.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—On the 12th September, another coolie of the Company was killed at the Pipree Station by a truck being thrown off the rail.

No. 3. *Injury.*—On the 11th September, at the Kotree Station, a coolie was injured by falling between two waggons while shunting.

III.—ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS NEITHER PASSENGERS NOR SERVANTS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

Fatal	3	5
Injury	2	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—May 1st. A native woman was found dead on the line between Mugra and Pandooah. She was trespassing on the line, and had probably been run over by a train on the preceding night.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—May 18th. An old woman not hearing the approach of a train, was run over near Betawa, and thrown over a bridge. She died from the injuries she received.

No. 3. *Injury.*—August 3d. At Salendra a man was very severely injured by a train running over him. He was trespassing on the line with the intent to commit suicide when he met with the accident. His left arm was severed from his shoulders.

No. 4. *Injury.*—August 18th. A native woman trespassing on the line between Nadal and Paneeghur was run over by a passenger train, but fortunately escaped without any serious injuries. Instructions were issued that in all similar cases the trespassers should be prosecuted by the Railway Company.

No. 5. *Fatal.*—September 24th. A native woman was found dead on the line between Pulsa and Pakowr. She had probably been run over whilst trespassing there on the preceding night.

East Indian Railway, N. W. Provinces.

Fatal	2	2
Injury	nil	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—January 9th. A native woman was run over and killed by an empty engine goods train. She is supposed to have thrown herself on the rail. The case was reported to the joint magistrate for investigation.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—14th October. A Native was run over by a down special goods train near the second crossing beyond Roora. He was killed on the spot.

Madras Railway.

Fatal	1	2
Injury	1	

No. 1. *Injury.*—On the 19th March a Moplah boy was run over by a train. From his own account it appears that he was asleep across the rails till the train was close upon him,

him, when he raised his head and right hand. The wheels passed over his fingers, and the fire-box struck his head. The four fingers of the right hand were cut off, and the scalp laid open.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—On the 2d of June a man was run over and killed by a passenger train. It appears from the report of the traffic manager that he was run over while lying upon the line. His skull was laid open and his right hand cut off.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Nil.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Fatal	12	16
Injury	4	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—On the 12th January, a Native was killed between Byculla and Dadur; he was knocked down by a train while trespassing on the line.

No. 2. *Injury.*—On the 29th January, a similar accident, attended with slight bruises, occurred to a labourer near the village of Davee.

No. 3. *Fatal—Injury.*—On the 7th February, three persons were killed and one was injured, from waggons being thrown off the line at a level-crossing among a crowd of by-standers awaiting the opening of crossing-gates.

No. 4. *Fatal.*—On the 6th March, a Native woman was found dead near Byculla; she is supposed to have been run over by a train while trespassing on the line.

No. 5. *Fatal.*—On the 1st April, a Native trespasser, who had fallen asleep across the rails at the Callian Station, was run over and killed.

No. 6. *Fatal.*—On the 2d April, near Sana Bridge, a Native was run over and killed while trespassing on the line.

No. 7. *Fatal.*—On the 9th April, a watchman of the Vehar Waterworks was run over and killed while trespassing on the line. The accident occurred eight miles from Bombay.

No. 8. *Fatal.*—On the 21st April, a Native trespasser, in attempting to cross while waggons were being shunted, was run over and killed. The accident occurred at the Decksal Station.

No. 9. *Fatal.*—On the 1st June, at the Elphinstone Bunder, a Native trespasser was run over and killed.

No. 10. *Fatal.*—On the 23d June, a woman was run over and killed whilst trespassing near Sholapoor.

No. 11. *Injury.*—On the 19th September, a labourer trespassing on the line near Byculla was struck by an engine in shunting, and slightly injured.

No. 12. *Injury.*—On the 19th October, another labourer, while trespassing, was struck in a similar manner between Bombay and Byculla.

No. 13. *Fatal.*—On the 31st October, a Native trespasser was run over and killed between Barsee and Macheb; he is supposed to have laid himself on the rail with a suicidal intent.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Fatal	2	2
Injury	Nil	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—On the 15th August, near Itola, an old woman, in attempting to cross the rails in front of an engine, was run over and killed.

No. 2. *Fatal.*—On the 17th December, a similar accident occurred to a Native trespasser between Baroda and Chamargaum.

Sindh Railway.

Fatal	1	1
Injury	Nil	

No. 1. *Fatal.*—Only one accident occurred, resulting in the death of a Native trespasser, on 8th September. It was attributed to his own imprudence in attempting to cross the line in front of an engine.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS, AND ACCIDENTS FROM COLLISIONS, OR ENGINES OR CARRIAGES LEAVING THE RAILS.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

THERE were 14 accidents, three of which, resulting in the deaths of three and injuries to 44 men, have also been noticed in the previous classes.

February 19th.—A goods train got off the line near Hooghly Station, and ran down the bank, damaging trucks and tearing up permanent way. There was no damage, however, to either life or limb. The cause of the accident was not clearly ascertained.

March 2d.—A collision took place between two goods trains at Pundooah, through defective working of the signals. The accident was attended with no personal injuries.

March 2d.—A passenger train got off the line at Hooghly, through the negligence of the pointsman. There was no harm done beyond delaying the train.

March 8th.—The baggage of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, coming by special train from Raneegunge, was destroyed by fire at Undal Station.

March 27th.—There was a serious accident by fire near Paneeghur. Some straw carried in a ballast train caught fire. The coolies who were at the time on the truck containing the straw jumped out; three were killed on the spot, and seven severely injured.

May 8th.—A goods train ran into a night-mail train at Chandernagore, owing to the defective working of signals. The fireman of the mail train was seriously injured.

June 6th.—The up-mail train, while entering the facing points at Khanoo Junction, was thrown off the line by the carelessness of the pointsman.

About the same time and place, the down-mail train, going on the loop-line in order to avoid the obstruction caused by the overturned mail train, was likewise thrown off the line by a trolly left there. The railway servants were to blame in neglecting to keep the loop-line clear before permitting the down mail train to enter it. The accident resulted in considerable damage to property.

June 13th.—A locomotive engine, being driven at too great a speed, ran into some ballast waggons which were being loaded at the time. Some of the latter were rendered perfectly useless by the accident.

June 28th.—A ballast engine, with waggons attached, owing to the carelessness of the pointsman, was thrown off the main line at Rampoorhat Station. About 36 coolies were more or less injured, though none mortally.

June 30th.—At Connagore Station a mail train ran into a goods train, doing considerable damage to rolling-stock, though none to life or limb. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the guard of the goods train.

August 6th.—A mail train was thrown off the line at Khanoo Junction, in consequence of the pointsman's negligence.

August 7th.—A goods train, while passing through facing-points at the same junction, was thrown off the line through the misconduct of the pointsman.

August 16th.—A passenger and a goods train were thrown off the line at the points leading to the coke-shed in the Howrah Yard. This accident was also occasioned by the carelessness of the pointsman.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

There were eight accidents :—

January 4th.—Some piece-goods were destroyed by fire in a down goods train between Khaga and Allahabad, owing to the neglect of travelling without tarpauling. The station-master at Khaga and the guard of the train, being both in fault, were punished by suspension.

June 13th.—An attempt was made to throw a down passenger train off the line near Sarawa, by placing two pieces of wood (a "lever" and a "straight-edge") across the rails. Both the implements were broken. The case was reported to the Magistrate of Allahabad, and the Chief Engineer issued orders to the district engineers on the open line to have all he plate-laying tools secured after the day's work.

July 5th.—Two waggons of a goods train ran off the line at the Allahabad Station Yard, owing to the pilot engine having been improperly taken into a siding when there was no man in charge of the point s.

July 7th.—

July 7th.—Another waggon was thrown off the line in the same yard. The pointsman who was in fault was immediately put under arrest.

August 14th.—At Cawnpoor some goods were burnt by spontaneous combustion in a bale of blankets confined in a covered goods waggon.

October 14th.—An up passenger train ran off the line at the Cawnpoor Station Yard, through the carelessness of the pointsman in turning the engine to the wrong road. The accident was attended with considerable damage to the property of the Company.

November 1st.—There was a collision on the Furruckabad Road to Etawah, between a down goods train and a trolly, owing to the latter being out without a signal.

December 21st.—A large quantity of sugar and a number of empty bags were destroyed by fire between Cawnpoor and Bhowpoor. The accident was caused by a spark from the engine, in consequence of the wire-gauze of the chimney being out of order.

It appears that a wrong description of wire-gauze was sent up from Calcutta for the repairs of chimneys. Inquiry has been made to ascertain how the mistake originated, and whether a supply of the right kind has since been received, or when expected to arrive.

Madras Railway.

There were four accidents—

One from a waggon going off the line, two from fire, and one from a chair being placed on the rails by some mischievous person.

The first happened on the 3rd January, at the Cuddumbatoor Station. The road-waggon and break-van attached next to the engine of a goods train came in contact with an empty waggon standing on the "through siding," whereby the latter was thrown off the line, and the break-van and road-waggon were slightly damaged. The station-master and his staff were considered to blame in the matter, and were fined each one month's pay.

The second accident was from fire. Four waggons of a goods train from Salem were burnt on the 19th February. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

The third accident, also from fire, happened on the 23d February, when the temporary goods shed at the Amboor Station was burnt to the ground. The station-master considered that the fire was caused by a spark from the engine of a passing train.

The fourth accident occurred at the 110th mile from Madras, on the 20th February. The train ran over a chair placed on the rail by some mischievous individual. The shock that the engine sustained by the accident almost disabled it.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Nil.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

One hundred and forty-eight accidents in all were reported, of which five have been already noticed, having caused the death of five men and injuries to 11. They were as follows:—

42 Cases of engines and waggons getting off the rails through carelessness of drivers and pointsmen, or defects in rails or crossing-points, &c.

28 Cases of collision, of which 10 arose from engines and waggons running into lorries.

1 Case of collision with works adjacent to line.

19 Cases of waggons catching fire.

34 Cases of cattle being killed by trains on the line, of which 19 were accompanied by injury to rolling-stock.

11 Cases of gates being run through.

11 Cases miscellaneous.

2 Cases of malicious attempts to throw trains off the line.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

There were seven accidents reported, three of which, having been attended with injury to life or limb, have already been noticed:—

3 by collision, causing death to three porters, and injury to one passenger.

2 by fire, attributed to sparks from the engine.

1 by obstruction maliciously placed on the line, causing injuries to two firemen.

1 resulting in delay to traffic by ballast being washed away by rain.

Sindh Railway.

Fourteen accidents reported, of which two, being fatal to servants of the Company, have already been noticed:—

4 Cases of cattle being killed by trains on the line.
3 Cases of collision, one of which was fatal to a coolie.
3 Cases of waggons being thrown off the line; one through misconduct of the pointsman, the others from stones falling on the line, resulting in one case in the death of a coolie.
1 Case of a gate being run through.
1 Case of an engine being damaged by striking against a stone on the line.
2 Cases of fire by sparks from the engine.

Three statements are attached; one showing all accidents attended with injury to life or limb, giving the number of persons killed or injured from all causes; the second showing the nature of all accidents, and the third showing the comparative number of passengers killed or injured with reference to the numbers carried.

RETURN No. I.

NUMBER of PERSONS Killed and Injured from all Causes on *Indian* Railways during 1861.

	East Indian Railway.				Madras Railway.		Great Southern of India Railway.		Bombay Great Indian Peninsula Railway.		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.		Sindh Railway.	
	Bengal Division.		North Western Provinces Division.											
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.														
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control.	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
TOTAL Passengers killed or injured	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	1	–	–
People connected with the Railway.														
Servants of the Company or of Contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their control.	8	41	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	6	3	2	2	–
Servants of the Company killed or injured owing to their own misconduct, or want of caution.	17	13	4	4	3	1	1	–	11	18	2	–	–	1
TOTAL Railway people killed or injured	25	54	4	4	5	1	1	–	12	24	5	2	2	1
Others, neither Passengers nor Railway Company's Servants														
Trespassers	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	11	4	2	–	1	–
Suicide	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL Persons unconnected with the Railway	3	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	12	4	2	–	1	–
GRAND TOTAL killed or injured	28	57	8	4	6	2	1	–	24	34	9	3	3	1
Mean Line of Railway open during the year.	Miles 261		Miles 171		Miles 239		Miles 9¼		Miles 368		Miles 107		Miles 66	
									TOTAL Miles 541					
Number of Passengers carried	1,794,889		265,135		1,195,787		65,059		4,138,899					

RETURN No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCIDENTS upon Railways in *India* during 1861, showing the Number of Accidents to Trains and Number of Persons Killed and Injured thereby.

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	No. of Accidents.	Passengers or Persons unconnected with the Railway.		CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.												
					Causes arising from Rolling Stock or Road.				Causes attributable to the Management.							
					Neglect of		Defective Condition of		Defective Discipline.							
									Unpunctuality.							
		Killed.	Injured.	Purely Accidental.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Accidental.	Defective or inadequately enforced System.	Inefficient or inadequately enforced Regulations.	Defective System for securing Intervals between Trains.	Negligence of Servants.	Improper Interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious Attempt of Persons not under the control of the Company.
East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Accidents from collisions	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	29	3	3	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	43	3	3	29	1	1	–	–	–		–	–	12	–	–
East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Accidents from collisions	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	14	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	18	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1
Madras Railway.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from collisions	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	10	1	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	11	1	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Great Southern of India Railway.															
Accidents, miscellaneous	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails.	42	3	3	8	–	5	2	5	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
Accidents from collisions	28	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	20	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous.	77	9	5	19	–	34	2	8	–	1	–	–	11	–	2
TOTAL	148	12	10	27	–	39	4	13	–	1	9	–	53	–	2

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	No. of Accidents.	Passengers or Persons unconnected with the Railway.		CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.											
					Causes arising from Rolling Stock or Road.				Causes attributable to the Management.						
					Neglect of		Defective Condition of		Defective Discipline.						
									Unpunctuality.						
		Killed.	Injured.	Purely Accidental.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Accidental.	Defective or inadequately enforced System.	Insufficient or inadequately enforced Regulations.	Defective System for securing Intervals between Trains.	Negligence of Servants.	Improper Interference by Persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious Attempt of Persons not under the control of the Company.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving rails.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Accidents from collisions	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	9	4	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	13	4	1	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Sindh Railway.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving rails.	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Accidents from collisions	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	8	1	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	14	1	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–

RETURN No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Number of PASSENGERS Carried and those Killed or Injured from causes beyond their own control in 1861.

RAILWAYS.	TOTAL NUMBER.		Proportion per Million.		TOTAL Number of Passengers Carried.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. East Indian, Bengal Division	–	–	–	–	1,794,889
2. East Indian, North Western Provinces Division.	2	–	7·54	–	265,135
3. Madras	–	–	–	–	1,195,787
4. Great Southern of India	–	–	–	–	65,059
5. Great Indian Peninsula	–	5			
6. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	–	1	–	1·45	4,138,893
7. Sindh	–	–			
TOTAL	2	6	·27	·80	7,459,763
Average on Railways in Great Britain, 1852–8	–	–	·15	3·20	139,000,000

CHAPTER IX.

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CHAPTER IX.

BENGAL.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Increase of work during the year under review.

THE past has been an exceptional year in the administration of Civil Justice. The new limitation law came into operation on the 1st January 1862, and the Courts were much pressed towards the close of the year by the institution of long-outstanding claims, which would otherwise have become barred by the change of procedure. The increase of work thus thrown upon the judicial tribunals was enormous. The number of cases instituted in the Courts rose from 88,684 in 1860 to 275,138 in 1861; and it has been a matter of difficulty for the Courts, in spite of their utmost exertions, to keep pace with this vast influx of cases.

Some idea of the amount of work performed monthly by the Civil Courts may be gathered from the following figures, which are taken from a statement furnished by the Sudder Court for the month of March last:—

Number of cases pending at the commencement of the month -	92,172
Number of cases instituted - - - - - - - -	13,480
Number of cases disposed of by the Civil Courts during the month	30,617
Number of cases pending at the close of the month - - -	78,412

Should the rates of disposals to institutions continue at this rate, the whole of the arrears will be cleared off in the course of a few months.

Promptness and despatch in the decision of cases.

The Civil Code of Procedure, which now regulates the conduct of suits in the Civil Courts, has greatly increased the promptness and despatch with which cases are disposed of. The work of each Court is passed in review every month by the highest judicial authority, and any defect or delay in the conduct of business on the part of the local Courts is at once noticed and corrected.

Increase in the number of bond cases, &c.

The increase in the number of bond cases and suits arising out of commercial transactions during the past few years has been most remarkable. In 1856, the year before the mutiny, there were 56,019 suits of this description instituted in the Courts; in 1860, there were 73,778 suits; and during the past year the number rose to 240,769. Much of this, however, is doubtless owing to the exceptional circumstance indicated above.

Value of property under litigation.

The value of property under litigation before the Courts last year amounted to nearly 15,500,000 *l.* These figures merely refer to Bengal Proper, and do not moreover include the value of the suits instituted before the Small Cause Court judges and the revenue authorities.

Effect of the operation of the Code of Civil Procedure.

It was stated in last year's report, that since the introduction of the present Code of Procedure, there had been a very marked decrease in the number of false cases instituted in the Courts, and thence the deduction was drawn that either a check was given by the provision regarding the verification of plaints to the assertion of false and litigious claims, or that just claims were less apt to be defeated by legal technicalities. It will be seen from the figures entered in the following Table that the contrast in the results of cases decided on their merit before and after the introduction of the Code has been more remarkable even last year than in the year preceding:—

RESULTS of Cases decided on their Demerits.

	Years.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.
Before the introduction of the Code - - - -	1858	33,555	18,469
	1859	40,764	20,441
After the introduction of the Code - - - -	1860	60,070	21,763
	1861	125,873	35,794

In

In the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Arracan,* there has been no perceptible increase or decrease in the amount of litigation. The institution were 13,906 against 14,698 of the previous year. Of suits actually decided on trial, 8,556 were given in favour of the plaintiff, and 2,194 in favour of defendant. Results of the year in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

The Calcutta Small Cause Court still continues to enjoy the confidence of the public. Though there was but a small increase in the actual number of suits instituted, the amount of property under litigation was considerably greater than in any previous year on record:— The Calcutta Small Cause Court.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Number of cases instituted - - -	32,287	31,777	33,224
Value of property under litigation - -	£. 93,500	£. 97,893	£. 111,941

This large increase in the value of property under litigation is mainly attributable to the fact that suits for sums from 200 rupees to 500 rupees have been more numerous than in previous years. Looking at these results as indicative of the confidence reposed in the court by the public, the late Lieutenant-Governor proposed to extend its jurisdiction to all suits for sums of 1,000 rupees; and an Act, with this object in view, is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council for making laws and regulations.

The financial results of this Court during the past year were most satisfactory. The receipts amounted to 16,110 *l.*, and the expenses to 10,911 *l.*, leaving a clear surplus of 5,199 at the credit of Government.

The Small Cause Courts which were last year established as an experimental measure in the Mofussil had not, at the close of the year, been twelve months in operation; and it would therefore be premature to pronounce definitely upon their success. The amount of work, however, performed by the judges has been very considerable. Their working is indicated in the following Table:— Working of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

Number of Small Cause Courts.	Suits Instituted.	Decided.	Stamps and Fees.
			Rs. *a.* *p.*
15	28,049	25,416	2,16,185 1 6

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The number of persons tried for criminal offences during the year was 1,22,619, viz., 1,10,722 in the Regulation Provinces, and 11,897 in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Number of persons tried, and the results of the trials.

Of these 81,533 persons were either punished by magisterial officers or committed to the sessions, while 38,010 were acquitted, including those who were discharged without being put upon their trial.

An analysis of the crimes for which the offenders in the Regulation Provinces were tried, shows that a very small proportion were of a heinous nature:— Analysis of the crimes in the Regulation Provinces.

Crimes.	Number of Persons Tried.
1. Murder, Wounding with intent to kill, and Culpable Homicide -	1,859
2. Dacoity - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,313
3. Highway Robbery - - - - - - - - - -	240
4. Burglary, Theft, and Cattle-stealing - - - - - -	11,682
5. Child-stealing - - - - - - - - - - -	23
6. Receiving stolen property - - - - - - - -	449
7. Affrays and Riots - - - - - - - - - -	1,354
8. Arson (including Incendiarism) - - - - - - -	337
9. Forgery and Perjury - - - - - - - - -	973
10. Counterfeiting Coin - - - - - - - - -	35
11. Rape - - - - - - - - - - - -	193
12. Other miscellaneous offences of a trivial character - - -	91,264
Total - - -	1,10,722

A review

* Since the commencement of the year transferred to Pegu.

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Review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished in the Regulation Provinces exhibits the following results:—

Released on security, or simply fined	51,969
Dismissed from office	1,970
Flogged	1,371
Sentenced to imprisonment for not exceeding six months	11,372
„ above six months but not exceeding three years	3,028
„ above three years but not exceeding sixteen years	1,196
„ above sixteen years but not exceeding twenty-one years	10
„ for life	3
„ to transportation	194
„ death	47
TOTAL	71,070

POLICE.

Civil Constabulary.

A thorough reform of the police was determined upon, and partially carried out during the year under review. This reform consists in the substitution of a single body of organized and efficient civil constabulary for the mixed system of a civil and military police, which had hitherto existed in Bengal. The plan was suggested by a Commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the several existing police systems throughout India, and the expenditure for Bengal was estimated at 49 lacs of rupees; an opinion being, however, at the same time expressed, that the features of the province and the character and habits of its population, &c., would probably not necessitate a larger expenditure than 40 lacs of rupees. The Government of India has accordingly limited the expenditure to 40 lacs of rupees per year, or any moderate sum in excess of that amount that may be absolutely requisite for the purpose; and a rough estimate (*vide* Statement A 1 in the Appendix), which was prepared by the Local Government for carrying out the scheme, provided for the following force of police for all Bengal, viz.:—

		Rupees.
1	Inspector-General	3,000
8	Deputy Inspectors-General of different grades	8,800
25	District Superintendents ditto	14,900
90	Assistant Superintendents ditto	25,000
521	Native Inspectors	51,240
741	„ Sub-Inspectors	15,067
741	„ Overseers	8,892
24,700	Privates	1,72,200
	For Clothing, Arms, and other Contingencies	32,000
		3,31,099
	Or, per Year, *Rs.*	39,73,188

In addition to the foregoing, it was proposed to have, for purposes of purely military protection, either 10 corps of the Line and two corps of Irregular Cavalry, or 10 police battalions of 600 men each and 600 sowars, at an additional cost of 12,97,808 rupees. This part of the scheme, however, was not approved by the Government of India, which has only permitted the retention of some of the military police battalions till the civil police is completely organized; after which they are all to be disbanded, with the exception of such as can be absorbed into the new police or into the regular army, to the latter of which alone will be entrusted the duty of defending the province against either external attacks or serious internal disturbances.

That the carrying out of the new police system might not be delayed, an Inspector-general of Constabulary has been appointed at once on a salary of 2,500 rupees, with three Deputy Inspectors-general, whose divisions correspond with the Commissionerships or civil divisions of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Assam. District superintendents and assistant superintendents have also been appointed for these divisions, and the latter have been authorised to take immediate steps for the enlistment of subordinate officers and men.

Military police.

On the 1st January 1862 the strength of the military police battalions consisted of 55 European officers and 9,468 Natives of all ranks.

The duties of the police battalions have been performed in a very satisfactory manner. The 8th battalion especially has had much harassing work in connexion with the disturbances in Sumbulpore.

Calcutta and suburban police.

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and suburban police was noticed in last year's Report, and the result has been very satisfactory. The scheme was at first looked upon with some disfavour by the people; but the number of applications of every description made daily to the various police-stations is a proof that it is generally approved of. The number of persons who passed through the hands of the Calcutta and suburban police was

was 5,185, and of these 4,186 were convicted. The value of property robbed and stolen was 58,000 rupees, out of which 19,000 rupees, or nearly one-third, was recovered. With a view to facilitate the prosecution of cases, an additional magisterial officer for the suburbs has been appointed, and located at Sealdah.

Revision of magisterial establishments.

A revision of magisterial establishments in Bengal was carried out during the year, with a view to effect a reduction of expenditure. The measure was suggested by the Civil Finance Commission, and such of their recommendations as could be entertained without detriment to the interests of the Public Service have been adopted by Government. The total saving effected by the changes determined upon will be *Rs.* 36,525. 11. 0.

A statement in the Appendix (A 2) shows the number and cost of the magisterial establishments of mohurirs and head-clerks, as they stood before and as they have been since revised. Another statement (A 3) exhibits the classification and entire strength of all the revised magisterial establishments in the vernacular departments.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Number of prisoners in custody, and cost of maintaining them.

The number of prisoners in custody during the year was 66,526, as under:—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number remaining in gaol on the last day of the preceding year	16,348	511	16,859
Number admitted during the year	48,396	1,271	49,667
TOTAL	64,744	1,782	66,526

The entire cost on account of these prisoners amounted to *Rs.* 5,61,924. 12. 9., or an average of *Rs.* 33. 7. 10. per prisoner. A statement (B.) in the Appendix exhibits the total and average cost of the prisoners at different periods from 1815-16.

Maximum and minimum rates of expenditure.

The most economical gaol was that at Tirhoot, in which each prisoner cost on an average *Rs.* 20. 4. 6.; while the most expensive was the gaol at Pooree, at which the cost per prisoner was *Rs.* 88. 1. 4.

Disposal of prisoners.

The number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 14,888, and they were disposed of as noted below—

Inefficient from age	292
Sick in hospital	923
Excused labour on Sundays and holidays	1,488
Employed as gaol servants	1,732
„ as gaol guards	142
„ on the roads	104
„ on miscellaneous work	769
Hired by the Department of Public Works	143
„ by other departments	348
Employed on ordinary manufactures	8,743
„ in the Alipore Gaol Press	204
TOTAL	14,888

Result of the labour of prisoners.

Subjoined is the result of the labour of the prisoners who were engaged on ordinary manufactures:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Value of manufactures sold	3,77,206	5	4¾
„ articles consumed for public purposes	9,490	14	0½
„ „ in store at the end of the year	65,421	6	9½
Total	4,52,118	10	2½
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the close of the past year	75,784	2	10
Gross Receipts	3,76,334	7	4½
Deduct charges	1,70,875	15	5½
Net Profits	2,05,458	7	11¼
Net profits of the previous year	1,92,131	4	0
Excess of Profits in the year under review	13,327	3	11¼

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The gaols which contributed most towards this out-turn were those of Hooghly, Alipore, and Jessore, in the two first of which the profits from manufacture more than covered the cost of all the prisoners in custody. At Jessore each handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

Net expenditure.

The net cost of the prisoners is exhibited below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gross cost of the year				5,61,924	12	9¾
Deduct from this:						
Net profits on manufactures	2,05,458	7	11¼			
„ from Alipore Press Department	2,09,603	5	3			
Credited to gaols for hire of convicts	11,705	4	8			
Amount of fines collected in commutation of labour	27,306	15	0			
				4,54,074	0	10¼
Net Cost Rs.				1,07,850	11	11½

The return made to the State from the Gaol Department, therefore, was about four-fifths of the expenditure incurred, which shows that even now, without central gaols, the prisons of the Lower Provinces are nearly self-supporting.

Mortality.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,535, to 2,440 of the preceding year; and the causes of the casualties were as follows:—

Dysentery	558
Diarrhœa	212
Cholera	232
All other diseases	505
Other causes (accidental or suicidal)	28
TOTAL £.	1,535

Proportion of educated to uneducated prisoners.

The proportion of educated to uneducated prisoners is exhibited below:—

	Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the Year.	Prisoners fairly Educated for their Position in Life.	Prisoners who could only Read and Write.	Prisoners altogether Ignorant.
Males	48,396	578	3,508	44,310
Females	1,271	-	5	1,266
TOTAL	49,667	578	3,513	45,576

Escape of prisoners.

The number of prisoners that escaped was 211. Of this number 110 were recaptured, the cost of their re-apprehension amounting to 1,304 rupees.

Introduction of a new diet table.

A new diet table, prepared by Doctor Mouat, has been ordered to be introduced experimentally in the gaols of the Lower Provinces for six months. The principal feature of this table is that, instead of prescribing one uniform diet for all classes of prisoners, it divides the prisoners into different classes, each having a distinct dietary of its own, and that it fixes the quantity and quality of food (which was hitherto more in quantity and better in quality than the food consumed by the poorer classes of the people, who form the bulk of the prisoners) to the minimum amount sufficient to keep the prisoners in health. The new system was to come into operation from 1st May 1862.

Gradual abolition of paid kamjaree burkundauzes.

The advisability of gradually introducing trustworthy convict burkundauzes in the places of the extra men hitherto employed in watching the prisoners employed intramurally in guarding the interior of gaols was also considered during the year, and it was determined that in all gaols where extramural labour is not specially sanctioned, the services of paid warders and overseers should be dispensed with, as far as possible, and convicts appointed in their room to superintend the labouring prisoners, to preserve order in the wards at night, and to trim the night-lamps, &c.; the prisoners thus placed in trust being respectively designated peons, kamjaree burkundauzes, and khiliburdars, and being allowed one pice of extra food daily out of the profits of gaol manufacture. A circular to this effect has accordingly been addressed to all magistrates by the Inspector General of Gaols, and, as a preliminary measure, the number of paid burkundauzes has been ordered to be reduced to the rate of one warder for 20 prisoners.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

ON the 17th of January 1862 a proclamation was issued by the Governor General in Council, extending the provisions of the Act XXIV. & XXV. Vict., c. 67, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, and authorising the nomination by the Lieutenant Governor of twelve councillors for his assistance in making laws and regulations. The Lieutenant Governor thereupon named twelve councillors, whose nomination was approved of by the Governor General. They consisted of four official European gentlemen, four unofficial European gentlemen, and four Native gentlemen, two of whom were official; the provision of the law, which required one-third of the councillors to be non-official, being thus fully complied with. The Governor General in Council at the same time sanctioned the rules for the conduct of business in the Council which the Lieutenant Governor had submitted, and he also sanctioned the appointment of a secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department. The rules for the conduct of business were based partly on the Standing Orders of the late Legislative Council of India, but chiefly on the rules for the conduct of business in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations; and they were framed so as to suit a council which was not to sit permanently, but was to be called together for occasional sessions, when projects of laws had been prepared.

The first meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations took place on the 1st of February, and the Council continued to meet regularly every Saturday from that date up to the 3rd of May, when it was adjourned *sine die.*

The following Acts were passed during the Session :—

Act I. of 1862.—A Bill with a similar object was introduced into the late Legislative Council of India in the year 1859, but was rejected on the second reading, on the ground that sufficient reasons for passing it had not been advanced. Further instances having occurred proving the necessity of a law for compelling every vessel to show her number, a Bill for that purpose was brought in and passed without any opposition.

An Act to enforce the hoisting of signals of the names of vessels passing signal stations established on the River Hooghly and the branches thereof.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th April 1862.

Act II. of 1862.—Under the original Act establishing Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, only persons who at the time of the commencement of the suit "dwell or personally work for gain" within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court could be sued in it; but by Act II. of 1862, every such court now has jurisdiction also over all persons who, *through their managers, agents, or servants,* carry on any business or work for gain within its local limits.

An Act to amend Act XLII. of 1860, for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th April 1862.

Act III. of 1862.—This Act was introduced in the belief that the important provisions of the Sale Law regarding the registry of under-tenures and farms, the opening of separate accounts for shares of entire estates, and for the deposit of money or Government securities, had not been taken general advantage of, partly from the high rate of fees prescribed, but chiefly from ignorance of the existence of the law. The time for registering under-tenures and farms (which, under Act XI. of 1859, expired on the 4th day of March last) is by this Act prolonged for three years, and at the same time the scale of fees is reduced.

An Act to amend Act XI. of 1859, to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st April 1862.

Act IV. of 1862.—This Act was passed to remedy the serious inconvenience caused by the divided jurisdiction over the Great Gaol heretofore exercised by the sheriff and the Commissioner of Police. The entire superintendence of that part of the gaol called the House of Correction is by this Act vested in the Commissioner of Police, or any other officer whom the Government may appoint, the authority of the sheriff continuing over the rest of the gaol. The Government is authorised to frame rules for the discipline, &c. of the prisoners, and the superintendent of the House of Correction and the sheriff are respectively empowered to award certain specified punishments for mutinous, violent, or contumacious conduct. Provision is also made for the appointment of visiting magistrates, and for the more severe punishment by them of refractory prisoners who are guilty of repeated offences.

An Act for the better enforcement of discipline in the Great Gaol at Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862.

Act V. of 1862.—For the due security of life and property, this Act provides for the survey twice a year, by competent surveyors, of all steam-vessels plying on the Hooghly or on any of the waters of Bengal, and of British steamers plying between Calcutta and any Indian port; and it also empowers the Lieutenant Governor, in special instances, to order the survey of any other British steamer. Provision is made for the payment of fees to the surveyors for every survey they make.

An Act to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the Port of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862.

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Bengal.

An Act to amend Act X. of 1859, to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862.

Act VI. of 1862.—The object of this Act is to introduce certain amendments of the Rent Law, which practical experience showed to be necessary, and the want of which had been much complained of. The most important provisions of the Act are—(1), those by which damages, to the amount of 25 per cent. on the rent decreed, may be awarded to the plaintiff in any case in which the defendant has, without reasonable cause, refused or neglected to pay the amount due; (2), those by which a plaintiff who improperly institutes a suit may be ordered to pay to the defendant, by way of compensation, a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount sued for; (3), those by which any ryot whose tender of payment of rent has been refused may deposit the amount tendered in the collector's office: if it be all that he admits to be due, such deposit will have the effect of a payment to the landlord, who is bound to proceed within six months for the enforcement of any further claim for rent accrued due prior to the date of the deposit; (4), those by which the law is amended as to the measurement of lands in cases in which the lands cannot be identified and the ryots absent themselves; (5), those which make fees to agents and mooktears chargeable as costs of suit.

An Act to repeal Section XXX. of Regulation II., 1819, for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862.

Act VII. of 1862.—The object of this Act is to repeal that portion of the Resumption Law which requires suits, regarding land held or claimed to be held free of assessment, instituted in the civil courts to be referred to the collector for report, and gives the option of instituting such suits in the revenue courts, with an appeal to the civil courts. These suits will now be heard and determined exclusively in the ordinary courts of civil judicature without reference to the collectors for investigation. The Act is restrospective in its effect, and is made applicable to pending suits. An unusually large number of such suits was instituted in the end of last year, owing to the provisions of the new Law of Limitation (Act XIV. of 1859) being then about to take effect; and this Act was passed with a view of relieving the pressure in the collectors' courts, and at the same time simplifying and expediting the procedure in resumption cases.

An Act to improve the system of Zemindary Dawks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th May 1862.

Act VIII. of 1862.—This Act was introduced with a view to improve the state of the dawks, which the zemindars were bound by the old law to keep up, for the transport of letters between magistrates and police-stations. The Act imposes no new liability, but merely commutes the existing liability of the zemindar to provide a sufficient number of bearers and runners into a fixed money-payment. The magistrate or other officer specially appointed by Government will nominate, remove, and pay the dawk-runners, and the general management of the dawks will rest with him, under such rules as Government may from time to time make for his guidance.

The following BILLS were introduced, and have been referred to Select Committees:—

A Bill to amend Act XXX. of 1857 (for the levy of Port Dues and Fees in the Port of Calcutta).

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the collection of Tolls on Boats and Vessels passing through certain Canals, Khals, and Nullahs within the tidal limits of the Bay of Bengal.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices.

A Bill to provide for the registration and supervision of Native Passenger Boats in certain parts of Bengal.

A Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and to provide for the appointment of Assistant Judges of that Court.

A Bill to authorise the imposition of fines for Outrages and Trespasses committed by inhabitants of villages or members of communities in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.

A Bill for regulating Public Conveyances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

A Bill to promote the construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals.

A Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, and for levying Rates and Taxes in that Town.

A Bill for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town of Calcutta.

On the 8th March leave was given to bring in a Bill for the registration and safe custody of Wills, Testamentary Documents, and Powers of Adoption executed by Hindoos in the Lower Provinces of Bengal; but at the next meeting, on the motion that the Bill be read in Council, the motion was, on a division, negatived and the Bill thrown out.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

THE aggregate results of the year, as compared with those of four previous years, were as under, and show a steady increase in the current demand:— Results of the year.

YEARS.	Current Demand.	Total, including Arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1846-47 - - -	3,53,08,915	3,91,66,076	3,52,08,488	4,98,185	34,59,403
1851-52 - - -	3,60,69,244	3,99,98,282	3,56,64,099	3,23,172	40,11,011
1856-57 - - -	3,65,79,186	3,98,21,562	3,63,70,224	1,57,587	32,93,751
1860-61 - - -	3,71,21,925	4,03,82,179	3,71,31,641	1,48,903	31,01,635
1861-62 - - -	3,73,55,327	4,04,95,558	3,69,70,626	1,73,084	33,51,848

In the Appendix will be found a statement (C 1) exhibiting the demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the year under review in detail.

During the year the Government revenue of 122 estates, paying a sudder jummah of one rupee or less per annum, was redeemed. The aggregate sudder jummah of these estates was *Rs.* 79. 3. 11.; the price paid was *Rs.* 931. 10. 7. Redemption of Government revenue of estates paying one rupee or less.

The institutions of rent suits under Act X. of 1859 were 1,38,940 against 60,279 of the previous year. The law is now well known, and there is no reluctance on the part of either landlord or tenant to make use of it. Constant supervision has been exercised to prevent unnecessary delay in the decision of suits; and whenever a considerable number have been pending more than two months at any place or places, owing to the sudden and extraordinary influx of cases at certain periods, deputy collectors have been promptly appointed or transferred from one district to another to meet such sudden pressures. Working of the Rent Law.

Of the whole number of institutions in the Lower Provinces, no less than 36,339 were in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, which, from circumstances originating in the indigo disputes, are virtually undergoing the process of resettlement under the operation of the Rent Law, nearly every tenant's right being subjected to a judicial decision.

The extent to which recourse was had to the provisions of Act XI. of 1859, for opening separate accounts, and for registration of tenures during the year, and since the passing of the Act, is shown as under:— Operation of Act XI. of 1859.

	In 1861-62.		To end of 1861-62.	
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section X.	128	108	516	196
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section XI.	24	7	54	7
Applications for common registry of tenures under Section XL.	56	17	97	29
Applications for common registry of tenures under Section XLIII.	4	- - -	5	—
Applications for special registry of tenures under Section XL.	38	29	47	34
Applications for special registry of tenures under Section XLIII.	- - -	4	2	4

There was reason to believe that the scale of fees prescribed by the Act for the registry of petty tenures pressed on proprietors so severely as to debar them from registering. This has been obviated by Bengal Act No. III., by which the fees have been reduced to 5 per cent. on the annual rent.

The provisions of Act XI., relating to the recovery of arrears of revenue, have been working satisfactorily.

CHAP. IX. Bengal.

Sale of Government Khas Mehals.

The result of the sale of Government Khas Mehals is shown in the following Table:—

	Number of Estates sold.	Sudder Jummahs.	Price realised.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
Up to 30 April 1860-61 - - -	572	2,57,641	26,25,678
During 1861-62 - - - -	1,518	3,52,895	30,40,841
TOTAL - - -	2,090	6,10,536	56,66,519

In this Return are included 108 confiscated estates of Shahabad and Behar. The average price realised during the year was above eight-and-a-half times, and the average of all mehals sold up to the end of the year amounted to nine times the sudder jummah.

Grants of Waste Lands.

A statement (C 2) in the Appendix exhibits the progress made in the grant of waste lands under the old Darjeeling and Assam rules. Forty-eight grants, embracing an area of 1,24,850 beegahs, were settled under the old rules on a present jummah of *Rs.* 555. 11. 10., and an eventual maximum jummah of *Rs.* 37,789. 5.; and 6,912 acres were sold outright, and commuted to freehold, the price realised amounting to *Rs.* 62,425. 14.

Numerous applications were received during the year for the grant of waste lands in Assam and Darjeeling, under the new Resolution of the Government of India of 17th October 1861; but the Rules for assigning the lands had not received the sanction of that Government up to the close of the year.

Resumption and settlement of fisheries.

The results of the resumption and settlement of fisheries are exhibited in detail in the Appendix (Statement C 3). One hundred and forty-six blocks were settled during the year for *Rs.* 9,284. 12. Of 437 suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819, 144 were decided in favour of Government.

CUSTOMS.

Results of the year.

The net revenue realised from this source during the year amounted to 2,73,23,220 rupees, or 2,732,322 *l.*, out of which the net collections of the Port of Calcutta alone were 2,69,72,377 rupees, or 2,697,237 *l.* The aggregate gross receipts were 2,78,84,998 rupees, of which the receipts on account of salt were 1,45,98,049 rupees. A statement (D 1) in the Appendix exhibits details of the receipts and charges at the several ports respectively, and another (D 2) gives a Comparative Statement of the Customs Revenues for six years.

Shipping and tonnage of the Port.

In the Appendix will also be found a Comparative Statement (D 3) of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

Provision of further accommodation for the storage of bonded salt.

With a view to provide further accommodation for the storage of bonded salt, in addition to that afforded by the temporary golahs at Howrah, three golahs have been rented at Seebpore and a range of godowns at Ghoosery, and placed under the supervision of an official especially appointed for the purpose, in subordination to the Superintendent of Sulkea Golahs.

Duty on damaged and unmerchantable goods.

In compliance with a recommendation of the Board of Revenue, one of the rules of the Customs Department was modified to allow of duty being assessed on the net and not the gross sale proceeds of goods passed through the Custom House as damaged and unmerchantable.

Duty on piece-goods, &c.

The Customs duty on cotton piece-goods was reduced on the 23d of April, by Act XI. of 1862, to 5 per cent., and on twist to 3½ per cent. The duty on tobacco has also been reduced to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on malt liquors to 2 annas per imperial gallon. The following Table exhibits the import of those articles for the year under review, the preceding year, and 1851-52:—

YEARS.	Cotton Piece Goods, valued at	Twist, valued at	Tobacco.	Malt Liquors.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Maunds.*	*Imp. Galls.*
1851-52 - - - -	3,21,11,967	90,79,043	3,814	6,58,412
1860-61 - - - -	5,54,27,380	1,03,29,414	4,033	5,71,392
1861-62 - - - -	5,19,43,037	80,24,137	2,184	9,16,645

The imports in cotton piece-goods and twist were above the average, and the apparent falling-off as compared with last year was owing mainly to the revision of the tariff, which was noticed in last year's report.

Export of saltpetre.

A specific duty of two rupees per maund was imposed on exported saltpetre from the year

year 1860. This has been a fruitful source of revenue, and there is no indication of this increased duty having acted as a check on the trade. The exports from Calcutta have increased, as will be seen from the following Table; though, doubtless, this favourable result is partly attributable to exceptional circumstances—viz., to low freights and the increased demand for saltpetre in England and America:—

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	Net Duty.
	Tons.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1859-60 - - - -	25,271	43,30,820	2,92,265
1860-61 - - - -	21,941	59,73,708	11,94,104
1861-62 - - - -	28,656	77,99,957	15,58,376

Trade and Navigation Returns.

As the Trade Returns hitherto published in Calcutta were both inaccurate and clumsy, it was recommended by the Customs Committee appointed in 1860, that measures should be taken for the regular preparation of correct Returns of Trade and Navigation, in accordance with a set of forms which were submitted by them. The Government of India directed the adoption of these forms in all the Presidencies at once. The forms were subsequently modified to some extent in communication with the Board of Revenue and the Chamber of Commerce, and it was finally arranged that the returns should be prepared in the Office of the Board of Revenue, a portion of the Custom-house Establishment being transferred to it for the purpose.

Official publication of daily lists of Imports and Exports.

The Chamber of Commerce having pointed out certain errors in the Trade Returns published by private persons, the sanction of Government was accorded to the official publication at the Custom House of daily lists of Imports and Exports, under the direct responsibility of the Custom-house Authorities.

Privileges granted to the "Messageries Impériales."

The privileges enjoyed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in respect to their transactions with the Custom House have been extended to the new French Company, "Messageries Impériales," organized for the postal service between Suez and China.

Entire administration of Customs vested in the Collector.

At the suggestion of the Civil Finance Commission, the entire executive administration of Customs has been vested in the Collector, the decision of appeals in points of law and the auditing of accounts remaining with the Board of Revenue.

SALT.

Results of the year.

There was a decrease in the clearance of salt to the extent of 24,12,193 maunds, as compared with the results of the preceding year.

The total quantity cleared during the year was 62,48,803 maunds, as shown in the following statement, and the net revenue derived from this source amounted to 1,56,59,969 rupees, or 1,565,996 *l.*:—

	Maunds.
Government salt, full taxed - - - - - - -	7,63,697
„ sold by retail and local sales - - -	8,67,151
Sea-imported salt - - - - - - - - -	45,92,705
Excise salt - - - - - - - - - -	25,250
TOTAL - - -	62,48,803

A Comparative Statement (E.) of the sales and the financial results of the year will be found in the Appendix.

Consumption of salt.

The decrease in clearances to the extent of 24 lakhs does not, however, necessarily indicate a falling-off in consumption to that amount. To form even an approximate estimate of the actual purchases for consumption, it is necessary to take into consideration the quantity of sold salt in the hands of dealers at the commencement and at the end of each year. This will be seen from the following figures:—

May to April - - - - - -	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*
Sold salt remaining uncleared on 1st May - - - -	1,41,843	8,04,659
*Salt sold during the year - - - - - - - -	86,60,996	62,48,803
	88,02,839	70,53,462
Deduct sold salt uncleared on 30th April - - -	8,04,659	44,825
TOTAL - - -	79,98,180	70,08,637

* Wholesale and retail sales, including imported and excise salt.

Thus explained, the quantity of Bengal salt consumed was, apparently, in 1860-61, 79,98,180, and in 1861-62, 70,08,637 maunds. The falling-off was therefore 9,89,543 maunds instead of 24 lakhs. Much of this falling-off may be attributed to the importation of salt from the North-Western Provinces, in favour of which there is a differential duty of four annas per maund; and it is also partly attributable to large stocks in the hands of dealers in the interior at the close of last year, of the actual extent of which no accurate information can be obtained.

Increase in the sale of foreign salt.

During the past year the salt trade has undergone a marked change, as regards its source of supply. The salt produced in the country under the system of Government manufacture has been displaced in the market by foreign salt, principally imported from Liverpool. The extent to which this has occurred will be apparent from the statement of sales of full-taxed salt given below:—

YEARS.	Government Salt.	Foreign Salt.
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*
1840-41 - - - - - -	40,72,534	5,73,998
1850-51 - - - - - -	28,25,101	26,01,034
1860-61 - - - - - -	45,58,540	30,59,759
1861-62 - - - - - -	7,63,697	45,92,795

This change will seem remarkable when contrasted with the strong preference hitherto evinced for the Government salt, a preference which was even last year so marked, as to have led to much discussion as to the best means of obviating the great inconvenience which was experienced from a rush of purchasers whenever favourite descriptions of Government salt were offered for sale. The preference for Government salt was founded chiefly on a prejudice amongst the Hindoos against salt carried in ships and made by processes with which they were unacquainted. This prejudice has now been completely overcome, and the cheapness during the past year of the Liverpool salt, as compared with Government salt, has, perhaps, not been the least active agent in bringing about the change. From a variety of causes, such as the closing of the trade in salt between England and the Southern States of America, very low freights arising from the American war, a great falling-off in the shipments of railway materials and other dead freight, the Liverpool salt has been imported on a scale hitherto altogether unprecedented, and at prices correspondingly low. It has been sold largely at 65 to 75 rupees, whilst the fixed price of the Government salt was at the depôts 83 rupees per 100 maunds.

Salt exported to Calcutta, twelve months ending December

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1847 -	20,021	1855 -	77,487
1848 -	16,508	1856 -	94,487
1849 -	27,793	1857 -	80,510
1850 -	37,579	1858 -	71,070
1851 -	63,627	1859 -	32,685
1852 -	38,789	1860 -	1,06,642
1853 -	13,223	1861 -	1,68,745
1854 -	20,023		

Advantage resulting therefrom.

This change has been viewed with great satisfaction by Government. So long as salt is supplied in abundance to the consumer, and the interest of Government in the sale of salt is limited to the realisation of duty imposed at an equal rate on all salt sold, it is a matter of little importance, so far as the revenue is concerned, whether the salt consumed is imported or home-manufactured, and it is obviously an advantage that the people should be supplied with this necessary of life at the lowest possible cost. The supply of salt to the consumer during the past year has been more abundant and at lower prices than in any previous year.

Importations from Asiatic ports.

The importations of salt during the past year have shown that we are not dependent on any one country for the supply, no less than 19,88,875 maunds having been imported from Asiatic ports,—Kurrachee, Muscat, Jeddah, Madras, &c.

Stock in hand at the close of the year.

The year closed with a very large stock in hand: the Government salt at	*Maunds.*
the Depôts was - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	57,00,000
The season's out-turn was - - - - - - - - - - - -	27,96,765
The imported salt, in bond and on board ship, on the 30th April - - -	31,34,442
There was foreign salt known to be afloat up to that date - - - -	13,63,806
Total - - -	1,29,95,013

Steps taken by Government to regulate the manufacture of salt.

This state of things has relieved Government of the responsibility of providing a considerable portion of the salt hitherto manufactured at its agencies. The quantity of salt to be manufactured next season has been fixed accordingly at only nine lakhs of maunds. The Chittagong Agency has been closed, and the Hidgellee and Tumlook Agencies placed under one agent, the manufacture being concentrated on carefully selected sites.

For the future, in settling the quantity of salt to be manufactured by Government in any year, the principle has been laid down of providing for that year a quantity of new Government salt, equal to the quantity of Government salt sold during the previous year. In this way, even if importations received a check from the effects of war, high freight, or other causes, no scarcity of salt could arise before extraordinary provision could be made against it.

The

The out-turn of the past season's manufacture, as far as can be ascertained up to the latest date, was 27,96,765* maunds. The quantity of salt made under excise license was 38,345 maunds. The number of persons holding excise licenses was three.

	Maunds.
*Tumlook -	6,50,270
Hidgellee -	8,43,700
Chittagong	3,17,991
Balasore -	4,83,740

	Maunds.
Cuttack -	2,03,267
Pooree -	2,07,797
TOTAL -	27,96,765

Abolition of the practice of selling salt at a reduced price in particular places.

The practice of selling salt in the manufacturing districts at a reduced price has been abolished. It had hitherto been permitted, under an impression that it was necessary for the prevention of smuggling in the saliferous tracts; but after much inquiry, it was concluded that no such necessity existed, and that, at any rate, the addition of the difference between the reduced and the full price was not likely to increase smuggling to an extent in any way equivalent to the amount of loss sustained by Government by selling at reduced prices. The reduced rates have therefore been done away with in all the Bengal agencies, and will be extended to the Cuttack Agency as soon as arrangements can be completed for shutting out the cheap Ganjam salt. The price of boiled salt in chowkey limits has in the meantime been raised in Cuttack to the Golah rates, which are 3-12 rupees per maund in Balasore, and 3-4 rupees per maund in Cuttack and Pooree.

Sale of Pungah salt at a uniform price.

The new system introduced last year of offering Government salt for sale at a uniform price has been ordered to be continued. All Pungah salt of Government manufacture will therefore be sold at one and the same price, except that the cost of conveyance from the agency to the Sulkea Golah will only be charged on salt actually transported to that depôt.

Questions pending at the close of the year.

Two important questions were awaiting the decision of Government at the close of the year—viz., the establishment of a cordon between Madras and this presidency to keep out cheap Ganjam salt, and the proposal of the late Mr. Wilson to tax the (Puckwa) salt educed in the making and refining of saltpetre.

Magisterial officers vested with the power of adjudicating cases connected with the infraction of the Salt Laws.

An important functional change has been effected in the Preventive Service since the close of the year, the chowkey subordinates having been relieved of all judicial functions in cases of infraction of the Salt Laws, and the magistrates and deputy magistrates in the salt preventive districts vested with the powers of adjudication referred to in Regulation X. of 1819, and Act XXIX. of 1838. The preventive officers are thus relieved of all office and routine work, and enabled to devote their whole time to the performance of their more legitimate duties.

OPIUM.

Results of the year.

The net amount of revenue derived from opium during the year was 2,46,84,216 rupees, or 2,468,421 *l.* In the Appendix will be found a Comparative Statement (F 1) exhibiting the receipts, charges, and net revenue of seven years.

Abkarry opium.

The net revenue derived from the sale of abkarry opium was 13,41,200 rupees. The cost of this opium to Government has hitherto been shown in account at *Rs.* 5. 8. per seer, but will henceforward be exhibited at *Rs.* 7. 4. per seer, in consequence of increased cost of manufacture. The prices at which the drug is to be supplied to licensed vendors are exhibited in a statement (F 2) inserted in the Appendix. With the higher prices now fixed, and the substitution of Government opium for the untaxed indigenous drug in Assam, a considerable increase of revenue may be expected from this source.

Manufacture of opium during the season of 1861-62.

The prospects of the season 1861-62 for the manufacture of opium were most promising at the outset; but the heavy rain and storms which occurred in the month of March throughout the opium districts did serious injury to the cultivation. Notwithstanding this, an out-turn of 22,314 chests of provision opium has been manufactured in Behar, and it is expected that the out-turn in the Benares Agency will not be less than 17,000 chests, making a total of nearly 40,000 chests, or about 10,000 chests more than the provision of the previous season.

Result of the concessions made to cultivators.

It was noticed in last year's Report, that the price paid to cultivators for crude opium had been increased from four to five rupees a seer. Besides this, loans of money were also given to the cultivators for the purpose of enabling them to sink wells, to provide the means of irrigation. The result of these arrangements has been a great extension of the cultivation for the season, as will be seen from the following statement:—

LAND engaged in Behar and Benares Agencies.

	Behar.	Benares.	Oude.
	Beegahs.	*Beegahs.*	*Beegahs.*
1860-61 - - -	3,46,675	1,40,758	13,398
1861-62 - - -	4,20,871	1,90,152	28,410
Increase - - -	74,196	49,394	15,012

Rules for opium weighments.

A revised code of rules for the conduct of opium weighments has been prepared by Mr. Pughe, of the Gya Sub-Agency, which promises to be of great use to the department.

Cultivation of opium in Budaon, Shahjehanpore, and Rohilcund.

The cultivation of poppy was experimentally tried in the districts of Budaon, Shahjehanpore, and Rohilcund during the season 1860-61; and the measure having fully succeeded, steps were taken for extending the operations in those districts during the season 1861-62.

Introduction of the agency system in Oude.

The agency system was introduced into Oude in 1860-61 with the greatest success. 13 344 beeghs were cultivated the first year; the average yield was as high as eight seers per beegah. This year a much larger area was under cultivation; the produce at the average yield was not so high.

EXCISE.

Results of the year.

The net revenue derived from excisable articles during the year was 46,82,628 rupees, or 468,262 *l.*, of which 12,75,394 rupees were derived from excise opium, and 34,07,234 rupees from spirits and drugs other than opium. A statement (G 1) will be found in the Appendix, showing the collections and charges in detail.

Net increase of revenue.

The total net revenue of the previous year was 40,43,264 rupees, so that the net increase in the year under review was 6,39,364 rupees, of which 2,91,652 rupees was from opium, and 3,47,712 rupees from other drugs and spirits. The annual net excise revenue was in 1851-52 only 22,70,959 rupees; it has therefore more than doubled in the last decade.

Increase in the proceeds of opium accounted for.

The great increase in the proceeds from opium was owing to the cultivation of Kanee opium in Assam having been put a stop to since the beginning of the previous year, and to the Assamese having resorted to the use of the duty-paid drug on their old stores of Kanee having run out.

Extension of the Sudder Distillery system.

In the management of the spirit excise, the principal feature of the year was the further substitution of the Central Distillery or Fixed Duty System, for the system of daily tax on outstills and shops. The following Table shows the progress which has been made in displacing the daily tax system in each division:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Sudder Distilleries established.			Approximate Area supplied by Sudder Distilleries on 30th April 1861.	Number of Distilleries of which the Establishment has been sanctioned, but not yet carried out.
	Before 1861-62.	In 1861-62.	TOTAL.		
Bhaugulpore	2	4	6	6,030	3
Burdwan	8	8	16	1,396	—
Chittagong	—	1	1	2,717	2
Cuttack	2	—	2	634	3
Dacca	2	18	20	21,622	1
Nuddea	10	1	11	8,527	—
Patna	1	—	1	40	17
Rajshahye	—	7	7	30,711	11
TOTAL	25	39	64	71,677	37

Increase in the consumption of rum.

The reduction of the duty on rum to 2-4 rupees per gallon was noticed in last year's Report. This was followed by the increase of the duty on native spirits to the same rate, and the result has been an immediate fall in the consumption of native spirits, and an increase in the consumption of rum. A statement (G 2) in the Appendix compares the sale of rum and native spirits in Calcutta during each of the quarters of the year under review, and shows to what extent the consumption of rum is displacing that of country spirits.

Decrease in the consumption of ganjah.

The measure of doubling the duty on ganjah was also noticed in last year's Report, and has proved very successful; the consumption of the drug having decreased by 6,790 maunds, while the revenue has increased by 1,85,976 rupees.

STAMPS.

Gross collections.

A statement (H), showing the gross collections from stamps during the year under review, as compared with the years 1846-47, 1856-57, and 1860-61, will be found in the Appendix. The returns from two Bengal districts, and five districts under other Governments, have not been received.

The gross receipts for the year were 1,06,00,483 rupees (as will be seen in the following statement), or 1,060,048 *l.*; and, compared with the previous year, exhibit an increase of

of 29,46,579 rupees. Much of this increase is doubtless due to the operation of the new Law of Limitation, which came into force during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal	55,27,531	8	6
North Western Provinces	25,63,166	–	–
Punjab	9,58,113	7	–
Central Provinces	1,16,572	4	–
Oude	2,75,704	2	–
British Burmah	1,47,302	8	–
Berar (Booldanah)	24,328	2	6
Town of Calcutta	9,87,765	–	–
TOTAL – – – Rs.	1,06,00,483	–	–

Duty on deeds stamped under Act XXXVI. of 1860.

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents stamped under the provisions of Act XXXVI. of 1860, was 3,719; and the amount of duty and penalty realised was 68,078 rupees.

The gross collections from postage-stamps in Bengal and other places, was 9,89,662 rupees; and the value of postage-stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay, was 2,65,350 rupees and 6,10,350 rupees respectively.

Collections on account of Postage Stamps :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal	4,34,510	10	4
North Western Provinces	2,83,825	3	3
Punjab	1,36,003	–	6
Oude	31,146	13	3
Pegu	29,027	3	6
Straits Settlements	75,149	5	8
TOTAL – – – Rs.	9,89,662	4	6

Machinery.

All the machinery of the Stamp Office is now driven by steam-power.

INCOME TAX.

Collections in the Mofussil.

The amount of income-tax realised during the year in the Mofussil districts was 44,78,000 rupees, and the charges on account of collection were 4,56,000 rupees. The net receipts, therefore, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, were 40,22,000 rupees. Of this, however, 32,78,000 rupees were on account of the income-tax assessments of the previous year. The working of the income-tax for the first year of its imposition will be apparent from the following statement in round numbers :—

	Rs.
The first income-tax year yielded – – – – –	48,00,000
Of which up to the close of this (financial) year there had been assessed – – – – – – –	47,50,000
Of this sum the collecting establishments have realised –	44,25,000
At a cost of – – – – – – – –	6,40,000
Giving a net yield, so far, of – – – – –	37,85,000
And leaving a demand, say, net – – – –	3,25,000
Which makes net yield of the first year's tax – – –	41,10,000

The private incomes assessed in the first year of the tax were very nearly as follows :—

	Private Income.	Yielding Tax of
	Co's. Rs.	Co's. Rs.
4 per cent. – – –	9,50,00,000	38,00,000
2 ditto – – –	5,00,00,000	10,00,000
TOTAL – Co's. Rs.	14,50,00,000	48,00,000

The amount of official incomes assessed, and the assessment thereon during the same period, appear on an average calculation to have been 1,04,90,020 rupees and 3,94,233 rupees respectively.

The income-tax came into operation from August 1860, and the second year of the tax, therefore, extends to the 31st July 1862. The estimated revenue for this year is 44,98,897 rupees; and the progress made in the assessment and collection of that sum up to the 30th of April last is exhibited in detail in a statement (I 1) which will be found in the Appendix.

Collections in Calcutta and its suburbs.

In Calcutta and its suburbs the total assessments, from the commencement of the working of the tax to the closing of the financial year under review, amounted to 19,45,155 rupees, and the total collections, to 15,66,299 rupees. The collections for the three quarters ending on the 30th April last were 4,00,298 rupees, and the charges for the year ending on that date were 1,48,206 rupees. A statement (I 2) of the progress made in assessment and collection from the commencement of the operation of the tax is given in the Appendix.

Changes introduced after the closing of the year.

After the close of the official year an Act was passed, exempting, from the 1st of August next, incomes under 500 rupees per annum from the operation of the tax, and introducing some other changes, the chief of which is a provision empowering the Governor General in Council to permit, in such districts as he may think proper, the assessments for the year 1862-63 to be made at the rate of the preceding year, saving in the case of such taxpayer as shall prefer to be newly assessed. These changes will allow of considerable reductions in the assessing establishments being carried out.

SECTION IV.—FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure of the year.

THE Revenue and Expenditure of the year are exhibited in detail in a statement (J) in the Appendix, which embraces the actual results of the first nine months, and the estimated results of the remaining three months. The total receipts amounted to 14,13,23,500 rupees, or 14,132,350 *l.*, while the total disbursements were 4,90,34,100 rupees, leaving a surplus of 9,22,89,400 rupees, or 9,228,910 *l.*

Comparison of results with previous years.

The surplus revenue in 1859-60 was 8,84,83,100 rupees, and in 1860-61 9,66,74,800 rupees; so that, while the results of the year under review are more favourable than those of 1859-60 by 38,06,300 rupees, they exhibit a falling-off, in comparison with the results of 1860-61, to the extent of 43,85,400 rupees.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

Contribution of Government for educational purposes.

ALTHOUGH, as shown above, the revenue of the Lower Provinces amounted to 14,132,350 *l.*, something less than 80,000 *l.* was devoted to educational purposes in these provinces during the year, or 0·566 per cent. of the revenue. This sum, distributed over a population of forty millions, gives a charge on the State of less than a halfpenny per head, instead of nearly ninepence per head, as in England.

Schools under Government inspection.

At the close of the year the number of schools under Government inspection was 879, and the number of scholars 52,895, as under:—

Schools and Colleges under Inspection.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
Government Institutions.				
Colleges, general and professional	9		1,425	
English schools	45		7,417	
Anglo-vernacular schools	7		321	
Vernacular schools	183		10,233	
		244		19,396
Aided and other Schools under Private Management.				
English schools (including School of Industrial Art)	35		5,256	
Anglo-vernacular schools	108		6,890	
Vernacular schools	275		12,138	
Girls' schools	15		530	
		433		24,814
Indigenous vernacular schools under improvement in Central and South-eastern Divisions	202	202	8,685	8,685
		879		52,895

These figures give, approximately, one school to a population of 45,506, and one scholar to a population of 756.

Net charges of the Department.

The net charges of the department for the year were estimated at 7,79,748 rupees, the cost to the State for each scholar amounting to *Rs.* 14. 11. 10.

University examinations.

The University examinations continued, on the whole, to exhibit a satisfactory advance in all the higher branches of education.

Entrance examination.

For the entrance examination there were 971 candidates, 436 of whom passed successfully

fully. A statement (K 1) will be found in the Appendix, exhibiting the result in regard to the different classes of schools from which the candidates were drawn.

It was stated in last year's Report, that the junior scholarships would in future be thrown open to the students of all institutions, Government or otherwise, without distinction: 160 scholarships were accordingly competed for during the year, and 155 were awarded *— 114 to students in Government institutions, 19 to students of aided schools, and 22 to students of independent schools.

Examination for junior scholarships.

* *Vide* Statement K 2 in the Appendix.

Under the new regulations of the University a first examination in Arts has been instituted, which undergraduates are required to pass at the end of their second year. The first of these examinations was held in January last, when 154 candidates presented themselves, of whom 13 passed in the 1st and 76 in the 2d division. The results of this examination determined the award of the Government senior scholarships, of which 24 are annually open to the students of all institutions affiliated to the University within the limits of the Lower Provinces: 23 of these scholarships were obtained by students of Government institutions.

First examination in Arts.

The number of candidates for the B. A. examination was 34, of whom 24 passed.

Examination for the B.A. degree.

The number of candidates for the degree of B. L. was 13, all of whom were successful; and the number of candidates for the degree of L. L. 16, of whom 10 were successful.

Examinations for the degrees of B.L. and L.L.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred this year for the first time: it was obtained by Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey, a former pupil of the Calcutta Medical College. For the first preliminary examination in medicine and surgery 33 candidates presented themselves, 16 of whom were successful; and at the final or Degree examination, seven candidates were successful out of 17.

Examinations for the degrees of M.D., L.M., and L.S.

For the degree of L. C. E., there were 18 candidates, of whom 14 passed.

Examination for the degree of L.C.E.

The distribution of students among the different English colleges was as follows:—

The English colleges, and number of students in them.

	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls on 1st January 1860.	Number on the Rolls on 30th April 1861.	Number on the Rolls on 30th April 1862.
	Rs. a. p.			
Presidency College	†10 – –	122	209	227
Hooghly College	4 – –	32	79	66
Dacca College	3 8 –	34	76	138
Krishnaghur College	4 – –	30	42	38
Berhampore College	3 8 –	16	16	26
TOTAL	– –	234	422	495

† Junior scholars pay 5 rupees per mensem.

This exhibits a considerable increase in the number of students. A statement (K 3) showing the classification of the students of the Presidency College, according to the social position and place of residence of their parents, will be found in the Appendix, as well as one (K 4) exhibiting the general classification of all students by the same standard.

The number of schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government was 319, the aggregate amount of the grants being 8,641 rupees per mensem, or, in round figures, 10,369 *l.* per annum.

Grant-in-aid schools.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

THERE have been no great changes in the administration of the Public Works Department during the year. The powers of superintending engineers have been very much enlarged; they exercise now nearly the same authority given in the code to chief engineers. The separate office establishments maintained for the Chief Engineer, and for the secretariat of the Public Works Department, have been given up. There is now only one establishment and one record, and a reduction has been made which will allow of the offices of superintending engineers being improved.

Administrative changes.

2. A sustained attempt has been made to obtain contractors for the execution of public works at schedule rates—repairs as well as new works.

Contract system.

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The contract system has been fairly introduced into the Presidency Circle, and the results will come under review for 1862–63: it is sufficient here to say that the measure promises to be a success, and that the favourable commencement made is owing to the careful manner in which both the public and the department were instructed in the proposed rules for working, and as to the nature, manner, and departmental rates of the several descriptions of work for which, as a whole, tenders were invited. The accepted tenders are for one year, and the rates are but little in excess of the departmental rates.

Contractors have been found for the works in Calcutta within the fort, at Barrackpore and its outposts, for some works on the Calcutta canals, and for an iron bridge over Tolly's Nullah. Tenders are also invited for works in the Burdwan and Cuttack Circles, but there is difficulty in extending a system of contracts on a large scale. The measure cannot be forced, and where large contractors are not forthcoming, the utmost will be done to foster a system of petty contracts, employing beneficially head workmen and artificers, and the energetic men of small or no capital who can command labour. This is the special improvement in the department which is now aimed at, as tending to diminish establishments, to simplify accounts, and to create a very useful class of workers for the department.

Assistance at outstations.

3. The plan of allowing officials at outposts to undertake the execution of petty works and of repairs, which has been tried with much success in the Punjab, has been extended to Bengal under the orders of the Government of India.

Record of lands.

4. The complete record of Government lands has now been furnished from nearly all the divisions of the department. The exceptions are noted below:—

1. Barrackpore 2 Sylhet 3. Upper Assam 4. Midnapore	Complied in part only.	1. Suburban Roads 2. Dacca 3. Jessore Road 4. Patna 5. Ramghur 6. 2d Division, Grand Trunk Road 7. Damoodah	Not complied at all.

tandard plans.

5. The undermentioned standard plans have been issued during the year:—

In supersession of revious standards, id on a reduced ale.

I. Subdivisional lock-up for Europeans.
II. Inspection bungalows.*
III. For the internal arrangement and fittings of court-rooms.

bolition of Iron ridge Yard.

6. The question of the advantage of maintaining three Government foundries and establishments at the Presidency has been decided in favour of abolishing the Iron Bridge Yard. The iron work for the department will, in future, be supplied from the Cossipore Foundry, and, when necessary, from the private establishments at the Presidency.

hotography.

7. The photographer attached to the Public Works Department in Bengal has, during this year, worked through Hidgellee, Balasore, and Cuttack. Some interesting views have been taken of temples and of public works constructed by the former dynasties in Orissa, as well as of modern works by this Government; but a severe accident prevented completion of the series, and necessitated the photographer's return to Calcutta. Some of the prints are included in the Exhibition of the Photographic Society; and although much is wanting, they show a marked improvement over the work of last year.

ccounts.

8. It is satisfactory to find that the "stock" of the whole department in Bengal has been adjusted by the Central Office of Account up to the 31st October 1860, and that price-lists are now in the hands of executive engineers.

The feeling which has long been expressed by the Executive Department that executive engineers should compile their own abstracts, instead of waiting for the Central Office to do this for them, has found a response in an order permitting the measure to be tested gradually, division by division, at the Presidency; and it is probable that the concession will be extended, as the Officiating Controller has expressed his opinion that "it may be thought advisable, as soon as the price-lists of stock for the current year are in the hands of every executive engineer, gradually to allow every officer who wishes to do so to prepare his own abstracts."

stablishment.

9. The Chief Engineer reports that he has throughout the year had every reason to be satisfied with the exertions made by the officers of the department to do their duty faithfully, and to the best of their ability. Where so much zeal, hearty goodwill, and co-operation have been shown generally, and where there has been, on the whole, so much of good management, and so much effective progress, it is not necessary to particularise exceptions, immediate steps having been taken to remedy matters wherever the progress or management has not been what it should be.

WORKS.

ilitary.

Very little has been done for the Military Department deserving of special notice. Considerable sums have been spent upon the semi-permanent barracks erected in 1857–60, in repairs, additions, and alterations. At Dehree, work has been suspended, and no further outlay is to be incurred. All new works at Dum-Dum have been suspended, question having been raised as to abandoning this old cantonment. At Raneegunge and at Hazareebaugh, the demand for additional minor works has been frequent. At Hazareebaugh, two new plunge-baths, temporary stables, gun-sheds, and workshops for a battery of artillery have been

been put in hand. On Mount Parisnath the barrack for 33 men and the bungalow for officers are now ready for roofing, but cannot be covered in before next season, owing to the difficulty of keeping workmen on the hill. In Fort William a new plunge-bath has been built in the cunette of the ditch. The masonry of the Queen's Barrack having shown what were considered to be signs of crushing, the building was carefully examined by a committee of qualified officers, who reported that there was no reason for doubting its stability, but that two of the lower verandah piers showed signs of weakness, and should be rebuilt. These piers were accordingly taken down, supporting, meanwhile, the upper floors; new piers were then built up with great care, the under-pinning, always a difficult matter, being effected in a clever workmanlike manner. Arrangements are in progress for lighting the fort with gas.

Naval. The steam-hammer and boiler-sheds at Kidderpore (commenced in 1860-61) have been completed, and the machinery is now in course of erection. When the new road outside the dockyard shall be completed, the portion of the old Garden Reach Road superseded by it will be closed to the public; and the whole of the premises, with the additional land purchased in 1860-61, will be enclosed by a masonry wall.

Judicial. The new cutcherry for the Sudder Ameen at Kishnaghur has been completed. Subdivisional courthouses and residences, on the standard plan, have been commenced in the Nuddea district, at Ranaghat, Choadangah, Bongong, Narail, Jenidah, Kotechandpore, and Satkhiriah, and are well advanced. Similar buildings have been commenced at Kooshtea, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway on the Ganges, and also at Sharpore, in Chota Nagpore.

The new court-houses at Dinagepore for the Judge, and at Monghyr and at Mozufferpore for the Principal Sudder Ameens, have been completed, and some progress has been made in the construction of the Judges' court-houses at Mozufferpore and Chupra.

Alterations have been made in the Calcutta Great Gaol for the safe custody of prisoners, and extensive additions are about to be commenced for the better accommodation and classification of prisoners. A new upper-storied residence for the governor of the gaol is well advanced; the lower story will be used for the guard and for the offices of the gaol. A new gaol hospital at Dinagepore has been completed, and at Bhaugulpore the walls of the gaol have been raised, and new roofs given. Subdivisional gaols, on the standard plan (consisting of a hazut ward with a surrounding wall of masonry), are under construction at Comercolly, Diamond Harbour, Burhee, and Nowgong. At Raneegunge, a small lock-up for Europeans has been commenced.

Revenue. A new Treasury building has been completed at Gya. At Mozufferpore and at Chupra court-houses for the collectors have been under construction; a new court-house at Hazareebaugh is nearly completed; some additions have also been made to the court-houses at Balasore and Cuttack.

It has been found necessary to construct new floors to the two new Customs sheds at Calcutta. In the first shed the floor was only of concrete, which had not sufficient strength to withstand the wear and tear, and it has been replaced by stone paving; in the second shed the stone paving had been laid on sand; it has now been relaid over brickwork. Extensive repairs and renewals have been completed to the Calcutta Custom-house, and iron gratings have been fixed to numerous archways and openings, to prevent the pilfering, which was very prevalent. At the Goolzarbaugh opium factory, a large chest-shed has been completed, and the west godown has been fitted with drying-racks. A boundary wall is being constructed round the premises. Additional accommodation being required for the bonding of salt at Sulkea, several buildings have been hired and adapted for the purpose. Active preparations are being made for the laying down of iron tramways leading from a new timber jetty to some of the Sulkea Golahs. This work is executed experimentally, and the jetty, which is also under construction, will be provided with cranes to facilitate the unloading of salt from vessels. If these appliances are found to answer well, and to be a success financially, the system will be extended, and the whole of the godowns placed in communication by rails, with landing jetties.

Ecclesiastical. After obtaining from Mr. Gilbert Scott of London a very beautiful design for a gothic church, to be erected in place of St. James's Church, Calcutta, it was found necessary on the score of expense to set it aside, and to prepare a more simple design, which might be carried into execution for an expenditure not exceeding two lakhs of rupees. This has been done by Mr. C. G. Wray, and the first stone of the church was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, on the 7th June 1862, with all the ceremonies proper to the occasion, and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

At Dinapore, funds having been subscribed for adding a tower to the church, the work has been put in hand.

At Cuttack a new church, also designed by Mr. Wray, has been commenced and well advanced during the past season; the walls are already built about 12 feet high, and the work, which is executed in red stone with dressed quoins, is stated to be very well done. Five thousand rupees for the construction of this church were raised by subscription; 10,000 rupees have been added by Government. The church is estimated to cost 15,000 rupees, and will accommodate 112 persons.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of small churches at Cachar, Purneah, Gyah, and Arrah. The churches at Raneegunge and at Bhaugulpore have been taken over from the local committees, and will henceforth be maintained at the cost of Government.

General. Partial repairs have been made to the surrounding tank and tomb of Shere Shah at Sasseram. It is intended, in fulfilment of the promises make by Government to the

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inhabitants of Sasseram in 1858, to excavate the bottom of this tank and to rivet the sides. The inhabitants of the town, who chiefly depend upon this tank for their water supply, are desirous that the bottom should be cleansed; and that the waters, which are at present foul and unwholesome, should be wholly renewed.

A second revised design for the new general post office and telegraph offices to be erected in Calcutta has been prepared by Mr. Wray, and the subject of this building, and of the accommodation to be afforded, is now under consideration. Small post-offices have been built at Cuttack, Kishnaghur, Pubna, and Bally.

The new copper mint is the most extensive building which has been in progress during the year, and the masonry has been very successfully built upon a bad sub-soil. The flat roofing is supported by iron girders brought into use from the stock of imported iron for barracks. The laminating room, which is of noble proportions, is to have an iron pent roof, which is being erected; the roof covering is to be of corrugated iron, over pine boarding.

A new landing ghât framed of cast iron has been constructed at the Botanical Garden on the Hooghly river, and it is found to answer well.

Embankments.

Although the care and maintenance of the embankments in Bengal demand so much of the attention of this department, and absorbs a considerable proportion of the total expenditure, there is usually little which calls for special notice. The work of completing the Hidgellee Sea Dyke has not progressed to the extent expected, owing to sickness of the establishment, and to the great difficulty in procuring local labour, whilst salt-making was in operation. Now that the manufacture of salt in Hidgellee has been restricted, it is probable that the progress will greatly increase.

Communications. Metalled road.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.—Caragolah Ghât to Silligooree, 126 miles. The extension from Titalyah to Silligooree, 18 miles, has been carried out during the year, and forms an excellent direct road. The road from Caragolah is now completely bridged, with the exception of five large rivers; over three of these, preparations have been made for erecting timber bridges. All the flood drain bridges have been strengthened or reconstructed, and 3,212 running feet of waterway added. All these works are substantially constructed of sound Saul timber, and will last with care for many years. The cost of these bridges has been 30 rupees the foot forward. It is intended to metal the road for a width of 12 feet from Caragolah to Purneah (30 miles). Stone metal for about three miles has been broken and conveyed to the roadside.

Jeeagunge and Nulhatty Road, 27¼ miles.—Earthwork and bridges on this road completed, with exception of the Ghumberah Nullah. Metal has been spread upon eight miles, and is prepared for the next 16 miles; the remaining three and a half miles cannot be metalled until after the rains. As a continuation of this line, the Imperial road from Berhampore to Jeeagunge, and thence to Bugwangolah, is about to be metalled.

Sooree and Bhaugulpore Road, 110 miles.—Northern section from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore (30 miles) nearly completed; the earthwork and turfing will be finished off during the rains; 44 out of 53 masonry drainage culverts are completed, and the remaining nine nearly so. Thirteen out of 14 lakhs of cubic feet metal have been collected, and the sub-layer has been spread over nearly 26 miles of road. Nothing has been done towards extending the formation of the road south of Bowsee during the year, but the road where formed has been repaired, and the whole line has been kept open for traffic.

Patna Branch Road.—Nair to Patna, 36 miles. About 11 miles of earthwork have been roughly completed, and the masonry viaducts on the seven miles of road nearest to Patna have been commenced. This road crosses a heavy flooded country, and in the 19 miles, between the Poopoon river and Jehanabad, it is proposed to leave several wide metalled drains for the passage of floods. There is a want of labour, owing to which the work cannot be pushed on as rapidly as could be wished.

A new line of road is being formed through the worst part of the Dunwah Pass on the Grand Trunk Road, by which the difficulties, and, it may be said, the dangers of the present ghât will be avoided; the gradient on the present line is in places 1 in 14; on the new line it will in no place exceed 1 in 30, whilst the length of the road which was laid out by Major Briggs will only be increased by one furlong.

Hazareebaugh and Burhee Road, 22½ miles.—There still remain 10 miles on which the metal is incomplete, and additions are required to the wing walls of 17 of the old drain bridges. It has been proposed to bridge the four rivers on this road, instead of providing masonry causeways as first sanctioned.

Constructing the Oolabariah and Midnapore Road, 55 miles.—Progress has been slow and not altogether satisfactory; the chief difficulty has been in procuring labour. Nothing has been done to complete the road between Oolabariah and Moisrakha, on account of the canal alongside not being finished. From Moisrakha on the Damoodur to Koela Ghât on the Roopnarain, and from thence to Panchkoorah on the Cossi river, the metalling is about three-quarters completed. From Panchkoorah to Midnapore the whole of the metalling has been completed, and the old metalling repaired.

The Midnapore and Cuttack Road has been taken in hand during the past year. From Midnapore to Rajghat on the Soobunreeka, 49 miles, the road has been raised, and six additional drain bridges have been constructed, preparatory to metalling the road. From Rajghat,

Rajghat, on the Soobunreeka, to the Byturnee river, 90 miles, earth raising and bridges are in active progress; 10 masonry drain bridges, giving 260 lineal feet of waterway, are well advanced. From the Byturnee to Cuttack, 49 miles, earthwork in progress, and also masonry bridges, in opes of 10 and 15 feet span, to the extent of 365 lineal feet. The entire earth raising and bridging of this road will be completed by the rains of 1863, after which the metalling will be taken in hand.

Midnapore and Raneegunge Road, 90 miles.—This road, *viâ* Bancoorah and Bishenpore, has been taken up as an Imperial road, and much has been done towards making it a good second-class road. Between the railway terminus and the Grand Trunk Road a new layer of metal, amounting to a re-construction, has been carried out; the traffic on this length is perhaps heavier than on any road in Bengal.

Unmetalled roads.

Jessore Road, 57 miles.—The earthwork on this road has been completed; most of the smaller bridges have been finished, but the floods of last year, which were unusually heavy, have proved the necessity for giving additional waterway. Arrangements have been made for procuring from England iron boats, and a creosoted pine platform for the boat bridge which is to be formed across the Issamutty river at Bongong.

Dacca and Chittagong Road, 128 miles.—The bridging of the road between the big Fenny and Chittagong has been commenced; the works will be placed in active progress during the next working season.

The Gowhatty to Schillong bridle road, 62 miles, has been commenced, and about half completed. If this new station of Schillong should answer the expectations formed, this road will be opened out as a good cart road.

Attempts have been made to push on the bridging and improving of the Assam trunk road in the Upper Assam Division; but owing to want of labour, very little could be done. Deficiency of labour in Assam has brought all public works to a stand; local rates have been increased to the price for which it was thought that labour could be imported. Steps have since been taken to import labourers from Calcutta.

The Darjeeling Cart Road, from Silligooree to Darjeeling, 62 miles.—The importance of opening out a cart road to Darjeeling, through the sub-Himalayan range, in continuation of the road from Caragolah, has been fully recognised, and the practicability of forming a road with a gradient not exceeding 1 in 30 has been proved. The work will be an expensive one, and occupy at least three years, owing to the difficulty of procuring labour to the extent required. The rate of wages has been raised, but the progress during the year has not exceeded the formation of about six and a half miles. The work has been commenced at the two ends, Kurseong and the Saddle. Nothing has yet been done in the formation of the road from Kurseong to the plains.

In the Tirhoot district, the road from Mozufferpore to Hajeepore, 34 miles, and from Mozufferpore to the Ganges, opposite Barh, *viâ* Dulsing Serai, 50 miles, have been taken up as Imperial roads. Little was done during the past year beyond surveys and estimates, but work will progress next season.

A road from Chuttra to Chumparun, on the Grand Trunk Road, 32 miles, has been opened out during the year, in connexion with the best cotton field in the Chota Nagpore district. Nine miles of earthwork and ten small bridges have been completed.

A road to Sooree has been commenced, from a point on the Grand Trunk Road opposite the Raneegunge road, which will be carried past the terminus of the Singarun branch railway. Preparations have been made for constructing a light iron bridge over the Singarun river, about three miles from the Grand Trunk Road, which will place the Collieries on the further side of the Singarun in communication with the branch railway, which is to be opened on the 1st September.

The Cuttack and Taldangah Road, 43 miles.—Opened last year as a track; has been converted into a good fair-weather road, and the work is nine-tenths completed. The traffic is very great, and it is rapidly increasing. This road connects Cuttack with the navigable portion of the Mahanuddy river, and with the new port at False Point, which is increasing in importance.

"Cotton roads" in Cuttack

The Superintending Engineer, Cuttack Circle, complying with the orders of Government, submitted a proposal for the construction of roads to facilitate the transit of cotton from the country west of Sumbulpore, Raipore, and Chutteesghur, to the sea-board of Orissa. His proposal embraced the construction of 270 miles of new road, and the improvement of about 96 miles of existing fair-weather roads. The route passes from Cuttack, *viâ* Bankee and Sonepoor, to Binka and Sumbulpoor, with a branch to Sohila, on the Nagpore road. Great difficulties were encountered; but the result of the season's work has been most satisfactory. No less than 220 miles of fair-weather roads have been opened out. The road for the whole length is expected to be completed next season; but with the transfer of Sumbulpoor to the Central Provinces, the roads north of Sonepoor, to which the Lieutenant Governor attached much importance, have been handed over to the Public Works Department of Nagpore.

Bridges. Tolly's Nullah, Alipore.

A contract has been made with the firm of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes & Co., for erecting an iron girder bridge over Tolly's Nullah, to lead from Alipore to Calcutta, by the road between the Sudder Court-house and the General Hospital, at the site of the timber bridge, dismantled in 1858. The iron bridge is to be completed before the rains of 1863.

Booryah Bridge, Grand Trunk Road.

The whole of the foundations are now completed. The abutments and 16 piers have been constructed up to springing line, and the cutstone springers have been fixed.

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The foundations of this bridge also, with the exception of one pier, are completed. The superstructure is also up to springing line, with the springers fixed. The executive engineer has been successful in the manufacture of bricks of a very superior quality for the arching of these two bridges, and although the quantity burnt is not large, the arrangements for the manufacture have been fairly established. It is expected that the 14 openings of the Morhur bridge will be arched over by the rains of 1863, and that the 16 arches of the Booryah will be completed by the rains of 1864.

Morhur Bridge, Grand Trunk Road.

Leelajun Bridge, Grand Trunk Road.

A project has been sanctioned during the year for restoring the Leelajun bridge on the Grand Trunk Road. This bridge, which was on stone masonry, failed in 1855. The abutments, with one arch on each side, are standing, as also the four central masonry arches. It is proposed to connect them on each side by five iron lattice girders, supported on iron tubular piers resting on the old foundations, which are to be protected by a continuous masonry flooring with curtain walls.

Burrakur Bridge, Grand Trunk Road.

Alterations have been made in the design of this bridge by reducing the number of masonry arches on the east side from five to two, and by reducing the height of the road level three feet, which is the reduced depth of the girders sent out from England. The progress in sinking the foundation blocks has been slow. The blocks of one foundation have reached a depth of 40 feet; it is intended to sink the remaining blocks to a depth of 30 feet below datum, and to protect the whole length by a continuous flooring. The piers for the masonry arches are built up to springing line, and two other piers are ready to receive the girders. All the remaining foundation piers are in progress, and have been sunk from 12 to 24 feet. The centres for the two arches on the east bank are ready, and the arches will be turned during the rains of 1862.

Soane Causeway, Grand Trunk Road.

Of this causeway 1,936 running feet have been completed during the past year, making a total of 8,860 running feet out of 11,450 feet estimated. The remaining 2,590 feet can, it is reported, be completed by the rains of 1863. A good working project has still to be devised for the passage of the ordinary channel of the river from the end of the causeway to the western bank: this distance is about 1,200 feet, the greater part of which is dry during the summer months.

Navigable Canals. Calcutta Canals.

The Calcutta canals have been maintained in good order throughout the year. A double stop-gate has been commenced on the new canal, just above the junction, to enable the engineers to regulate the flow of the water; shutting it off from the new canal when it is requisite to scour the bed of the old channel.

A range of store godowns has been built on the bank of the canal as an experimental measure, and promises to answer financially, and to supply a growing want. The only godown finished was at once let at a fair rent.

Tolly's Nullah.

The deepening of this tidal channel was deferred during the great pressure for labour caused by the Calcutta drainage works and the railway works at Sealdah. The improvement of the channel will be effected during the next and following seasons. The cut-off of the Boaskhally, the first of three cuts-off, which it is proposed to make on the Eastern Canals, to shorten the distance and improve the navigation, is in progress.

The collections on the circular canals and on Tolly's Nullah, exclusive of fisheries, fines, forfeitures, &c., amount to 3,92,123 rupees, showing an aggregate increase of 26,762 rupees over the collections of 1860-61, and a progressive increase since 1854-55.

Gross collections of toll for the last eight years:

Years.	*Rs.*	Years.	*Rs.*
1854-55	2,13,240	1858-59	2,97,853
1855-56	2,65,262	1859-60	2,82,868
1856-57	2,52,005	1860-61	3,65,361
1857-58	2,76,353	1861-62	3,92,123

The number of boats that entered these canals was 234,824, compared with 220,067 boats in 1860-61.

Nuddea Rivers.

The Matabhangah was the only river which could be kept open, and the water fell to one foot. The cuts-off made in the previous year have not enlarged to the extent anticipated, but they shortened the route between the Hooghly and Ganges by 24 hours. These cuts have been deepened and cleared out during the past working season.

The gross collections on the three rivers during the year have amounted to 2,93,226 rupees.

YEAR.	No. of Boats.	Maundage.	Amount of Collections.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1858-59	75,346	3,78,95,825	1,96,329
1859-60	72,234	2,87,68,885	1,83,856
1860-61	67,177	3,13,80,630	1,80,682
1861-62	72,625	3,23,44,375	2,93,226

This

This channel, 7½ miles long, will be opened by October next.

Staging bungalows have been completed at Carragolah, Maldah, and at Cuttack, and others are under construction at Dantoon, at Balasore, at Pooree, at Dingra Ghat, at Kissengunge, and at Neemanadawah on the Patna road. A temporary staging bungalow is being erected at Nulhatty.

Oolabariah Canal. Accommodation for travellers.

EXPENDITURE.

The budget allotment for the year was 51 lakhs, to which 1½ lakhs were subsequently added to be expended on special works for facilitating the transit of cotton and exports generally.

The Central Office of Account states the expenditure to have amounted to 42,47,819 rupees from imperial funds, and 4,91,036 rupees from local funds, as detailed in the margin, to which may be added, on assumption, nine lakhs of rupees for expenditure not accounted for in detail.*

Imperial Works -	*Rs.* 31,48,895
Local Works - -	3,42,173
Establishments - -	12,47,787
Total Expenditure	*Rs.* 47,38,855

*Unclassified expenditure by public works officers - 6 lakhs.
Expenditure by civil officers 3 „
Total - 9 lakhs.

Of the charges for Establishments, 92,283 rupees have no bearing on the supervision of works; the balance, 11,55,504 rupees, exceeds slightly one-fifth of the expenditure (of 53,38,855 rupees) by public works officers, as noted below:—

Total Collections - -	*Rs.* 72,384
Behar Irrigation - -	19,899
Total -	*Rs.* 92,283

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Chief Engineer - - - -	*Rs.* 58,281	or 1·09	per cent.
Accounts, Central Office - -	1,10,688	„ 2·07	„
Superintending Engineers - -	1,39,806	„ 2·61	„
Executive - - - - -	6,57,108	„ 12·30	„
Travelling charges - - -	1,21,134	„ 2·26	„
Contingencies - - - -	68,467	„ 1·28	„
Total - -	*Rs.* 11,55,504	or 21·61	per cent.

About 12 lakhs of rupees more have been expended from local funds by civil officers, of which four lakhs have been applied to the construction of railway feeders, and eight lakhs to the maintenance of local roads, making the total expenditure on public works of all classes about 68½ lakhs of rupees during the year.

This total expenditure bears the following proportion to the population, revenue, and extent of territory in Bengal:—

Population of Bengal -	40 Millions.
Revenue „	14½ „ of *Rs.*
Area „	2,53,000 Square Miles.

Rs. 170 per 1,000 of population.
48 „ 1,000 of revenue.
2,700 „ 1,000 square miles of territory.

The outlay on public works, as classified by the Central Office of Account, has been expended in the following sums:—

Military works - - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 5,70,534
Civil works of state - - - - - - -	7,76,449
Public improvements (chiefly communications) -	21,44,085

or in the proportion nearly of 16,22, and 66 per cent.

Comparing the classified expenditure with that of the year 1860-61, the following is the abstract result. More detailed statements of the expenditure in each division will be found in Appendix L.

STATEMENT of CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE during the Years 1860-61 and 1861-62 by Officers of the Public Works Department:—.

CLASS.	1860-61.			1861-62.		
	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.						
Army	5,92,606	2,47,981	8,40,587	1,97,481	2,91,106	4,88,587
Naval	437	- -	437	62,797	19,150	81,947
Total, Military	5,93,043	2,47,981	8,41,024	2,60,278	3,10,256	5,70,534
Judicial	1,35,576	1,22,534	2,58,110	1,77,824	1,12,331	2,90,155
Revenue	2,37,290	1,01,727	3,39,017	93,500	88,753	1,82,253
Ecclesiastical	31,870	6,658	38,528	24,068	8,275	32,343
Educational	8,991	10,391	19,382	2,344	23,075	25,419
General	2,64,892	1,21,115	3,86,007	1,57,401	59,840	2,17,241
Total, State	6,78,619	3,62,425	10,41,044	4,55,137	2,92,274	7,47,411
Municipal	24,114	256	24,470	- -	989	989
Marine	15,564	22,749	38,313	- -	6,120	6,120
Agricultural	49,019	1,97,302	2,46,321	60,648	2,24,027	2,84,675
Communications	5,42,509	4,64,101	10,06,650	9,35,171	5,91,597	15,26,768
Electric Telegraph	7,705	1,024	8,729	11,409	989	12,398
Total, Public Improvements	6,39,051	6,85,432	13,24,483	10,07,228	8,23,722	18,30,950
Total, Imperial	19,10,713	12,95,838	32,06,551	17,22,643	14,26,252	31,48,895
LOCAL.						
Revenue	- -	- -	- -	23,837	- -	23,837
Judicial	- -	- -	- -	3,631	- -	3,631
Ecclesiastical	- -	- -	- -	1,055	- -	1,055
General	- -	- -	- -	515	- -	515
Total, Local State	- -	- -	- -	29,038	- -	29,038
Agricultural	- -	- -	- -	20,097	17,058	37,151
Communications	1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,30,182	1,45,802	2,75,984
Total, Local Public Improvements	1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,50,279	1,62,860	3,13,135
Total, Local	1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,79,313	1,62,860	3,42,173
Grand Total on Works	20,94,086	14,57,125	35,51,211	19,01,956	15,89,112	34,91,068
Establishments	- -	- -	10,57,941	- -	- -	12,47,787

LOCAL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a Statement of the Sums brought to the credit of the "Amalgamated District Roads Fund" during 1860-61, and available for distribution in 1861-62:—

LOCAL FUND.			GENERAL FUND.	
Sources of Income.		Amount.	Sources of Income.	Amount.
		Rs.		*Rs.*
Net Ferry collections		3,79,281	Toll Collections	54,385
Shahabad Cess Fund		12,494	Balance in hand of Magistrates	2,27,862
Maldah Bazar Fund		184	Undistributed Balances	48,432
Tolls on District Roads		31,324		3,30,679
Convict Labour Funds		1,25,802		
Cattle Trespass Fund		60,049		
River Fisheries		25,128		
Previous year's Balances		2,47,454		
		8,81,716		
Deduct surplus of twenty-nine Districts which did not require the whole of their Funds	1,95,922			
Add, contributions in aid of eleven Districts	61,40			
		1,34,517		
			As per contra	1,34,517
Total amount available for expenditure on District and Station works		7,47,199	Total amount of General Fund available	4,65,196
Total of Local Fund reduced				7,47,199
Total of General Fund increased				4,65,196
Total of "Amalgamated District Roads Fund"				12,12,395

The following Allotments were made in November 1861:—

NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	From "Local Fund" for District and Station Works.	From "General Fund" for Railway Feeders.	TOTAL.
Arracan	30,744		30,744
Assam	37,465		37,465
Bhaugulpore	44,743	40,000	84,743
Burdwan	1,08,445	1,03,509	2,11,954
Calcutta	18,600		18,600
Chittagong	19,017		19,017
Chota Nagpore	34,534		34,534
Cuttack	27,365		27,365
Dacca	42,090		42,090
Nuddea	1,10,627	2,00,000	3,10,627
Patna	1,98,323	30,000	2,28,323
Rajshahye	75,246	30,000	1,05,246
Mutlah Feeders		50,000	50,000
Total	7,47,199	4,53,509	12,00,708

The Progress made on Railway Feeders during 1861–62, is shown in the following Table:—

Nos.	Names of Feeders.	Length in Miles.	Progress and Present State.
	East Indian Railway Feeders.		
	Patna Division.		
	Shahabad District:		
1	Bickram to Doomraon Station -	27	The construction of this road was commenced with the cold weather of 1861, and it is expected that the entire works will be completed and open to traffic by August 1862.
2	Nassygunge to Bickram - -	13	This road is a continuation of the preceding. The earth-work, for a length of nine miles, has been thrown up, and the remaining four miles will be completed shortly.
3	Gudhegay to Arrah - - -	12	This road is in about the same state of progress as the preceding, and its completion is expected by the end of August 1862.
4	Sasseram and Peeroo - - -	37	It is expected that the remaining bridges to be constructed on this line will be soon completed.
5	Ganges Fair-weather Railway Feeders.	–	These are short lines leading from the granaries and ghats of Padmuniah, Hetumpore, and Salempore to the Beheea railway station. They have been made passable for Hackeries, and it is expected that these roads will be completed very shortly.
6	Dogurrah to Beheea - - -	2	This metalled feeder connects the main or Buxar roads with the Beheea railway station. It will be completed by the end of July 1862.
	Sarun District:		
7	Nubbeegunge to Chuprah - -	–	These important District roads are to be completed at once. Funds have been allotted for this purpose from the one per cent. Income Tax proceeds.
	Behar District:		
8	Nowadah to Behar - - -	–	
9	Behar to Barh - - - -	–	
	Burdwan Division.		
1	Soonamookhy to Paneeghur Railway Station	11½	The construction of this road was commenced only in March last, and it is satisfactorily progressing.
2	Adjai to Pogla River - - -	58	Three-fourths of the earth-work have been completed, and the remainder will be finished at an early date. Measures are now being taken for acquiring the lands for this road.
3	Soopore to Bhulpore Railway Station.	2	
4	Nittyanundpore to Gooskerah Station	14	Under construction, and will be completed as a fair-weather road in the current year.

Progress made on Railway Feeders during 1861-62, &c.—*continued.*

Nos.	Names of Feeders.	Length in Miles.	Progress and Present State.
	Burdwan Division—*continued.*		
5	Cutwa to Burdwan - - -	33	Earth-work to the extent of more than one-half has been completed; the remaining-half is progressing.
6	Satgatchea to Mymaree - -	7	A metalled feeder has been completed from Satgatchea to the town of Mymaree, and the present work is intended to carry the road, a distance of about a mile, through the town to the railway station.
7	Culna to Pundooah - - -	17	The earth-work and masonry have been commenced.
8	Grand Trunk Road to Mugrah Station.	1	Progress is being made in the metalling of this road, which is an important feeder.
	Bhaugulpore Division.		
	Bhugulpore District:		
1	Mudepoorah to Bhaugulpore -	—	The works on this road are necessarily heavy on account of its passing through the valley of Gogra, which extends for a length of about sixteen miles on the line of road. This valley is subject to the inundations of the Ganges and Kossey as well as of the Gogra river. The section of this road from Kissengunge to Mudehpoorah has not been surveyed, nor has the estimated cost of its construction been yet ascertained.
	Sections I. and II.		
	Starting point at Kaze Koryah to Phoolout.	13	
	Section III.		
	Phoolout to Moulee Kishengunge -	12¼	
	Section IV.		
	Kishengunge to Mudepoorah -	35	
	Monghyr District:		
2	Burriarpore to Khurukpore - -	13	It is expected that this road, which is being constructed by the Railway Engineer, will very soon be fit for traffic.
3	Chukye to Lukhee Serai - -	48	A portion of this road has been constructed, but the works are now stopped and no more money will be expended on it, until it shall have been ascertained what it will cost to complete it.
	Rajshahye Division.		
1	Jungypore to the Moradoi Railway Station.	15	These roads are under construction and will be completed soon after the close of the rainy season of 1862.
2	Sooty to Pakour Railway Station -	13	

Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders.

	Nuddea Division.		
1	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah - -	11	Earth-work and turfing nearly completed; bridges and metalling in progress. It is expected that the metalling will be completed for half the depth before the opening of the railway, so as to be available for traffic. The entire work will be finished by the close of the year.

Progress made on Railway Feeders during 1861-62, &c.—*continued.*

Nos.	NAMES OF FEEDERS.	Length in Miles.	PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE.
	Nuddea Division—*continued.*		
2	Santipore to Ranaghat - - -	10	The earthwork and turfing on this road will be completed by the end of the rains. It is expected that the entire work will be finished early in 1863.
3	Kotechandpore to Kissengunge -	20	The completion of this road cannot be expected before the end of next season. The delay in the progress of this work is attributed to the very heavy falls of rain during the brick-burning season, and the consequent destruction of materials under preparation.
4	Bongong to Chagdah - - -	20	The progress on this work is most satisfactory, and the road will be available for traffic by the opening of the railway.
5	Kopenessur to Bejpore - - -	8	The works on these roads will be put in hand at the close of the rains of 1862.
6	Ghoseparrah to Kanchraparrah Khal.	4	
7	Sooksagur to Chagdah Station -	5	
8	Kanchraparrah to Barrackpore -	16	This road, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the year, if not by the opening of the railway.
	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.		
1	Comercolly to the Kooshtea Railway Station.	13	The whole of the earth-work has been completed, and also a portion of the metalling.
2	Kooshtea to Comedpore - -	8	The preliminary work, including survey and marking out of the road, has been completed.

MUTLAH RAILWAY.

1	Rajahpore to Sonapore - - -	4	The metalling of these roads is being burnt and the earth-work has been commenced. But as these feeders were only surveyed and marked out at the close of the year under review, no progress of a satisfactory nature can be shewn upon them. The works are, however, just commencing to progress well.
2	Comulgatchee to Sonapore - -	2½	
3	Barriepore to Chappahatty - -	6	
4	Narainpore to Chappahatty - -	2½	

The

The subjoined Statement shows the amounts sanctioned for the Feeders in the Nuddea District, the cost of survey, and compensation for the land.

STATEMENT.

	Feeders.	Estimate sanctioned by Government.	Probable Cost of Survey and Compensation.	Total.	Expenditure in 1859-60 and 1860-61.	Expenditure in 1861-62.	Total Expenditure.	Balance Required.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Kishnaghur and Bagoolah - -	1,01,844	3,000	1,04,844	43,325	23,700	67,025	37,819
2	Santipore and Ranaghat - -	71,700	12,000	83,700	18,880	24,430	43,310	40,390
3	Kotechandpore and Kissengunge	1,37,595	20,000	1,57,595	10,538	49,436	59,974	97,621
4	Bongong and Chagdah - -	1,22,169	20,000	1,42,169	10,642	51,960	62,602	79,567
5	Kanchraparrah and Barrackpore	1,03,697	30,000	1,33,697	-	22,144	22,144	1,11,553
	Total - - *Rs.*	5,37,005	85,000	6,22,005	83,385	1,71,670	2,55,055	3,66,950

Local Fund Roads.

The works executed during the year, with the assignments granted from local funds, consist wholly of repairs and maintenance of roads, and of the bridges on district and station roads. Minor works of improvement and the construction of small bridges have in some cases been carried out, but no works of importance deserving separate notice.

The amounts expended by private individuals on works of public improvement in Bengal are as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

	Rs.
Bhaugulpore - - - - - - - - -	1,000
Burdwan - - - - - - - - -	64,193
Chittagong - - - - - - - - -	10,521
Cuttack - - - - - - - - - -	2,350
Dacca - - - - - - - - - -	1,475
Mymensing - - - - - - - - -	4,935
Nuddea - - - - - - - - - -	19,139
Patna - - - - - - - - - -	26,044
Rajshahye - - - - - - - - -	36,858
Total - - - *Rs.*	1,67,275

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL.

Drainage.

The portion of Calcutta Drainage Works, which has been sanctioned, and called experimental, has progressed steadily during the year. The Main Sewer (Dhurrumtollah-street) is now completed from the river Hooghly to the temporary pumping station at Entally, with exception of a short length of about 50 feet under the Strand-road, which will not be formed until after the rains of 1862. The temporary pumping station at Entally has been completed as far as the engine and pumping house are concerned; the range of workshops adjoining are nearly up to the roof. High level sewer-works, which are to convey the sewage from the temporary pumping station at Entally to the canal just below the site of the permanent pumping station, have been placed in progress, and the sewer in North Road Entally has been completed. The permanent high level works, which are to lead from the permanent pumping station to the Tingrah Khal, and the open excavation from thence to the central channel of the lake, have not yet been commenced upon, and they must be constructed before the sewage of the portion of city which is to be discharged through the Dhurrumtollah Main Sewer, can be led into it; the experiment with the temporary pumping station being, for the present, confined to pumping out the water only, and just so much sewage as used under the old system to discharge directly into the Entally cesspool.

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As noticed in the last Report, the expense of the drainage works has far exceeded the original estimate, owing to the rise in the cost of labour and of materials, and to the modifications in the project which have been decided upon by the Drainage Committee and by Government from time to time.

The cost of the sewers up to date has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Dhurrumtollah	3,46,860
Chowringhee Road	69,622
Old Court House-street	32,830
	4,49,282
Engineer and Office Establishment	43,338
Total	Rs. 4,29,620

Based on these calculations, the total cost of the entire drainage works of the town would be as follows:—

	Rs.
Out-fall Works	7,53,977
Main Sewers	24,96,138
Second Class Sewers	16,17,225
Third Class Sewers	26,65,302
Total	Rs. 75,32,712
Engineering and Contingencies	7,53,271
Grand Total	Rs. 82,85,983

The question of completing the works for the whole city has, therefore, to be reconsidered with reference to the great cost involved.

Water Supply.

An ample supply to the city of Calcutta of wholesome drinking water, is a necessity which every year makes more apparent; and this is felt to be the first and most pressing want of the city. The Government have accordingly allotted three lacs of rupees from each of the two instalments received from the proceeds of the one per cent. income tax, and the sum of six lacs of rupees has accordingly been invested for the town of Calcutta, to which the Municipal Commissioners are able to add about two lacs of rupees derived from the sum set apart for water. A modified scheme is now under preparation by the Engineer of the Municipal Commissioners for establishing Waterworks, which shall provide for an ample water supply to the native quarter of the town, and for bringing water into the European quarter as far as Wellington-square,

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Open line.

ON the 1st May 1861, the East Indian Railway was open through from Howrah to Rajmehal, 202 miles; with the branch railway to Raneegunge, 46 miles.

Three and a half miles of the Singarun Branch Line was opened for coal traffic in August, and successive openings were made on the Main Line in November 1861; in February, and in April 1862, from the Teenpahar station to Bhaugulpore, Jumalpore, and onwards to Monghyr; making the length of main line open, at the end of the official year, 297 miles, with 49¼ miles of colliery branches, and 13 miles of branches to the Ganges at Rajmehal and at Monghyr, in all 359¼ miles of open railway.

Earnings.

The total amount earned by the East Indian Railway during the year 1861 has amounted to	Rs.	38,78,667
The total expenses	„	19,54,648
Making the profits	Rs.	19,24,026

The

The number of passengers carried has been—

First Class	18,801
Second Class	71,589
Third Class	17,04,498
Total	17,94,888

The ordinary merchandize carried has amounted to *Mds.* 39,33,812
Gross Receipts *Rs.* 10,49,109

The minerals carried has amounted to *Mds.* 57,80,192
Gross Receipts *Rs.* 9,97,721

Accidents. The number of persons killed during the year from accidental causes attending the working of the railway has been 21, of whom three were passengers, and 18 were persons connected with the line. The number of persons injured has been 56, of whom 52 were *employés*, and the others passengers.

Train signalling. The train signalling system was brought into operation during the year under review on the busiest part of the experimental line, viz. between Howrah and Pandooah, and also on the section from Teenpahar to Bhaugulpore, where, owing to the numerous curves in cuttings, the running of the trains had been attended with some danger. By this arrangement all possible risk of trains meeting has been guarded against.

Revision of goods tariff. The question of revising the goods tariff came under consideration this year, and the following are the principal changes made in the classification of goods:—Bricks, sand, and rough stones transferred from the first to the special class, which hitherto contained only coal; ballast, kunkur, and soorkey have been added to the tariff sheet, and placed in the special class. **Grains.** Seeds, pulses, and edible grains, transferred from the second to the first class, also sugar and saltpetre, chalk and betel leaves. Broken glass was added to the tariff, and placed in the first class. Opium and indigo were removed from the third to the fourth class. Many small modifications were introduced in the distribution of articles of trade. The rates per maund for special goods were also reduced as per margin, and the system was extended to the station of Mugra, which had not before shared in this advantage. Between all other stations the charge is the same as the ordinary first class charge, viz. one-third of a pie per maund per mile. The terminal charge of one pice per maund on all consignments, exceeding 32 maunds, was also abolished. All these changes are expressly temporary and experimental for one year, subject to revision at the end of that term.

Raneegunge to Burdwan from 2 annas to 1 anna 10 pie.
Raneegunge to Mymarree from 2 annas 3 pie to 2 annas 2 pie.
Raneegunge to Chandernagore from 2 annas 7 pie to 2 annas 6 pie.
Raneegunge to Serampore from 2 annas 8 pie to 2 annas 7 pie.
Raneegunge to Howrah from 2 annas 10 pie to 2 annas 8 pie.

Main line. It is expected that the whole length of railway through the Bengal division, 483 miles, will be opened in November next; the opening to Patna being made in the month preceding.

Training of engine drivers. The important work of training engine drivers in India has been very successfully accomplished by the Locomotive Department of the East Indian Railway. It is now established that the resources of this country may be confidently relied on for the permanent supply of drivers of locomotive engines, and that it is only necessary to import trained drivers from England for the first two or three years of the working of a new railway.

Mr. Stokes, the Superintendent of the Locomotive Department, in the course of six years has engaged 261 firemen in this country, of whom 65 have become engine drivers, and 74 others are in course of training for the same duty on the running shed. The Government proposed, in appreciation of Mr. Stokes' zealous labours, and to mark the importance of the results, that a bonus of 10,000 rupees, should be awarded to the locomotive department, three-fifths of this amount being assigned to the Superintendent; and that a premium of 250 rupees, should be given in future to the Locomotive Department for every approved engine driver trained at Howrah, three-fifths of which bonus should also go to the Superintendent. It was further suggested that in the event of a Railway Company engaging drivers trained by any other Railway Company, that a payment of 30 *l.* should be made, the extra 5 *l.* being an additional perquisite of the Locomotive Superintendent who trained the man.

Howrah terminus. The subject of the "Howrah Station arrangements" has been finally disposed of. The following proposals have been approved by Government:—

Transfer of locomotive shops to Lilloah, about two and a quarter miles above Howrah.

Removal of coal staiths to Ghoosrie. Substitution of floating landing stages for the wooden jetties at Howrah and Armenian Ghats. Construction of an extensive one-storied

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goods warehouse, with a paved slope in front, and other necessary adjuncts. Erection of a flat-topped girder over-bridge at the Chandmaree level crossing.

These measures, when carried out, will enable the traffic department to manage its business with efficiency, and in an unencumbered yard.

Colliery branches. The Singarun Colliery Branch will be opened in September next. The Burrakur Colliery Branch will not be ready till the end of 1863, but the first length of three and a half miles to Searsole will be opened in January.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

State of works. The works on this line of railway have progressed well, but neither was the line completed for opening by the end of the year, nor were the preparations of rolling stock sufficient to admit of the railway being opened for traffic by the 1st May 1862, as anticipated in the Report of last year. It was further considered an advantage that the embankments should become thoroughly consolidated before the line is worked, and the opening is accordingly deferred till after the rainy season.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Open line. The first section of this railway, extending from Calcutta to Chappahatty, a distance of 15 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 2d of January 1862.

Fares.
1st Class, 1 anns.
2nd Class, ½ anna.
3rd Class, ¼ anna.

The experimental scale of fares charged, is stated in the margin, with monthly tickets at a small reduction, for the benefit of daily third-class passengers. The goods tariff is the same as that on the East Indian Railway, with the special class merged into the first class; this tariff has been sanctioned as temporary and experimental for one year, subject to revision at the end of that term.

Passenger traffic. The following abstract shews the statistics of the passenger traffic, for the four months ending April 1862:—

FIRST CLASS.

Calcutta	-	-	33	-	-	72	-	-	247
43	-	-	Jadupore	-	-	2	-	-	20
58	-	-	4	-	-	Sonapore	-	-	34
262	-	-	7	-	-	20	-	-	Chappahatty.

SECOND CLASS.

Calcutta	-	-	161	-	-	380	-	-	811
206	-	-	Jadupore	-	-	21	-	-	21
370	-	-	29	-	-	Sonapore	-	-	48
801	-	-	24	-	-	46	-	-	Chappahatty.

THIRD CLASS.

Calcutta	-	-	5,362	-	-	12,572	-	-	3,473
5,773	-	-	Jadupore	-	-	2,697	-	-	1,600
12,543	-	-	3,298	-	-	Sonapore	-	-	846
3,746	-	-	1,563	-	-	728	-	-	Chappahatty.

Additional station. An experimental station has been sanctioned at Gurreah-Hât, on the north bank of Tolly's Canal, midway between Jadupore and Sonapore.

Line under consideration. At the end of the year 1861-62, the progress of works beyond the Chappahatty Station, warranted an anticipation of the line being opened to the Mutlah, by the end of the rainy season. But a disastrous accident which occurred at the Pialee Bridge on 28th June, the completion of which work governs the opening of the railway, has retarded operation at this river. The 1st of January 1863 may now be regarded as the earliest probable date for opening through to the Mutlah.

Reorganization of the Railway Department. The changes of the members of the Consulting Engineer's Staff proving a serious drawback to the efficiency of the Department, it was determined to appoint an uncovenanted officer as assistant to the consulting engineer to be also an ex-officio assistant-secretary to the Local Government. This change has been carried out and in force since the 1st July 1861, and the consulting engineer, in addition to the permanent assistant, has now only one deputy attached to his office.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

THE actual strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year is noted below.

Branch Pilots	12
Masters	35
Mates	28
Senior Second Mates	10
Acting Junior Second Mates	2
Volunteers	36
On active service	123
On leave	20
Suspended	1
	144

The number of Pilots on the Free List was 59, and the number of Licensed Pilots 17.

Prohibition regarding the receipt of gratuities, and enhancement of the existing pilotage dues.

It was stated in last year's Report that the question of the rate of remuneration to be granted to Pilots was then under consideration. By orders subsequently issued the receipt of a gratuity by a Pilot was prohibited on pain of dismissal, and at the same time 25 per cent. was added to the existing pilotage dues, and the Pilots on the Free List, who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were allowed 60 per cent. upon the aggregate amount of Pilotage levied, while Licensed Pilots were allowed 50 per cent. of the Pilotage earned.

Thirty-six salaried officers have joined the Free List since the promulgation of the above orders.

Addition to the number of pilots.

The Chamber of Commerce having made a representation to Government on the subject of the insufficiency of the number of Pilots for the requirements of the port, an addition of 10 running officers was made by the promotion of junior officers to the grade of Acting Mate Pilots, and a corresponding number of Acting Mates were allowed to pass as full Mates.

Command of pilot vessels entrusted to officers other than Pilots.

Another change was also introduced in the Department by the issue of orders for the appointment of officers other than Pilots to the command of pilot vessels. As yet this arrangement has been carried out only in one instance, but it will be adopted generally as vacancies occur, and the officers relieved will become available to the Running List.

Number of vessels which arrived at and left the port.

The number of vessels which arrived at and left the port during the year was 1,793 with a tonnage of 13,37,632 tons, being an increase of 1,42,267 tons over the previous year. The number of vessels which grounded was 14, and the number of collisions also 14.

Trial of Pilots.

Twelve Pilots were tried during the year for various offences, four of the trials being for drunkenness on duty. Of these three were found guilty and dismissed.

River survey.

The River Surveyor reported at the close of the year that the channels from the sea to Saugor were in a very satisfactory condition, and that from Saugor to Diamond Harbour a steamer with sufficient power, of a draught not exceeding 24 feet, would find little difficulty in coming up on any day of the year, while one drawing 26 or 27 feet could be brought up there under favourable circumstances of tide and weather. Several vessels of a draught above 23 feet have proceeded down lately, taking the top of high water to cross the several bars. The Auckland and Lloyd's Channels have continued to deteriorate. The latter channel when surveyed in November last had only 8 feet 6 inches at low water.

Pilot Brigs, Light Vessels, Light Houses, &c.

The number of pilot brigs in commission is reduced to four, all iron vessels, and in serviceable condition; the *Fame*, however, is commencing to show signs of decay. The light vessels are five* in number, and are all in good order, with the exception of the *Hope*, which will be replaced after the present Monsoon. The Lower Gasper Light, which used to be withdrawn during the N. E. Monsoon, has now been made a permanent light. The light-houses at False Point, Saugor, and Cowcolly have also been well maintained.

*Deva	-	Ridge Light.
Comet	-	Eastern Channel.
Saugor	-	Mutlah.
Star	-	Lower Gasper.
Hope	-	Upper Gasper.

Houses of Refuge.

The houses of refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns are six in number, and were visited during the year, repaired, and the provisions and water replenished.

Moorings in the port

The moorings in the port are 182 in number, fixed and swinging, and extend from

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Mint Ghat to the end of Garden Reach. They were all carefully overhauled and found in good order.

Wreck and anchor boats.

The wreck and anchor boats have been as usual employed in recovering anchors and wrecked property from the bed of the river. The receipts on this account amount to 27,123 rupees; but much work has been done in the way of removing obstructions, for which no payment was received, and this must be taken into account in calculating the profits of this branch of the service.

Shipping office.

The operations of the Shipping Office show that the number of seamen of all nations shipped through the office during the year was 14,063, and the number of men discharged 15,121. The number of ships that resorted to the office was 612. The actual income of the office was *Rs.* 24,065. 8., and the expenditure *Rs.* 20,665. 15. 3., leaving a balance in favour of the office of *Rs.* 3,399. 8. 9.

Arrangements made in the new port of Mutlah.

In anticipation of the completion of the railway to the Mutlah, and the resort of vessels to the new port at that place, the work of relaying and overhauling the buoys was commenced upon and prosecuted with vigour during the year. The buoyage has been nearly completed, and the navigation of the river is already safe and practicable. The necessary arrangements for pilotage have also been made.

The rates of pilotage in the Mutlah have been fixed at half those levied in the Hooghly. One-half of the fees will be allowed the pilots as remuneration; the other half will be credited to Government to meet the expenses of the pilotage.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Number of emigrants despatched.

THE result of the past year's operations exhibits a great increase in the number of Emigrants, 60 ships have sailed from Calcutta during the year, carrying an aggregate of 22,600 persons to eight different Colonies. The number of Emigrants in the preceding year was only 14,533.

Name of Colony.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.
Mauritius - - -	20	6,936
Jamaica - - - -	6	2,161
Trinidad - - -	5	2,030
British Guiana - -	11	4,366
Grenada - - -	3	1,134
St. Lucia - - -	1	330
St. Vincent - - -	1	310
Re-union - - -	13	5,333
	60	22,600

Departure and Return of Emigrants for five years.

The following Table exhibits the departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years:—

Years.	Departures.	Returns.
1857-58 - -	13,539	4,429
1858-59 -	26,672	5,626
1859-60 - -	23,312	3,226
1860-61 - -	14,533	1,778
1861-62 - -	22,600	1,710

Mortality rates.

The rate of mortality in the case of the Emigrants sent to Mauritius during the year was only 1·6 per cent.; in the case of the West India Emigrants, so far as information had been received, 3·88 per cent.; and in the case of the Emigrants embarked for Re-union 5·13 per cent.; the result in every case showing a decreased mortality as compared with the previous year.

At

Changes in the system of Recruitment.

At the suggestion of Mr. Beyts, who was specially deputed by the Mauritius Government to inquire into certain details connected with Emigration from this country, some modifications have been made in the system now in force for recruiting Emigrants, with a view to check malpractices arising from the competition of the agencies of the different Colonies. The adoption of these changes has been determined upon with the consent of the agents, pending the introduction of a legislative enactment providing a sufficient remedy for the evils complained of.

Appointment of a Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

A Medical Inspector of Emigrants was appointed during the year with a view to assist the Protector of Emigrants in carrying out more effectually the objects for which a Government Protectorate was established. The chief duties of the Medical Inspector will be to exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary arrangements of all the Depôts, and to see that the treatment, clothing, and diet of the Coolies are such as are likely to fit them for a sea voyage. He will be jointly responsible with the Protector for the suitableness of vessels selected for Emigration purposes. He will direct special attention to the ventilation, provisioning, and watering of the ships. He will superintend the embarkation, prevent over-crowding, and inspect the arrangements for the Hospital. He will impress upon the Medical Officer of each ship the necessity of keeping up a detailed Medical Diary, and these Diaries will eventually come under the Medical Inspector's scrutiny.

Emigration of Coolies to Assam and Cachar.

The system under which the Tea Plantations of Assam and Cachar are supplied with labourers from Bengal has attracted the serious attention of Government during the year. It was reported that in almost every shipment of labourers from Calcutta a fearful amount of mortality occurred from cholera and other diseases during the journey. In one case the mortality was said to have reached even to 50 per cent. From inquiries which were made, there seemed to be too much reason to believe that this fearful mortality was attributable chiefly to great want of foresight and care in the despatch of labourers, especially in the river steamers. A Committee of gentlemen of much experience in the working of the Emigration Department was accordingly appointed to report upon the arrangements in force for importing labour into Assam. The opinion at which they arrived after careful inquiry was, that Coolies were shipped in large batches without any arrangement to secure order and cleanliness; that uncooked food was issued without cooks to prepare it up; that the Medical charge of the Coolies in many cases was left to ignorant Chupprassies, who were entrusted with small supplies of Medicine with the uses of which they were of course as ignorant as the men to whom they administered it: in other cases unqualified Medical Officers were sent in charge; labourers were embarked in some instances almost in a dying state; over-crowded flats were lashed to steamers day and night, and the Coolies on board were thus deprived of their only chance of free ventilation. The Committee found that there was no uniformity of system in the despatch and recruitment of Coolies; labourers, in most cases, were provided by Native Contractors at so much per head; practically the supply of labourers was, they found, an ordinary commercial transaction between a Native Contractor and the Planter, "all parties considering their duty and responsibility discharged when the living are landed and the cost of the dead adjusted." There appeared to be no specific engagement on starting between employer and labourer, —a state of things which opens a road to an immense amount of false statement and exaggeration on the part of the Native Recruiters. They found an entire absence of any efficient Medical inspection of Coolies before shipment, and even when the men were inspected by the Planters' Agents, feeble and sickly persons were, it was believed, substituted for the healthy men accepted and passed,—persons at the point of death having been known to be sent on board. There was no inspection of the boats employed. The depôt of a Native Contractor is thus described by the Committee:—"We found little trace of any habitation, but a square of ground was pointed out to us, in the neighbourhood of Fenwick's Bazaar, as Thakoor Lalla's depôt; and a hut, a few feet square, only now in course of completion, was said to be the sole accommodation. This square resembled rather the half-dried bed of a small tank, greatly defiled by the surrounding people, than anything else that we can compare it with. A spot more repulsive to sight and smell we could not imagine; and having assured ourselves beyond all doubt that the Contractor's labourers did really congregate here, we felt no surprise at the stories which we heard of the numbers that yearly fall victims to disease in his hands. We found no person in this place who would acknowledge any connection with Thakoor Lalla, nor any sort of preparation for the reception of human beings, except the hut abovementioned; and we were forced to conclude that the proprietor, having heard of our intended visit, had removed all that belonged to his depôt from fear of more damaging disclosures." The supply of women is stated to be out of all proportion to the supply of men, the rate being only five to 15 per cent. The smallness of this proportion is considered by the Planters to be the principal cause of the very numerous desertions which take place during the river passage and after arrival.

The existence of such a state of things as is indicated in the Committee's Report was clearly one which demanded the immediate interference of the Government. A legislative measure remedying the evils and providing some system beneficial alike to the labourers and their employers—who after all must eventually be the greatest sufferers by the continuance of the abuses indicated—is under the consideration of Government.

MEDICAL.

Medical College Hospital.

THE number of in-patients in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital during the year was 4,423, of whom 1,959 were Christians, and 2,464 natives. The rate of mortality amongst the former was 10·05 per cent., amongst the latter 26·01 per cent., both rates being slightly in excess of those in 1860, which were 9·70 and 22·83 per cent., respectively.

The relative prevalence of the different classes of disease treated in the Hospital is exhibited in the following statement:—

——	Europeans.	Natives.
1. Zymotic Diseases, per cent. -	58·39	54·34
2. Constitutional ditto -	3·16	4·82
3. Local ditto -	26·44	26·54
4. Developmental ditto -	3·82	4·42
5. Violent Deaths or Diseases -	8·16	9·86

In the Surgical Department there were 130 operations, and the per-centage of deaths was only 11·53 to 17·93 of the previous year. The minor operations in the Out-Dispensary were 928 in number.

In the Midwifery Department there were no less than 131 confinements,—much the largest number in any one year since the establishment of the institution.

The number of patients treated in the Male Out-Dispensaries was 18,424 to 12,705 in 1860; and in the Out-Dispensary attached to the female ward were treated 3,507 women and 3,097 children.

The aggregate of in-door and out-patients treated in the Hospital was 29,451.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

The total number of new patients admitted in the Ophthalmic Hospital during the year was 3,611, of whom 3,112 were out-door and 499 in-door patients. A comparison of seven years is exhibited in the following table:—

——	In-door Patients.	Out-door Patients.	Total.
1855-56 - -	425	1,786	2,211
1856-57 - -	496	1,674	2,170
1857-58 - -	506	2,024	2,530
1858-59 - -	519	2,251	2,770
1859-60 - -	528	2,442	2,970
1860-61 - -	482	2,745	3,227
1861-62 - -	499	3,112	3,611

The number of old out-door patients on the books was 25,292, and of these 3,046 were Christians, 17,045 Hindus, 5,008 Mahomedans, and 193 of other denominations. The total number of out-door patients, old and new, was 28,404.

The number of operations performed was 170, exclusive of minor ones; and of these 111 were for cataract, 26 for artificial pupil, and the rest for extraction of the eye-ball.

Lunatic Asylums.

The number of lunatics under treatment in the Bhowanipore Asylum (which is exclusively for European and Eurasian patients) was 118. Of these 10 were cured and discharged or transferred to their friends, 34 sent to England, five died, and 69 were under treatment at the close of the year.

The

The results in the asylums for native patients are exhibited in the following Tables:—

Name of Asylum.	Number of Patients under Treatment.	Cured and discharged, or transferred to their Friends.	Escaped.	Died.	Under Treatment at the Close of the Year.
Dullunda - -	363	108	—	60	195
Patna - - -	165	41	—	33	91
Moorshedabad -	97	46	3	11	37
Dacca - - -	304	82	—	13	209

The mortality in the Dullunda and Patna asylums was heavy. In the latter, this was owing entirely to exceptional causes, the institution having been first visited by cholera, and then inundated by an overflow of the Ganges, which gave rise to bowel complaints of a peculiarly virulent character.

The voluntary system of employment had been productive of the best results in the asylums at Patna and Moorshedabad. In all the asylums, the profits of lunatic labour have been made available for extra comforts for the lunatics.

The attention of the late Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the manner in which persons labouring under unsoundness of mind are often sent in by the local officers to the lunatic asylums, a circular was ordered to be addressed to the magistrates, informing them that no persons supposed to be of unsound mind ought to be sent to a lunatic asylum without due examination, and that it is not sufficient for a magistrate to act upon the mere opinion of a medical officer as to the state of the patient's mind, but that he should also satisfy himself by personal examination, or other proof, that the alleged lunatic is a proper person to be sent to a lunatic asylum.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (M 1), exhibiting the number of patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Lower Provinces, and the total and average expenditure incurred on this account; also a comparative statement (M 2) of vaccination from 1856 to 1861.

Epidemic in the villages of Hooghly and Baraset.

It only remains to be noticed that a very dangerous epidemic broke out during the year in some of the villages of the district of Hooghly, and throughout the subdivision of Baraset. The disease was a fever chiefly of the intermittent type, complicated by affections of the spleen or liver, or diarrhœa or dysentery. It was generally attributed to the unusually large quantity of rain which had fallen during the previous season, acting on the very luxurious growth of vegetable matter on all sides. On the serious nature of the epidemic being brought to the notice of Government, steps were at once taken to afford every possible relief. A large supply of medicines was sent to the villages infected, and a sub-assistant surgeon, with a sufficient complement of native doctors and compounders, was deputed to the district. Many lives were saved by these means. Regarding the number of deaths which occurred, no accurate information was obtainable, but the mortality was described to be very great indeed, and whole families were carried off in some places, before medical aid could be procured.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Income and expenditure of the year.

The total income derived during the year from every source of the Municipal Department, excluding the lighting rate, was *Rs.* 6,76,026. 1. 11.,* which, with the balance brought forward from last year's account, the proceeds of Government Securities sold, and of various petty receipts, &c., made up a total of *Rs.* 8,00,905. 10. 5. Out of this amount 1,80,000 rupees were set apart for the new Drainage Account, and 30,000 rupees for the Water-Supply Account. The rest, with the exception of a small balance of *Rs.* 3,311. 0. 2, was expended on account of the conservancy improvement of the town.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
*House Rate collections	5,73,642	14	–
Carriage and Horse Tax	67,385	9	–
Cart Tax - - -	12,872	4	–
	6,53,900	11	–
Other sources - -	22,125	6	11
Rs.	6,76,026	1	11

City improvements.

The following were the principal improvements effected during the year:—

1. The new street between Dhurrumtollah and Jaun Bazaar, noticed in last year's Report, was entirely completed.

2. The plot of ground known as Bamun Bustee, lying between Theatre Road and Circular Road, was cleared of huts, the streets widened, and a square completed and opened to the public.

3. The foot-paths along Old Court House-street and the Dhurrumtollah-street were completed.

4. The engine at Chandpaul Ghaut for pumping water from the river was thoroughly repaired, and an extra engine, originally intended for Nimtollah Ghaut, is being put up at the former place in order to increase the water-supply.

5. The reservoir on the esplanade in connection with the Chandpaul Ghaut water-engine was enlarged.

Collections of Lighting Rate, and expenditure for lighting the town.

The amount of lighting rate collected during the past year in Calcutta, was *Rs.* 1,29,681. 5. 4; the total sum expended during the year for lighting the town amounted to *Rs.* 1,11,272. 1. 1. The number of lamps lighted with gas was 941, leaving only 59 to complete the 1,000 sanctioned by Government.

Commission for the revision of municipal arrangements.

A Memorial having been presented by the Trades' Association, complaining of the inefficiency of the municipal arrangements in Calcutta, a mixed commission was appointed by Government to inquire into these allegations. The result was a recommendation that for the present Municipal Commission should be substituted one Central Board, consisting of six members, and the commissioner of police as president, and six Local Boards. The members were all to serve gratuitously. The Local Boards were to have control of merely local works, and the Central Board to have the allotment of the funds of the whole, as also the direction of all works of general utility to the population of the city. The scheme is under the consideration of the Legislature.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Professional.

The work done in the professional branch of the survey embraced an area of 10,262 square miles, of which 4,662 was mouzahwar, and the rest (5,600 square miles) topographical. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is 2,57,885 rupees, which gives an average of 25·2 rupees per square mile.

Non-professional.

The work done in the non-professional branch may be exhibited as under:—

Number of Villages demarcated, having an estimated area of 3,508 square miles	7,201
Number of Thakbust Maps made over to Surveyor	5,810
Number of Boundary dispute cases decided	1,009
Number of other cases disposed of	20,135
Number of duplicate Maps prepared	3,634

Number of Registers completed:—

Mouzahwar	Mouzahs	5,936
Mehalwar	Mouzahs	9,971

The estimated expenditure of the work in this branch is *Rs.* 1,87,036. 4. 11.

Detailed Returns (N 1 and N 2) of the professional and non-professional work accomplished during the year will be found in the Appendix, together with a statement (N 3), exhibiting the extent to which the survey records have been made use of by public officers and private individuals within the last five years.

STATIONERY.

Changes in the Department during the year.

At the suggestion of the Civil Finance Commission the Government of India authorised the introduction of certain changes in the stationery department during the year, with a view to the reduction of expenditure. The most important of these alterations are first, that the supplies from England hitherto received through the Home Authorities are henceforth to be obtained by contract with English manufacturers; and next, that the purchases made in this country are to be made by regular contracts. The rest of the changes have reference mainly to the substitution, to some extent, of cheaper qualities of paper and other articles of issue for the more expensive qualities now in use, and to the proper checking of the consumption of stationery in all departments.

Tenders for the supply of stationery.

In pursuance with the orders of the Government of India, the superintendent of stationery invited tenders for the supply of stationery for 1862-63 by public advertisement; and the Board of Revenue, after having had under their consideration the tenders which were submitted, and having inspected the samples sent with them, have accepted the most eligible offers. This has been intimated accordingly to the persons concerned, and

and the solicitor to Government is now engaged in drawing up contracts for their signature.

Operations of the year.

The operations of the year under report show that the total cost of stationery purchased during the year, plus the stock in hand at its commencement, amounted to 6,13,508 rupees, or less by 1,73,489 rupees than the purchases, importations, and stock of the preceding year.

The value of stationery issued was 4,23,704 rupees, which also exhibits a reduction to the extent of 81,661 rupees; and the value of mofussil purchases was 1,91,705 rupees.

The net amount realised on account of stationery sold was 6,184 rupees.

THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.

Precautions taken for the prevention of disturbances during the sowing season.

Some anxiety was naturally felt for the tranquillity of the Indigo districts during the sowing season, and every possible precaution was taken for the prevention of disturbances. The new arrangements for sub-dividing the districts of the Nuddea division had been completed before the season commenced, and one magisterial officer was appointed to each new sub-division. Extra deputy magistrates were also posted wherever their services were required, and detachments of Native Infantry, of the strength of 200 men each, were placed in the Sudder stations of the districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The magistrates of all the Indigo districts generally were further authorised to entertain extra bodies of police wherever they might find it necessary to do so, and they were directed to keep these in readiness, in compact bodies of not less than twenty-five men, that they might be rapidly moved about as occasion might require.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the year under review did not pass off altogether without disturbances. The specific acts of violence, however, were not many in number, and in most of them the offenders were arrested and punished. There were also illegal assemblies in several places; but the prompt appearance of the police put down these demonstrations in almost every case.

Measures taken for reconciling the differences between Planter-Zemindars and their Ryots in regard to the payment of rent.

The principal question indirectly arising out of the Indigo disputes which occupied the attention of Government during the year was the difficulty which was alleged to be experienced by the planter zemindars in the realisation of their rents. The Committee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, in submitting a statement, showing the arrears of rent due to the planters from their ryots, stated that the amount was largely increasing, and that it was found practically impossible to recover the arrears through the ordinary courts. They urged, therefore, the re-appointment of a special Commission in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore for the purpose of remedying the evil. The necessity of taking some measures for that purpose was at once admitted by Government; but it appeared to the late Lieutenant Governor that the object in view would be better secured from energetic action in the way of exhortation and explanation, and the exercise of personal influence on the part of the ordinary sub-divisional officers on the spot. The Commissioners of Nuddea, Rajshahye, and Dacca were accordingly directed to issue strong injunctions to the sub-divisional officers under them to that effect, and the result was that the personal exertions of those officers in obtaining the payment of the undisputed demands for rent were attended with considerable success. It was found, however, at the same time that, in most of the cases, the questions at issue between the parties affected their interest in too vital a degree to admit of any compromise, and no settlement could, of course, be hoped for in such cases otherwise than by a legal decision of some competent tribunal.

Offer on the part of Government to assist Indigo Planters holding Talookdaree tenures with loans of money to save the tenures from sale for arrears of rent.

Several applications had been made by indigo planters for assistance from Government to enable them to save their Talookdaree tenures from sale for arrears of rent; and, considering that the Talookdars in such cases were unable to pay the rents due to their superior holder owing to the non-payment of the rents due to themselves by their ryots, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the offer of Government aid in the form of loans of money, upon solid security, for such time as the rents might remain unrealised. Very few applications, however, were received for such assistance, and eventually the power given to the local Government of granting the loans was withdrawn by the Government of India.

Endeavour made to persuade Planter-Zemindars to receive, and their Ryots to pay, on account, where the only dispute between them was about the rate or amount of rent due.

In submitting a further representation on the subject of the rent difficulty, the Committee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association solicited that the collectors might be authorised to allow time for the payment of the Government demand for revenue to any planter-zemindar who might satisfy them that he was unable to collect the rents due to him. In many cases it was stated that the difficulty in collecting rents was owing to disputes about the rate or amount of rent due, the ryots refusing to

pay the demand of the zemindar in full, and the latter refusing to accept what the ryots admitted to be due. In such cases the sub-divisional officers were instructed by Government to use their good offices in endeavouring to persuade the zemindars to receive on account, and the ryots to pay to account, what the latter admitted to be due, leaving only the disputed portion of the claim to be settled at law.

Commissioners authorized to order a postponement of the Government demand for revenue from any Planter-Zemindar who might satisfactorily establish that his efforts to collect the rents due to him had been unsuccessful.

In other cases, on the planter-zemindar's establishing to the satisfaction of the Collector that he had done all that was reasonable to collect his rents without success, the Commissioners were authorised to order, on application, a postponement of the Government demand for revenue.

Appointment of two Special Officers to exercise the united powers of a Collector, Judge, and Commissioner, in respect of all suits under Act X. of 1859, in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore respectively.

It was noticed in last year's Report that two Special Commissioners had been deputed to the Indigo districts, for the purpose of making inquiries into the alleged combination of the ryots against the payment of rent. The Reports which were submitted by these officers having been forwarded to the Government of India, it was remarked by that Government in reply, that the principal object which it had in view in suggesting the appointment of a Special Commission, had not been fully apprehended either by the local Government or the Special Commissioners, and that the success of the measure had accordingly been but partial. The object which the Government of India had primarily had in view, was explained to be the permanent and final adjustment of differences between the planter and the ryot, to effect which another Special Commission was directed to be appointed. But this order was subsequently modified on its being explained that, though Indigo was the origin of the differences, and was still, more or less directly, the main cause of misunderstanding, yet the form which they had now assumed was that of a general and vast enhancement of rents and eviction of ryots in masses; that the work to be accomplished was something approaching to the re-settlement of the districts where the excitement prevailed; and that the only plan which was likely to succeed under such circumstances consisted rather in the appointment of an officer to exercise the united powers of a collector, judge, and commissioner, in respect of all suits under Act X. of 1859, who could authoritatively settle the conflicting rights and interests of the parties at variance. The course suggested was approved by the Government of India, and has been carried out by the appointment of two additional officers, Messrs. E. Jackson and C. H. Campbell, to exercise the powers indicated in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore respectively, and they are now, with the aid of a selected staff of competent deputy collectors, engaged in deciding all rent disputes.

Defects in the practical working of Act X. of 1859 remedied by the provisions of Act VI. of 1862.

One defect in the practical working of Act X. of 1859, observed in the course of the inquiries made into the disputes between the planter-zemindars and the ryots, was the difficulty experienced by the former in the measurement of their lands, owing to the refusal of the ryots to attend at such measurements and point out their respective holdings. This difficulty has been obviated by Section X. of (Bengal) Act VI. of 1862, which provides an official measurement by the collector, on the necessary costs being deposited with him by the applicant. The same Act also provides that, in cases of wilful and unjustifiable repudiation of rents, the Court, in deciding such cases, shall be competent to award to the plaintiff, if necessary, additional damages not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount of rent decreed, and, on the other hand, where the defendant shall appear to have been improperly sued, to award to him a compensation not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount sued for; it also enables the ryot, without any suit being brought, to deposit with the collector, after tender, any rent which he may admit to be due, any balance which the zemindar may claim being sued for within six months.

Modification of the Cattle Trespass Act of 1857.

The insufficiency of the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act of 1857, to prevent the wilful destruction of property, was considered, with reference to a representation made by Mr. Hills, of Nischindipore, that a law should be passed for enabling the authorities, in certain cases of injury to crops by cattle, to inflict a fine upon the whole of a village when the parties liable to the fine are not discovered. The expediency of passing such a law was not finally decided on during the last Sessions of the Council. In the meantime the Act of 1857 has been amended, so as to allow of a sentence of three months' imprisonment, or a fine of 200 rupees, or both, on any person who causes cattle to trespass on any land or on the crop cultivated on any land.

Instructions issued to explain to the Ryots that the Government was not opposed to the cultivation of indigo, nor desired to use its authority to force it.

Mr. Hills having also brought to the notice of Government that there existed a strange impression in the minds of the ryots in the Nischindipore quarter, that the Government was opposed to the cultivation of Indigo, instructions were issued to the local officers to spare no pains in dissipating this and any similar illusions that might be found to exist, care being taken, however, to avoid giving the equally mischievous impression that Government desired to use its authority to force the cultivation of indigo against the will of the ryot.

TEA CULTIVATION.

The statistics of the tea plantations must be accepted as approximate estimates rather than as accurate and carefully tested returns. They are based on information furnished chiefly by the planters themselves. In some cases the managers of factories have not complied at all with the application made to them for information, and in others the returns given are obviously inaccurate. The local officers report that there is much unwillingness on the part of the tea planters to make public the condition and progress of their plantations.

Cultivation in Assam.

The returns from Assam show that there were at the end of 1861, 160 plantations, held by 62 companies and individuals. Four of the former are public bodies, viz., the Assam Company, who have 24 plantations in Seebsagur, Luckimpore, and Durrung; the Jorehauth Company, who have two plantations in Nowgong; the East India Company, who have seven plantations in Seebsagur; and the Lower Assam Company, who have one plantation in Kamroop.

Of the private companies, 15 hold 19 plantations in Luckimpore, three hold five plantations in Seebsagur, one holds four plantations in Kamroop, and one holds one plantation in Nowgong.

The remaining plantations are all in the hands of private persons, 17 of whom are natives. Most of the native planters are in the Seebsagur and Luckimpore districts, but there is a small joint stock company of natives, who have planted a few beegahs in Gowalparah, and one or two individuals are trying the cultivation in a small way in Kamroop also.

The following statement exhibits the progress made in tea cultivation throughout the entire division:—

DISTRICT.	Extent of Grant.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1860.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1861.	Out-turn of Crops for 1860.	Out-turn of Crops for 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Labourers employed in Plantation.
	Acres.			*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*			
Kamroop	12,953	438	622	18,953¾	27,747	9,233	400	813
Durrung	3,939	445	1,077½	52,000	81,600	29,600	- -	825
Nowgong	7,025	155	797	70,400	96,110	25,710	- -	1,035
Seebsagur	27,158¾	—	7,561	10,17,199	11,59,860	1,16,430	1,71,117	7,302
Luckimpore	20,143	2,754	3,165	3,32,320	4,23,420	95,100	400	3,318
TOTAL	71,218¾	3,792	13,222½	14,90,872¾	17,88,737	2,76,073	1,71,917	13,293

The total area shown to be under cultivation is 13,222½ acres; but as many proprietors had not made any returns of their present cultivation, it is believed by the Commissioner of the province that the entire cultivated area amounts probably to not less than 16,000 acres.

Cultivation in Cachar.

In Cachar there are 31 tea plantations, of which six had furnished no returns to the Superintendent. The out-turn of the others for 1861 was estimated at 336,800 lbs. of tea, which is less than the estimated produce of the present season; but that is accounted for by the fact that the *quality* of the tea produced was more attended to during the year than the *quantity*, owing to some of the teas of last season having been found too coarse.

The following statement exhibits the working of the factories which had sent in returns to the Superintendent. The area under cultivation is shown to be 6,077 acres, and the number of coolies employed 5,871, of whom 3,609 were imported, and 2,262 local.

Number of Plantations.	Number of Factories.	Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of the year.	Number of Labourers employed.
			Lbs.	
25	37	6,077	3,36,800	5,871

Up to the date of the Superintendent's Report, no less than 205 applications under the new rules for grants of land, varying from 500 to 15,000 acres, had been recorded. At the

time of drawing up the last year's report there were only 52 Europeans settled in Cachar. This year there are 110, most of whom are tea planters. The amount expended every month by the planters in the district, is calculated at 50,000 rupees, and the value of the tea manufactured at 10 lakhs of rupees. The advantages which the district is deriving from the introduction of what must soon be one of the chief staples of India are incalculable. It must be remembered that this is only the fifth year since tea planting was introduced into Cachar.

The only drawback to success is the want of labour; the only remedy for which is the importation of coolies from Bengal. This has been already much resorted to, but the system under which it has been carried on has led to very great abuses, which, unless speedily remedied, will prevent labourers from emigrating to Cachar and Assam on any terms. As noted elsewhere, this subject is receiving the serious attention of Government.

The Plantations in Darjeeling.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the tea and coffee plantations in Darjeeling, so far as it has been possible to obtain information on the subject from the planters.

Number of Plantations.	Amount of Land Cleared.	Amount of Land actually planted.	Quantity of Manufacture in 1861.		Probable yield in 1862.		Number of Labourers employed.
			Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.	Coffee.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	
30	8,767½	5,152½	27,983	8,200	78,244	2,460	4,819

The progress thus made in the extension of tea planting promises well for the future of this Hill Settlement. A great impetus to this cultivation will be given by the publication of the new rules for the grant of waste lands which are now pending the final orders of the Secretary of State. The Superintendent reports that every acre of culturable land in the district has been applied for.

As indicated in the statement, there is a small cultivation of coffee at Darjeeling, but this plant does not thrive there as the tea plant does, and the cultivation of coffee is decreasing. It will not grow apparently at a higher elevation than 1,500 feet, and is liable to great injury from the attack of worms and insects.

Of the number of coolies employed, about 4,000 are Nepaulese, 298 Lepchas and Bhooteahs, and the rest people of the plains. The returns give the general health of these people as good, though there was a great deal of small-pox among them, especially in the lower-lying plantations.

CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

Scientific re-arrangement of living plants.

Considerable improvement was made during the year, in the manner of arranging the trees and plants in the Botanic Gardens, according to the botanical affinities. It would appear that, when the Botanic Gardens were first established, no definite plan was fixed upon for conducting the planting operations, the only method observed, apparently, being this, that trees of striking appearance were placed where, it was hoped, they would prove most effective in the landscape when full grown. The indiscriminate planting which has been going on ever since, has at last resulted in great confusion and over-crowding in certain places, while the usefulness of the garden as a scientific establishment has been considerably affected. To remedy this evil it has been determined gradually to introduce a scientific re-arrangement of the living plants, and an area of nearly one-third of the gardens is intended to be given over for a general arboretum. As a first step to the attainment of this object, a map of the gardens has been prepared on a large scale, and the general outlines of the plan to be followed marked out upon it. The sites for the different descriptions of plants have also been marked out by poles, with labels fixed on them.

Labelling of trees and plants.

Another improvement effected during the year is that the trees and shrubs near the most frequented roads have been labelled. The want of labels to indicate the names and nature of the plants was, for a long time, much complained of by the visitors of the gardens. To remedy this 400 labels made of zinc have already been put up, giving the botanical name of each plant, its English or native name, when known, and its native country.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

The distribution of plants and seeds from the Botanic Gardens were confined during the year to a system of exchange with scientific establishments and contributors. The number of Wardian cases given away was 26, each containing an average of 25 plants; and

and the number of packets of seeds exchanged was 60, each containing from 50 to 100 species.

The gratuitous distribution of plants to private persons was confined to 549 specimens only. It has been found unnecessary to attend to private applications more largely, as all the plants that could be spared from the Botanic Gardens are now easily procurable from the numerous native nurserymen of Calcutta, or from the Agri-Horticultural Society. The usual supply of English and native vegetable seeds were sent to all European regiments indenting for them within a fixed time.

Contribution of plants and seeds to the Gardens.

The contributions received during the year consisted of 24 cases of plants, and 30 packets of seeds.

The Herbarium.

An annual grant of 600 rupees has been made for the support of the valuable herbarium attached to the Botanic Gardens, and the work of arranging the herbarium is being pushed on with vigour. In accordance with the plan followed in all English herbaria, the process of glueing down the specimens on sheets of paper was carried on in this country under the personal supervision of the Superintendent. A portion of the herbarium was at the same time similarly prepared in England by the men employed on that duty at the Royal Herbarium at Kew; and a much larger number of specimens has thus been rendered fit for consultation than would have been the case had the whole work been left to be done in Calcutta.

The additions of dried plants made during the year consisted of (1st) two instalments of the Indian Herbarium of Drs. Hooker and Thomson; (2d) a small collection received from Dr. Mueller of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens; (3d) a collection of Ceylon plants received from Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Peradenia Botanical Gardens at Ceylon; (4th) a packet of interesting North American plants collected by Dr. Hector and received through Sir W. Hooker; (5th) an extensive collection of plants made by the superintendent in Java and Singapore; and (6th) a valuable collection of dried specimens prepared by M. Teysmann, Director of the Garden of Buitenjorg in Java.

The Library, &c.

An annual grant of 600 rupees has also been sanctioned for the support and preservation of the extensive library of botanical works attached to the Botanic Gardens, and a grant of 200 rupees a year has been set aside to cover the charges of printing a catalogue of the trees and plants in the Gardens, a guide-book, said to be very much wanted by the public, and other similar publications.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA.

Dr. Anderson's deputation to Java.

It has for some time past been considered desirable to extend to the hills of the Bengal Presidency the experiment of cultivating the cinchona plant, which has succeeded so well in the Neilgherry hills of Madras, and Dr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, was deputed by the Government of India to inspect the cinchona plantations in Java.

Dr. Anderson received every assistance and attention from the authorities of Java, and brought back with him a large number of healthy plants. A few were retained for the experiments in Bengal, the rest were taken by Dr. Anderson to the nursery at Ootacamund, where he made over to Mr. McIver 50 plants of *Cinchona Calisaya*, Wedd; 284 plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana*, Howd; and four plants of *Cinchona Lancifolia*, the only four of this class ever introduced into India.

Proposal for the establishment of a Cinchona Nursery at Darjeeling.

In submitting the results of his investigations, Dr. Anderson suggested that a cinchona nursery should be established at Darjeeling, and, in authorising this proposition, the Government of India directed that the measure should be carried out in communication with the Local Government.

Steps taken in furtherance of that measure.

Dr. Anderson returned from Ootacamund with 193 plants, there were already in the Botanic Gardens 31 plants, and he retained from the Java collection 65 plants, and with most of these and about 550 seedlings and 400,000 seeds, he determined to commence operations at once at Darjeeling. Thirty-four of these plants died before dispatch; and with a view of testing further the experiment of rearing cinchona plants in the Botanic Garden, which had promised much success, Dr. Anderson left behind him in Calcutta 24 plants and cuttings. Instructions were given by the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Darjeeling to reserve a lot of 5,000 acres, to be selected by Dr. Anderson himself, within any part of the hills. In March the whole of the plants were sent off, Dr. Anderson at the same time proceeding to the hills to select a site for the plantation. The casualties in transit were considerable. Out of 59 of the Java plants only one died, while of the 170 Ootacamund plants he took with him 30 were lost; the whole of the seedlings of the *Cinchona Pahudiana* were lost by an accident which occurred through the stumbling of a coolie who was carrying the case in which they were packed up the hill. Dr. Anderson thus commenced operations at Darjeeling with only 211 plants; but the experiment has met with the most decided success, for, up to the present time, he has increased his stock to no less than 1,611 plants, of which 1,353 are of the *Cinchona Pahudiana*. The rate of propagation will increase every month, as

in periods varying from three to six weeks, the new plants are ready to be artificially propagated in their turn. The site which has been selected is situated on the east of a spur of Sinchal—the mountain on which the European barracks are erected—in the midst of dense forest. As it was impossible to complete the necessary buildings in such an inaccessible situation before the rainy season came on, it was determined, as a temporary measure, to turn one of the empty subalterns' quarters into a propagating house, and this was accordingly done at a cost of 950 rupees. The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to an expenditure of *Rs.* 14,735. 3. 2 for the year 1862-63, on account of the experiment, and a full Report will be submitted by Dr. Anderson of his proceedings after the expiration of that period.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

THE COSSYAH REBELLION.

Breaking out of the disturbances at Jowai.

SERIOUS disturbances broke out in the Cossyah and Jynteah hills during the year under review. They commenced at Thannah Jowai in the Hill country, by the Cossyahs of Jowai, Jalong, Latober, and Shampong, in number about 200, surrounding the guard at Jowai, on the morning of the 17th January. The rioters were forced to retire at the time, but afterwards mustered 600 strong, about 40 of them being armed with muskets, and on the night of the 23d they set fire to the thannah, the mission school premises, and the houses of some of the Christian villagers and of others. The passes from Jynteah, Amwye, and elsewhere were also simultaneously closed.

Relief of the Thannah at Jowai by Colonel Richardson.

On hearing of this Colonel Richardson, commanding at Cherra, hastened at once with all his available men to relieve Jowai, where he arrived on the 25th January, and found the stockade, with its garrison of 60 men, in good order, but straitened for food and worn out with watching.

Commencement of military operations.

In conjunction with Major Rowlatt, Deputy Commissioner of the Jynteah hills, who also arrived early at the spot, he commenced an attack on the stockaded villages of the insurgents, four of which were speedily taken and destroyed, though, as far as could be ascertained, with little loss of men to the enemy.

Receipt of information by Government, and measures taken thereupon.

The first intimation of these disturbances was received by Government on the 24th January, and on the same date the Commissioner of Dacca was directed to send a detachment of the Eurasian Regiment from that station by steam to Sylhet. The Government of India shortly after ordered the dispatch thither of two Native Regiments, the 28th and 33d, from the Presidency.

Success of Colonel Richardson. Inadequacy of the troops under him to surround the rebels.

By the 17th March these regiments had all reached Sylhet. But the first outburst of the rebellion had received a check before they arrived, and on the 28th February Colonel Richardson reported that he had pressed the rebels to the edge of the hill country, had disposed guards around them, and only waited for the arrival of more troops completely to surround them. But the force under Colonel Richardson's command was not strong enough to keep the rebels inactive, and that officer appears to have considered the rebellion less general that it really was; for not only did the Cossyahs continue to stockade their villages about Jowai, but they made some offensive movements in the directions of North Cachar, Nowgong, and Gowhatty. These, however, were promptly met by the officers in charge of those districts.

The country declared to be in a state of rebellion, &c.

The rebellion proving more obstinate than had been anticipated, a proclamation was now issued (26th March 1862), forbidding the carrying of arms without license in the Cossyha and Jynteah Territory; and this was followed up by a proclamation, dated 2d April, declaring the country to be in a state of rebellion, and issuing a commission, under Act XI. of 1857, for the trial of the offences referred to in that Act.

Brigadier General Showers appointed Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah hills.

At the same time, with the permission of the Supreme Government, Brigadier General Showers, who was already at Sylhet on a tour of inspection in his military capacity, was appointed Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah hills, with full civil and military control throughout that tract.

Proclamations issued by Brigadier General Showers.

On receiving this appointment, Brigadier General Showers issued a proclamation to the people, calling upon all loyal subjects to assist him in restoring the peace of the district, and on all those who had rebelled to apply for pardon and return to their allegiance. He had previously laid down a Code of Rules for the observance of the detachments sent out for the subjugation of the rebels, prescribing that all men found in arms were to be treated as rebels; that the chiefs who were known to be instigators were to be captured and made over to the Civil Officer accompanying each detachment; that all stockades and fortified posts were to be destroyed, and all villages containing armed men to be attacked and burnt down if the villagers did not return to them peaceably; and that all rebels coming

coming in were to give up their arms, and were then to be allowed to return to their homes, giving security for good conduct.

Success of the military operations carried on under Colonel Dunsford.

Meantime military operations were being carried on by Colonel Dunsford, the force having now been increased by the arrival of the 28th and 33d Native Infantry. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of these movements. The general plan pursued was that of reducing any stockades erected by the rebels, and, as far as possible, cutting off their supplies, while their rallying in large numbers was prevented by posting detachments at the strongest points throughout the hills. To pursue these wild tribes into their their jungles would have been only throwing men away. These measures were at the time so far successful, that, by the end of March, Brigadier General Showers reported that the military operations might be considered at an end. Major Rowlatt reported to the same effect, recommending the retention of the detachments posted throughout the country till a final settlement of the country. This opinion was endorsed by General Showers, who regulated the distribution of the troops at his disposal accordingly. The several parties posted were so arranged as to be within one or two days' march of one another, with a view to preventing the rebels from re-assembling in strength, or building up fresh stockades.

Causes of the rebellion.

The causes of this outbreak are very obscure, and are still under inquiry, Brigadier General Showers' final Report not yet having been received. It was attributed by Bengalee merchants, who were in the habit of trading in these hills, to the income tax, and by others to undefined anticipations of further taxation. On the other hand there were no visible signs of discontent when the tax was collected, as it was throughout the Jynteah hills. Some of those questioned by Major Rowlatt again made no mention of taxation as a cause, but spoke of the establishment of a Christian mission; to a prohibition to burn dead bodies in a certain place, which had been issued on sanitary grounds, but was interpreted to affect religion; and to the interference of the Jowai Darogah with a festival at Jalong, as having been what kindled the flame. General Showers also adds another possible cause of discontent, viz., the taking away of the shields of the Singtengs or Chiefs. Major Rowlatt inclines to believe that no one of these causes is in itself the true one, but that they may all have had more or less action in inciting to rebellion a people naturally turbulent. It was at one time supposed that some fugitives of the Chittagong mutineers were engaged in the outbreak, but this idea is not supported by facts. Nor does it appear that the outbreak in Nowgong, in which Lieutenant Singer lost his life, had any direct effect in stimulating this insurrection.

State of things at the close of the year.

Every effort was being made, after the close of the year, to obtain the submission of the people, and in the meantime the military operations were being carried on wherever they were still found necessary. The country was reported to be settling down, and it was believed by the local authorities that, at the close of the rains, the state of the country would allow of the troops being finally withdrawn. It is probable that many who still hold out are prevented from surrendering only from fear of punishment, and from suspicions of our intention towards them.

Raids by the Kookies on the south of Sylhet.

It should perhaps be here noticed that, shortly after the outbreak of the Cossyahs, a tribe of Kookies was reported to have committed three murderous raids on the south side of the Sylhet valley, killing several persons, and carrying away others as prisoners. One of these outrages, at Thannah Rajnugger, occurred within British territory; the other two, at Nowcolly and Lushkurpore, were committed within the jurisdiction of Independent Tipperah.

The outrage within our territory was committed on the 22d January, several persons were killed in the burning of the village, and several others kidnapped. The number of houses burnt was 28. This matter is still under investigation. The Nowcolly affair happened on the same date. It seems that certain persons returning from the hills of Tipperah were set upon by some 100 or 125 Lengta Kookies, and two or three of them killed. In the Lushkurpore outrage the Kookies attacked and killed some Tripuras, and a person who went up the hills to bring cotton was never again heard of.

The connexion of these Kookie outrages with the rising of the Cossyahs has not been established.

RIOT AT PHOOLGOORIE, IN NOWGONG.

The meetings of Ryots in large bodies at Phoolgoorie.

A lamentable disturbance occurred during the year at Phoolgoorie, in Nowgong, in which Lieutenant Singer, the Assistant Commissioner of the district, lost his life. Lieutenant Sconce, the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the district, having, about the 15th October, heard that large bodies of ryots had been for some days holding meetings at Phoolgoorie, which is about 10 miles distant from the Sudder Station, ordered the Darogah of Nowgong on the 14th October to watch the people and find out the ringleaders. The darogah, on the 17th, reported that the ryots were mustering in too great force to admit of his arresting the leaders of the movement, and he was therefore reinforced by a mohurir, two burkundauzes, and four men of the Police Militia, armed as Sepoys. The darogah also reported a remarkable reply made by the crowd when called upon to disperse. They said that "to go to the Cutcherry to complain and hope

to bring their grievances to the ears of the Huzoor, was out of the question, for if they attempted to enter the courthouse they were thrust out by peadahs and fined; consequently they had thus assembled in body to look after their interests, and would remain consulting for five days, till all the people who had still to arrive from very many other villages had collected also."

Lieutenant Singer's deputation to that place, his altercation with the mob, and the manner in which he was killed.

On the following morning, 18th October, Lieutenant Singer was sent out to Phoolgoorie by Lieutenant Sconce; and when the people assembled, he went to the spot with the police and addressed the crowd, asking the objects of their meeting. They stated through a spokesman—Jaka Kolita—that their chief ground for complaint and dissatisfaction was that having before been lightly taxed they were now heavily assessed, and that again a fresh tax, &c., alluding probably to the license tax, was about to be introduced. They said they had met to consult on these matters. Lieutenant Singer suggested that if that were the case they had better put away the sticks which a large number of them carried. This the mob refused to do. Lieutenant Singer then ordered the police to take away their sticks. When it was attempted to carry out this order, the assembled men who had been sitting arose, and one of the mob struck a policeman. Lieutenant Singer then seized the stick of the striker, and at this instant Baboo Doom felled the unfortunate young officer to the ground by a blow on the head. Upon this the whole crowd set upon Lieutenant Singer and the police. Shortly after the mob seem to have retired to some distance, leaving Lieutenant Singer for dead. Life, however, was not quite extinct. But when some persons went up with water to try and revive him, a portion of the mob drove them away, and, as has since transpired on the trial, again beat the wounded officer till he died. Lieutenant Singer was on foot, and the whole of the police force with him consisted of two darogahs, a mohurir, a jemadar, 13 burkundauzes, and four police sepoys.

News of the death of Lieutenant Singer reached the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong that evening, accompanied by rumours of an intended attack on the town. He therefore detached a portion of his small guard to look for the body of the deceased, and took up his position at the Treasury with the remainder. He also sent an express to Tezpore for assistance. The sepoys who went out to look for the body were met by the ryots, who hustled them, and used such violence as compelled them to fire into the crowd, in order to make good their retreat.

Steps taken subsequent to that event, arrest of the guilty parties, &c.

Immediately on receiving intelligence of the disturbance, which he did at Tezpore on the evening of the 19th, Major Hopkinson, Commissioner of Assam, took advantage of the presence of the steamer "Lucknow," to convey Major Campbell and 50 sepoys to Lokqua Ghat, from which they advanced by land to Nowgong. Major Hopkinson then proceeded with all speed to Gowhatty for further reinforcements, and reached Nowgong himself with Captain Chambers, and an additional force of 80 men, on the 23d. By this time all was quiet again, and Lieutenant Sconce was engaged without opposition in arresting the guilty parties and conducting the preliminary investigation necessary for their trial. The Commissioner, on grounds that admit of no doubt, came to the conclusion that the origin of the outbreak lay in the apprehensions which had been excited in respect to the impost to be levied on pan, and to the duty on arts and trades. The bill for the first of these had not yet passed, and the latter had not yet been introduced, but to the credulous minds of the ignorant peasantry the rumours of increased taxation were all the more terrible from their vagueness. The recent imposition of the income tax had, in Major Hopkinson's opinion, prepared the Assamese to believe any absurd rumour regarding taxation which ill-disposed or ill-informed people might circulate.

Result of the inquiries made in regard to the causes of the riot.

It was shown that on two occasions previous to the fatal outbreak the ryots had assembled at the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry in a more or less tumultuous manner to urge their objections regarding taxation. Due importance had not been attached by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Sconce, to these indications of strong popular feeling and excitement. It also appeared that he had been in the habit of fining men attending his court, on the plea of their disturbing the court, and had thus to a great extent lost the confidence of the people. He entirely under-estimated the danger to which he allowed Lieutenant Singer to expose himself, and is also shown to have failed in meeting the complaints of the people in a proper spirit, and on these grounds has been reduced to the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, as wanting in the judgment necessary to qualify him for independent charge of a district.

Trial, conviction, and punishment of Lieutenant Singer's murderers.

It is only necessary to add in this place that nine persons were tried for the murder of Lieutenant Singer, and convicted by the High Court, six being sentenced to transportation for life, two to banishment for 14 years, and one to imprisonment with labour and irons for seven years.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SONTHAL DISTRICT.

Receipt of the intelligence.

In May 1861, when the Lieutenant Governor was in camp at Parisnath, intelligence was received from the Assistant Commissioner of the Nya Doomka Division that there were signs of approaching disturbance among the Sonthals of his part of the country, and that a sense of insecurity prevailed among the inhabitants, many of whom contemplated leaving the neighbourhood of Nya Doomka.

Measures taken to avert danger and inquire into the causes of dissatisfaction.

With a view to restore confidence and to avert any possible danger, a detachment of the 1st Police Battalion, 100 strong, was immediately dispatched from Sooree. The Deputy Commissioner was directed to proceed at once to the scene of excitement, and the former Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Robinson, who was then also officiating as Commissioner, was directed to proceed at once from Purneah to the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and, as the presence of an officer of experience and standing capable of acting on any emergency was considered desirable, Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of Burdwan, was deputed to inquire into the causes of dissatisfaction amongst these people, which were vaguely reported to be in some way connected with the enhancement of rent and the institutions of suits by mahajuns.

Result of the inquiry.

Mr. Plowden, after a very careful inquiry, reported to Government that there was actually no disturbance, and that none had been seriously contemplated; but that there was much real excitement among the Sonthals, caused principally by the proceedings of Mr. C. Barnes, a farmer of an estate under the Court of Wards, who had had the lands measured, and had enhanced the ryots' rents—chiefly in one pergunnah—to an extent beyond what they were able to pay.

Amicable adjustment of matters between Mr. Barnes and his ryots.

On the arrival of Mr. Robinson at Doomka Mr. Plowden was relieved; and the former officer, in concurrence with the opinion come to by Mr. Plowden, gave his decided opinion that there was no reason to fear a rise on the part of the Sonthals. He at once opened negociations with the ryots and mustajirs of Pergunnah Hendwah on one side, and Mr. Barnes on the other, which resulted in an amicable adjustment of the matter; Mr. Barnes consenting to withdraw his settlement which had occasioned so much discontent, and to accept an increase of 25 per cent. on the whole estate, to which the ryots readily agreed. It was believed that Mr. Barnes had spent considerable sums of money in improving the estate.

Mr. Barnes, by readily accepting the more reasonable increase of 25 per cent., showed much good feeling and judgment. The arrangement made by Mr. Robinson put an end to all differences between Mr. Barnes and his ryots, and left him with a fair profit on his farm, and a quiet and contented tenantry.

DISTURBANCES IN SUMBULPORE.

The administration of Sumbulpore assumed by the British Government in 1849.

Sumbulpore stands on the Mahanuddy river, half way between Cuttack and Eastern Nagpore. It originally formed part of the dominions of the Bhonsla family, and was ceded to the British Government by Appah Saheb and Rughojee Bhonsla in 1816 and 1826. All its civil, police, and judicial administration continued, however, for nearly a quarter of a century following its cession, to be conducted by its own Rajahs. The direct management of its affairs was assumed by the British Government in 1849, when the last Rajah, Naryan Sing, died without heirs, after expressing a wish on his death-bed that the administration of this tract of country should pass into the hands of the British Government. The introduction of British rule was followed by necessary changes in the various branches of administration, which have been already described by Mr. Ricketts in his Report on the district, published among the selections of this Government, No. XX.

The part taken by its Zemindars and Talookdars in the late rebellion.

Sumbulpore of late has obtained notoriety for the part taken by its Zemindars and Talookdars in the late rebellion. The unsettled state of the district has up to a late date been a source of anxiety to the local authorities and Government.

It is necessary to mention what were the chief disturbing causes.

Among the prisoners released from the Hazareebaugh jail by the mutineers of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, were two brothers, Soorunder Sahee and Oodunt Sahee. They were related to one of the late Rajahs of Sumbulpore, and were under sentence of imprisonment for life, having been concerned in a serious affray in which some lives had been lost. These men soon after their release entered the Sumbulpore district, where a number of followers soon collected round them. They laid claim to the Government of

Sumbulpore, and with the aid of a large number of retainers, amongst whom were several influential Zemindars, they attacked Captain Leigh, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, who had moved out against them with a detachment of the 40th Native Infantry, and under cover of the dense jungle they succeeded in killing and wounding several of his men. The Dâk road to Bombay was obstructed, two of the Dâk stations were burnt down, whilst large bodies of rebels collected in various directions and committed every description of excess.

Had it not been for the timely arrival of military reinforcements from Madras, Nagpore, and other quarters, and for the Sebundy levy which had been raised among the Goomseas, the authority of Government over a wide extent of territory would have been suspended. Active operations against the rebels were at once undertaken, and, considering the unfavourable nature of the country, with some success; many influential men being forced into surrendering themselves to the authorities.

Transfer of the district to the charge of the Commissioner of Cuttack.

The entire civil and military control was, for a short time, vested in Colonel Forster, whose health, however, compelled him to resign the appointment. The district was then transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Cuttack, a measure which had been long before recommended by Mr. Ricketts. At the same time a strong force of military police, under the command of Major Rattray, the Inspector General, was sent into the district, for the purpose of carrying on any military operation which might, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be necessary.

On the arrival of Mr. Shore, the Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack, at Sumbulpore, he found that matters had greatly improved,—the district had already settled down into some order. Several rebels and insurgents had availed themselves of the terms of the royal amnesty, and had returned to their allegiance.

The ringleaders and inciters of the outbreak were however still at large, wandering about in the jungles and seeking an opportunity of doing further mischief. The names of the chief of these fugitives were Soorunder Sahee and his brother Oodunt Sahee; Kanhoo Naik and Khuggo Naik, of Kolaberea; Khuggessur Dao, of Banda; Monohur Sing Mahaputter, Komul Sing, Koonjul Sing, and Huttee Sing, of Pergunnah Ghais.

Offer of free pardon and restitution of property to the rebels, and its effect.

The Deputy Commissioner, Major Impey, urged the adoption of a policy of conciliation, which was to be carried out, not only by offers of pardon to such of the rebels as had hitherto been afraid to come in, but by promise of restitution of the estates which had been confiscated by Government. The grounds of his recommendation were that those who had originally surrendered had not received such fair treatment as would encourage others to follow their example, and that those still holding out had been deprived by the confiscation of their estates of all inducement to return, for their homes and estates being in the possession of others they would have to live for the rest of their lives as paupers. These circumstances, taken in connexion with the natural obstacles offered by the hilly and jungly nature of the country, to the successful conduct of military operations, satisfied Government that the policy proposed by Captain Impey was the only one likely to lead to a speedy and permanent settlement of the country; indeed, there was too much reason to believe that the policy pursued by the local authorities from the very commencement of the disturbances in 1857, was such as to create mistrust and to foster rebellion, rather than to promote confidence and encourage loyalty. Two proclamations were accordingly issued by Captain Impey, one on the 24th September 1861, offering free pardon and restitution of confiscated property to all rebels with the exception of Soorunder Sahee, Oodunt Sahee, and Mitter Bhan, son of Soorunder Sahee; and the other on the 4th of October following, offering a free pardon to Mitter Bhan, and a guarantee of life to the two excepted in the first proclamation. These proclamations had the desired effect. Within two months from the issue of the second proclamation, Kanhoo Naik and his father Khuggo Naik, with a large party of followers, surrendered themselves to Major Impey, and their confiscated estate of Jaipore was restored to them.

From this time forward Mr. Shore, in concert with the Deputy Commissioner, was engaged in opening communication with the remaining rebels, and encouraging them to surrender. His instruments were principally village Gounteahs, or Serburakurs of known influence with the rebels, but who had nevertheless been throughout loyal servants of Government. These men went backwards and forwards between Sumbulpore and the rebel haunts, encountering some personal risk and very great exposure and exertion.

The surrender of Kanhoo Naik and Khuggo Naik was followed by that of Mitter Bhan, son of Soorunder Sahee. He was restored to the two lakheraj villages, which were enjoyed by him before the mutiny broke out.

Next came in Oodunt Sahee, who was told by Mr. Shore that though Government would not call on him to act against either his brother or the men who had sacrificed everything for his family, he was none the less bound to serve the Government which had treated him with such leniency; and that the best proof he could give of his gratitude and

loyalty was to obtain the submission of the remaining rebels. This mission he cheerfully accepted, and started a few days after he had come in for the south-west corner of the district, where it was believed the rebel leaders had assembled. But Oodunt Sahee had incurred considerable odium among the southern rebels by surrendering without consulting them, and he only succeeded in bringing over Huttee Sing, who was however by far the most influential of Soorunder's few remaining adherents. The estate of Ghais was restored to Huttee Sahee at an enhanced jumma.

The pacification of the district having been thus secured, Mr. Shore left Sumbulpore on the 20th February, leaving instructions with Major Impey to dispense with the services of the 8th Police Battalion gradually as the country settled down, the rest of the Police Battalions with Major Rattray having some time before been sent back to their stations.

The entire success of the operations of the last year Mr. Shore attributes to the policy of conciliation originally recommended by Major Impey, and which he was able to carry out not only by the offer of free pardon but by the restoration to the rebels of their confiscated estates. After Mr. Shore's departure, the last rebel Chief, Soorunder Sahee, surrendered himself to Major Impey, and there is thus every prospect of a continuance of quiet and order in the province.

Transfer of Sumbulpore to the Central Provinces.

It only remains to note that by a notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, dated 30th April 1862, the district of Sumbulpore, with its dependencies, was taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor General, and placed under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DISTURBANCES IN BOAD.

IN the beginning of this year a disturbance broke out in Killah Boad, in the tributary mehals of Cuttack. It apparently originated indirectly in some dispute between the rajahs of Sonepore and Boad respecting the right to a tract of country called the Bara Bhaya Des, which is divided into 12 des or moothas, and is principally inhabited by Kundhs. The country was formerly under the nominal sway of Boad; but it was alleged by the people that it was twice made over to Sonepore by the Boad Rajah, once in return for some assistance rendered by the Rajah of Sonepore, and once as a marriage portion. In 1830, a suit was brought by the Sonepore Rajah, who was not in actual possession, for the whole or a portion of this territory, consisting of the principal mootha, pachera, which was decreed in his favour by the Commissioner of Cuttack. Thus Pachera remained as before attached to Sonepore, and the rest of the country was declared to belong to Boad. The Kundhs, however, were very anxious to get back Pachera, and applied to the Boad Rajah for his assistance, but without success.

Attack on the Boad Rajah by the Kundh rebels.

The Boad Rajah has, by his arbitrary and oppressive conduct, for a series of years been exasperating the Kundhs, who seemed to be of opinion that he could not have carried matters with so high a hand if their strength had not been broken by the separation of Pachera from the Bara Bhaya Des, and the loss of their head zemindar. The smouldering discontent at last broke out, and on one occasion, when the Rajah had proceeded to a place called Kumghaut, on the Tel River, some 10 or 12 miles south of Sonepore, for the purpose of inquiring into a case of plundering, he was surrounded and attacked by more than 1,000 Kundhs. Five of his Paiks were killed on the spot, and five others were wounded. A party of Sebundies, sent to his aid by the Khajoorparra Tehsildar, were obliged to act on the defensive, and were fired at. By good management, the Havildar in command of the party succeeded in effecting the release of the Rajah. The Rajah suspected that the Kundhs had been instigated and protected by the Sonepore Rajah, with whom he has a quarrel of long standing; but there is no proof of this, and there is sufficient reason to believe that the tyrannical conduct of the Boad Rajah and his own amlah was the principal cause of the outbreak.

Measures taken for suppressing the disturbance.

Certain terms were offered to the rebel Kundhs by the Superintendent of the tributary mehals with a view to effect a settlement of their grievances. At first they agreed to accept the terms; but subsequently retracted, and assumed a position which rendered it imperative to employ force to coerce them. Measures were consequently adopted by the Superintendent, with the approval of Government, for suppressing the disturbance. Several expeditions were formed and dispatched against the rebels, and in the engagements which took place some lives were lost. The Superintendent was requested to use every endeavour to bring these wild and uncivilized men back to their allegiance, by promising them pardon and redress of any substantial grievance of which they might have to complain, the chief ringleaders only being reserved for punishment.

Surrender of the leader of the rebels, as well as of the principal Sirdars.

The latest reports received from Mr. Shore were of a satisfactory nature, showing that the rebels were anxious to make their peace with Government, and that Narain Mullick, the ostensible leader of the rebels, as well as the principal Sirdars, had surrendered. In the

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the southern part of the disturbed district, where some of the Kundhs still held out, a little affair occurred in which the Kundhs were defeated by a detachment of the police with some loss. Since this the country has settled down, the people have returned to their villages, cultivation is actively progressing, and nearly the whole of the remaining ringleaders had surrendered themselves to the Superintendent.

BOOTEAH AGGRESSIONS.

Bootanese outrages on our territory and in Cooch Behar and Sikhim.

Our relations with the Government of Bootan have for some time been on a very unsatisfactory footing. Constant raids have been made upon our territory, property has been plundered, the lifting of cattle and carrying off of elephants has been of frequent occurrence, and our subjects have been seized in their houses and carried away prisoners into Bootan. Similar outrages have been perpetrated on the inhabitants of Cooch Behar and Sikhim.

Our remonstrances ineffectual. Necessity for adopting coercive measures, and resolution to attach the rents of the Bootan Mehel, Ambarree Fallacotta.

Our representations to the Bootan authorities have been entirely ineffectual. We have made many demands for the surrender of the delinquents, and for the restoration of our subjects, and those of Cooch Behar, who were kept in confinement in Bootan; but these demands have been systematically evaded. At length, in the beginning of 1860, it became necessary to adopt more stringent measures. As a first step it was resolved to withhold payment of the rents of the Bootan Mehal, Ambarree Fallacotta, until full reparation was made. Ambarree Fallacotta is a tract of country on the west side of the Teesta, about 20 miles within our frontier. It was ceded by the British to the Bootan Government upwards of 70 years ago. The collection of the revenue by the Bootanese officers from their farmers, however, gave rise to frequent disturbances, and, from the situation of the estate, to the violation of British territory. The British Government consequently in 1842 found it necessary to take upon itself the responsibility of farming out the estate, undertaking to pay the rents that might be derived from it to Bootan. Since 1844 these rents have amounted to 2,000 rupees per annum.

Redress once again demanded, and the rent of Ambarree Fallacotta withheld.

Previous to adopting coercive measures, Government once again addressed the Deb Rajah of Bootan, reiterating these demands, and informing him that if they were not conceded, steps would be taken to enforce them. This communication not having the desired effect, orders were issued in February 1860 for the stoppage of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta, and the Deb Rajah was informed that they would not be restored until we received full reparation for past offences.

Payment of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta frequently demanded. Further depredations reported. The Soobahs and Katmahs suspected of being the instigators.

We have since received several demands for the payment of these rents from the Soobah of Dalimkote, a provincial Commissioner in the frontier, through whom they were annually remitted to the Bootan Government, but no redress has yet been obtained; on the contrary, not only have our just demands on the Bootan Government been disregarded, but frequent further aggressions by its subjects have been brought to notice. Events have also recently transpired which afford ground for suspecting that most of the depredations on our territory are at least connived at, if they are not actually instigated, by the provincial Commissioners on the frontier, designated Soobahs and Katmahs.

Interview between the Soubah of Mynagoorie and the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah.

In March last one of these soobahs, the Soobah of Mynagoorie, requested the deputy magistrate of Titalyah to meet him, that he might make over to him certain British subjects who had offended against the laws of Bootan, and whom he consequently had confined. The deputy magistrate granted the interview and went to the frontier to meet the soobah; he asked for the delivery over of the British subjects, promising to punish them in the event of the charges against them being duly established. The soobah agreed to do this on condition that a certain Bootanese refugee was delivered up by the magistrate. On search being made, it was found that the person demanded was not within our territory. The soobah next demanded the punishment of a number of British subjects who had committed aggressions in Bootan. The deputy magistrate asked for proof of their criminality, but was met with a demand that the men in question should be punished first, evidence of their guilt being furnished subsequently. Eventually the soobah declined to make over the British subjects whom he had in confinement, and evaded compliance with all the representations made to him by the deputy magistrate regarding the plundering of villages, and the theft of cattle and elephants; and the interview was thus attended with no satisfactory result.

Hostile preparation in Bootan, and dispatch of British troops to the frontier.

About the beginning of the current year the Superintendent of Darjeeling and the Government officers on the frontier reported that the Bootanese were making hostile preparations for the purpose of entering our territory and occupying Ambarree Fallacotta, and that an attack on Darjeeling was apprehended. Two companies of Her Majesty's

Majesty's 38th Foot, and a wing of the 10th Native Infantry were immediately dispatched from Dinapore to the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, and a wing of Irregular Cavalry from Oude to Julpigooree. The presence of these troops has restored confidence on the frontier.

Interview between the Durpun Rajah and the Agent to the Governor General, North East Frontier. The Durpun Rajah's remarks regarding the Bootanese outrages. The letters purporting to be replies from the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress, believed to be spurious.

In March last the agent to the Governor General, North East Frontier, reported the result of an interview between himself and the Durpun Rajah, who was deputed from the Court of Bootan with despatches for the agent. No mention was made in these despatches of the outrages we had complained of. The Rajah had merely been sent for the purpose of receiving the annual allowance we make to Bootan for certain dooars, amounting to about 10,000 rupees, and, if possible, to obtain an increase of 2,000 or 3,000 rupees to the allowance. Nothing transpired regarding stoppage of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta. There is reason, therefore, for suspecting that they have never been remitted to the Deb Rajah, but appropriated by the Soobah of Dalimkote; and our failing to obtain redress from the Bootan Government by withholding them, is thus easily explained. During the conference the agent spoke of the outrages of the Bootanese on our territory, and the evasive replies of the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress. The Durpun Rajah replied that no complaints from the agent had reached the Deb Rajah. He observed "that there were a great many soobahs or dooars, and a great many kinds of people in them who made mischief in them, and that the Deb Rajah really did not know what went on in the dooars. What goes on in the dooars is concealed from the Deb Rajah." There is every reason to believe that this is a correct representation of the condition of the administration of Bootan. It is probable that the revenue of Ambarree Fallacotta is annually appropriated by the Dalimkote Soobah, and that the Deb Rajah is thus unaware of its attachment. The letters that purported to be replies from the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress were doubtless the spurious productions of some of the soobahs or katmahs, through whom all our communication to the Bootan Government are transmitted.

Resolution to send a mission to Bootan.

Viewing the past history of our relations with this country, the Government have come to the conclusion that all attempts at placing our relations with the Bootan Government on a satisfactory footing will be ineffectual, unless we contrive to open an uninterrupted communication with the Deb Rajah. The Government have accordingly determined on sending a mission into Bootan, as the only means of explaining the precise nature of our demands and the measures we shall be compelled to adopt if they are not conceded.

Information of the intended mission received with pleasure by the Durpun Rajah.

During the conference between the agent to the Governor General, North East Frontier, and the Durpun Rajah, the former mentioned our intention of sending a mission to Bootan. "The Rajah did not appear in the least startled" at the announcement; "on the contrary, he seemed to like the idea, and volunteered the offer to make the mission comfortable if they came; that he would come and meet them, bringing all sorts of provisions with him, and treat them as well as we had treated him."

Arrangements in progress for the dispatch of the mission.

Arrangements are in progress for the dispatch of the mission in the ensuing cold season.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

Resignation of Sir John Peter Grant, and succession of Mr. Beadon.

The Government of Bengal was administered by the Honourable Sir John Peter Grant up to the 22d April last. On the 23d of the month Sir John Peter Grant resigned the office of Lieutenant Governor, and was succeeded therein by the Honourable Cecil Beadon.

APPENDIX to the BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT for 1861-62.

(A. 1.)

ROUGH ESTIMATE of the Strength of an Organized CIVIL CONSTABULARY.

DIVISIONS.	EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.									
	District Superintendent.			Assistant Superintendent.			Inspectors.			Sub-Inspectors.			Overseers.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Privates.
Patna - -	1	3	-	2	4	5	16	31	31	37	37	37	37	37	37	3,700
Bhaugulpore -	1	-	1	2	3	3	8	18	18	22	22	22	22	22	22	2,200
Rajshahye - -	1	1	2	3	2	7	16	30	30	36	36	36	36	36	36	3,600
Dacca - -	1	-	3	1	4	4	11	22	22	26	26	26	26	26	26	2,600
Chittagong - -	1	1	-	1	3	2	8	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	1,800
Nuddea - -	1	2	-	1	4	4	11	22	22	26	26	26	26	26	26	2,600
Burdwan - -	2	-	2	2	2	6	13	26	26	31	31	31	31	31	31	3,100
Cuttack - -	-	-	1	3	1	4	9	15	15	19	19	19	19	19	19	1,900
Chota Nagpore -	-	1	-	2	2	3	9	15	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	1,800
Assam - -	-	-	-	3	5	2	6	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	1,400
TOTAL - - -	8	8	9	20	30	40	107	207	207	247	247	247	247	247	247	24,700

COST.

							Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Inspector General -	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
4	Deputy Inspectors General	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	4,800	-	-
4	„ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
8	District Superintendents, 1st Class	-	-	-	-		700	-	-	5,600	-	-
8	„ „ 2d „	-	-	-	-		600	-	-	4,800	-	-
9	„ „ 3d „	-	-	-	-		500	-	-	4,500	-	-
20	Assistant Superintendents, 1st Class	-	-	-	-		400	-	-	8,000	-	-
30	„ „ 2d „	-	-	-	-		300	-	-	9,000	-	-
40	„ „ 3d „	-	-	-	-		200	-	-	8,000	-	-
107	Inspectors, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	16,050	-	-
207	„ 2d „	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	20,700	-	-
207	„ 3d „	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	14,490	-	-
247	Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	6,175	-	-
247	„ 2d „	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	4,940	-	-
247	„ 3d „	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	3,952	-	-
247	Overseers, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	3,458	-	-
247	„ 2d „	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2,964	-	-
247	„ 3d „	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2,470	-	-
8,000	Constables, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	64,000	-	-
8,000	„ 2d „	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	56,000	-	-
8,700	„ 3d „	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	52,200	-	-
	Clothing and Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-
	Contingent charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-
								Total - - -	Rs.	3,31,099	-	-
								Or a yearly charge of „		39,73,188	-	-

(A. 2:)

STATEMENT showing the Number and Cost of MOHURIRS, and the Cost of the SERISHTADARS and HEAD CLERKS as hitherto existing in the Magisterial Establishments in *Bengal*, and the revised Establishments of Mohurirs and Head Clerks, as sanctioned by Government in February 1862.

MAGISTRACIES.	Establishment as proposed by the Civil Finance Commission.		Existing Establishment in 1860.		Establishment as sanctioned in 1862.		Present Cost of the two Offices of Head Clerk and Serishtadar.	Proposed Salary of the Office of Head Clerk after union with that of Serishtadar.
	No.*	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monghyr	5	80 – –	7	80 – –	6	100 – –	90 – –	80 – –
Cuttack	3	50 – –	7	109 – –	3	50 – –	110 – –	80 – –
Balasore	3	50 – –	5	79 – –	3	50 – –	100 – –	80 – –
Pooree	3	50 – –	3	39 – –	3	50 – –	90 – –	80 – –
Chumparun	3	50 – –	7	95 – –	3	50 – –	100 – –	80 – –
Bogra	3	50 – –	5	53 – –	4	65 – –	90 – –	80 – –
Maldah	3	50 – –	5	49 – –	3	50 – –	65 – –	80 – –
Pubna	3	50 – –	8	81 – –	4	65 – –	95 – –	80 – –
Noacolly	3	50 – –	5	49 – –	5	80 – –	100 – –	80 – –
Chittagong	3	50 – –	8	92 – –	6	100 – –	110 – –	80 – –
Shahabad	4	65 – –	6	63 7 2	4	65 – –	100 – –	80 – –
Howrah	4	65 – –	7	94 – –	4	65 – –	105 – –	80 – –
Bhaugulpore	4	65 – –	3	39 – –	5	80 – –	115 – –	80 – –
Furreedpore	4	65 – –	14	180 – –	8	130 – –	110 – –	80 – –
Rajshahye	5	80 – –	17	173 – –	7	115 – –	105 – –	100 – –
Backergunge	5	80 – –	8	106 10 10	8	130 – –	110 – –	100 – –
Behar	5	80 – –	7	123 – –	5	80 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Jessore	5	80 – –	10	119 – –	8	130 – –	110 – –	100 – –
Nuddea	5	80 – –	11	178 – –	4	65 – –	110 – –	100 – –
Purneah	5	80 – –	12	175 – –	8	130 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Sarun	5	80 – –	9	120 – –	5	80 – –	155 – –	80 – –
Tirhoot	5	80 – –	9	101 – –	5	80 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Sylhet	5	80 – –	9	120 – –	7	115 – –	112 11 2	100 – –
Tipperah	5	80 – –	6	75 – –	6	100 – –	110 – –	100 – –
Dinagepore	5	80 – –	10	135 – –	6	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Bancoorah	5	80 – –	5	65 – –	5	80 – –	130 – –	100 – –
Beerbhoom	6	100 – –	9	121 – –	6	100 – –	105 – –	100 – –
Rungpore	5	80 – –	11	141 – –	6	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Burdwan	6	100 – –	10	132 – –	6	100 – –	120 – –	100 – –
Moorshedabad	8	130 – –	12	153 – –	8	130 – –	100 – –	125 – –
Dacca	8	130 – –	12	149 4 6	11	175 – –	110 – –	125 – –
Mymensing	8	130 – –	11	135 – –	11	175 – –	135 – –	125 – –
Hooghly	8	130 – –	9	130 – –	8	130 – –	110 – –	125 – –
Patna	9	145 – –	11	122 – –	9	145 – –	100 – –	125 – –
Midnapore	11	175 – –	11	134 – –	11	175 – –	100 – –	125 – –
24-Pergunnahs	16	250 – –	16	275 – –	16	250 – –	200 – –	150 – –
TOTAL – Rs.	193	3,120 – –	315	4,085 6 6	227	†3,685 – –	3,902 11 2	‡3,500 – –

* Number of Officers forming the Establishment.

† Total saving per mensem – – Rs. 400 6 6
" " " annum – – " 4,804 14 –

‡ Total saving per mensem – – Rs. 402 11 2
" " " annum – – " 4,832 6 –

(A. 3.)

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH and CLASSIFICATION of the VERNACULAR DEPARTMENTS of the revised Magisterial Establishments in *Bengal*.

MAGISTRACIES.	Head Clerk on a Salary of			Second Clerk on a Salary of			Number and Cost of Mohurirs.			Nazir on a Salary of			Recorder on a Salary of			Total Cost per Mensem.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
24-Pergunnahs	150	–	–	50	–	–	16 at	*Rs.*	250	20	–	–	36	2	–	506	2	–
Dacca	125	–	–	25	–	–	11 „	„	175	25	–	–	30	–	–	380	–	–
Mymensing	125	–	–	25	–	–	11 „	„	175	25	–	–	30	–	–	380	–	–
Midnapore	125	–	–	25	–	–	11 „	„	175	20	–	–	30	–	–	375	–	–
Patna	125	–	–	25	–	–	9 „	„	145	25	–	–	30	–	–	350	–	–
Moorshedabad	125	–	–	25	–	–	8 „	„	130	25	–	–	30	–	–	335	–	–
Hooghly	125	–	–	25	–	–	8 „	„	130	20	–	–	30	–	–	330	–	–
Bancoorah	100	–	–	35	–	–	5 „	„	80	16	–	–	30	–	–	261	–	–
Berbhoom	100	–	–	30	–	–	6 „	„	100	20	–	–	30	–	–	280	–	–
Rajshahye	100	–	–	26	–	–	7 „	„	115	20	–	–	30	–	–	291	–	–
Backergunge	100	–	–	25	–	–	8 „	„	130	25	–	–	30	–	–	310	–	–
Jessore	100	–	–	25	–	–	8 „	„	130	12	–	–	30	–	–	297	–	–
Purneah	100	–	–	25	–	–	8 „	„	130	25	–	–	30	–	–	310	–	–
Sylhet	100	–	–	25	–	–	7 „	„	115	15	–	–	30	–	–	285	–	–
Tipperah	100	–	–	25	–	–	6 „	„	100	26	2	–	30	–	–	281	2	–
Dinagepoor	100	–	–	25	–	–	6 „	„	100	20	–	–	30	–	–	275	–	–
Rungpore	100	–	–	25	–	–	6 „	„	100	25	–	–	30	–	–	280	–	–
Burdwan	100	–	–	25	–	–	6 „	„	100	20	–	–	30	–	–	275	–	–
Behar	100	–	–	25	–	–	5 „	„	80	25	–	–	30	–	–	260	–	–
Tirhoot	100	–	–	25	–	–	5 „	„	80	25	–	–	30	–	–	260	–	–
Nuddea	100	–	–	25	–	–	4 „	„	65	20	–	–	30	–	–	240	–	–
Maldah	80	–	–	30	–	–	3 „	„	50	10	–	–	30	–	–	200	–	–
Furreedpore	80	–	–	25	–	–	8 „	„	130	25	–	–	30	–	–	290	–	–
Monghyr	80	–	–	25	–	–	6 „	„	100	20	–	–	30	–	–	255	–	–
Chittagong	80	–	–	25	–	–	6 „	„	100	25	–	–	30	–	–	260	–	–
Noacolly	80	–	–	25	–	–	5 „	„	80	10	–	–	30	–	–	225	–	–
Bhaugulpore	80	–	–	25	–	–	5 „	„	80	20	–	–	30	–	–	235	–	–
Sarun	80	–	–	25	–	–	5 „	„	80	20	–	–	30	–	–	235	–	–
Bogra	80	–	–	25	–	–	4 „	„	65	20	–	–	30	–	–	220	–	–
Pubna	80	–	–	25	–	–	4 „	„	65	15	–	–	30	–	–	215	–	–
Shahabad	80	–	–	25	–	–	4 „	„	65	20	–	–	31	5	7	221	5	7
Howrah	80	–	–	25	–	–	4 „	„	65	20	–	–	30	–	–	220	–	–
Cuttack	80	–	–	25	–	–	3 „	„	50	20	–	–	30	–	–	205	–	–
Balasore	80	–	–	25	–	–	3 „	„	50	15	–	–	30	–	–	200	–	–
Poree	80	–	–	25	–	–	3 „	„	50	10	–	–	30	–	–	195	–	–
Chumparum	80	–	–	25	–	–	3 „	„	50	20	–	–	30	–	–	205	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	3,500	–	–	946	–	–	227 at	*Rs.*	3,685	724	2	–	1,087	7		9,942	9	7

(B.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the TOTAL and AVERAGE COST of PRISONERS at different Periods from 1815-16 to 1861-62.

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Other Items.	Total Gross Cost.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
1815-16	17,978	2,68,829 – –	41,651 – –	62,852 – –	3,73,332 – –
Average per Prisoner	–	14 15 3	2 5 1	3 7 11	26 4 10
1825-26	14,595	2,14,263 – –	34,392 – –	53,387 – –	3,02,042 – –
Average per Prisoner	–	14 10 11	2 5 8	3 10 6	27 4 10
1835-36	14,166	2,55,608 – –	32,881 – –	72,763 – –	3,61,202 – –
Average per Prisoner	–	18 – 8	2 5 1	5 2 2	44 1 8
1844-6	23,671	6,02,208 – –	51,155 – –	70,458 – –	7,24,321 – –
Average per Prisoner	–	25 7 5	2 2 7	2 15 7	45 – 8
1855-56	19,102	3,91,890 15 7¾	49,045 14 1	97,086 3 1½	5,38,023 – 10¼
Average per Prisoner	–	20 8 3		5 1 4	42 10 7
1856-57	19,151	4,09,669 8 8	51,281 1 8½	79,087 3 –¾	5,40,037 10 4¼
Average per Prisoner	–	21 6 3	2 10 10	4 2 –	43 – 1
1857-58	18,880	4,21,557 15 10½	49,135 12 7	55,124 11 4¼	5,25,818 7 9¼
Average per Prisoner	–	22 5 3	2 9 8	2 14 8	41 9 7
1858-59	20,282	5,00,367 10 9¾	63,330 7 1	77,468 11 9¾	6,41,166 13 8½
Average per Prisoner	–	24 10 8	3 2 –	3 13 2	43 9 4
1859-60	19,003	4,54,770 4 3	63,033 6 11¼	61,592 15 –¼	5,79,396 10 2½
Average per Prisoner	–	23 14 11	3 5 1	3 3 10	41 13 5
1860-61	17,907	4,09,656 14 10½	53,254 14 4	53,834 4 9¼	5,16,746 1 11¾
Average per Prisoner	–	22 14 –½	2 15 7	3 – 1½	39 8 –
1861-62	17,261	4,50,126 14 –	36,440 1 10	75,057 12 11	5,61,924 12 9
Average per Prisoner	–	26 1 9	2 1 8	4 11 1	33 7 10

(C. 1.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the REVENUE DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, REMISSIONS, and BALANCES for 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Bhaugulpore	27,65,337	3,19,704	30,85,041	27,07,216	3,015	3,74,810
Burdwan	75,34,925	1,88,725	77,23,650	74,27,743	7,139	2,88,768
Chittagong	23,77,956	3,39,362	27,17,318	23,38,167	5,387	3,73,764
Cuttack	18,02,398	5,31,955	23,34,353	17,90,944	9,866	5,33,543
Dacca	32,43,446	2,14,803	34,58,249	32,01,922	17,237	2,39,090
Nuddea	41,26,380	3,28,137	44,54,517	40,21,991	86,471	3,46,055
Patna	79,39,593	9,13,977	88,53,570	79,49,531	32,162	8,71,877
Rajshahye	62,58,552	2,23,617	64,82,169	62,31,576	452	2,50,141
Assam	10,06,405	54,167	10,60,572	10,07,058	8,635	44,879
Chota Nagpore	2,52,676	22,918	2,75,594	2,54,464	1,426	19,704
Darjeeling	47,659	2,866	50,525	40,014	1,294	9,217
TOTAL *Rs.*	3,73,55,327	31,40,231	4,04,95,558	3,69,70,626	1,73,084	33,51,848

(C. 2.)

GRANTS of WASTE LANDS under old Rules which have not been commuted to Freehold under the New Resolution of the Supreme Government.

DISTRICTS.	UP TO END OF 1860-61.				IN 1861-62.				TOTAL.			
	Number of Grants made and Settled.	Area.	Present Jummah.	Eventual Maximum Jummah.	Number of Grants made and Settled.	Area.	Present Jummah.	Eventual Maximum Jummah.	Number of Grants made and Settled.	Area.	Present Jummah.	Eventual Maximum Jummah.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	15	38,021	- -	10,696 2 -	11	14,026	- -	3,920 13 6	26	52,057	- -	14,616 15 6
Durrung	5	1,745	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	5	1,745	—	—
Kamroop	14	13,360	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	14	13,360	—	—
Lackimpore	6	6,363	- -	2,683 - -	4	2,500	- -	1,054 - -	10	8,863	- -	3,737 - -
Nowgong	21	10,595	- -	3,939 6 -	-	- -	- -	- -	21	10,595	- -	3,939 6 -
Seebsaugor	29	13,923	1,564 6 6	4,329 13 11	10	9,943	- -	2,796 9 11	39	23,568	1,864 6 6	7,126 9 10
Soonderbuns	208	10,45,109	42,165 3 5	3,23,604 15 1	14	98,381	555 11 10	30,017 9 -	222	11,43,550	42,720 15 3	3,56,682 8 1
TOTAL	289	1,25,794	44,029 9 11	3,45,313 7 -	48	1,24,859	555 11 10	37,789 - 5	337	12,53,648	44,585 5 9	3,83,102 7 5

GRANTS of WASTE LANDS sold outright and commuted to Freehold.

DISTRICT.	UP TO END OF 1860-61.				IN 1861-62.				TOTAL.			
	Number of Grants.	Acres.	Price Realized.	Price remaining to be Realized.	Number of Grants.	Acres.	Price Realized.	Price remaining to be Realized.	Number of Grants.	Acres.	Price Realized.	Price remaining to be Realized.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Darjeeling	-	4,331	12,785 7 9	54,270 1 9	-	6,912	6,912 - -	62,425 14 -	-	11,243	19,697 7 9	1,16,695 15 9

(C. 3.)

STATEMENT showing the results of the RESUMPTION and SETTLEMENT of FISHERIES.

DISTRICTS.	In 1861-62.					Up to end of 1861-62.						
	No. of Blocks settled.	Amount of Rent at which settled.	No. of Suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favour of Government.	Decided in favour of Individuals.	No. of Blocks settled.	Amount of Rent at which settled.	No. of Suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favour of Government.	Decided in favour of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.					
Monghyr	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	2	-	2	-	-
Burdwan	-	- - -	39	-	-	-	- - -	39	-	-	-	39
Hooghly	1	177 - -	1	1	-	12	684 - -	3	3	-	-	-
Bullooah	6	839 - -	1	1	-	15	3,198 - -	4	3	1	-	-
Tipperah	-	- - -	1	-	4	3	1,201 - -	20	-	19	1	-
Backergunge	-	- - -	10	6	-	4	370 - -	72	31	37	-	4
Dacca	3	350 - -	1	29	7	3	350 - -	40	29	7	4	-
Furreedpore	4	1,546 - -	2	5	5	4	1,546 - -	19	5	9	5	-
Mymensing	-	- - -	116	-	-	81	3,985 - -	119	2	1	-	116
Sylhet	-	- - -	42	10	8	-	- - -	105	60	12	-	33
Nuddea	1	53 - -	-	-	-	10	5,576 - -	11	-	10	1	-
Jessore	10	459 - -	-	-	-	34	3,902 - -	36	-	2	-	34
24-Pergunnahs	1	72 - -	17	-	-	50	6,589 12 -	91	45	-	25	21
Soonderbuns	43	776 - -	-	-	-	63	6,644 - -	1	-	-	-	1
Chumparun	42	376 - -	62	52	-	42	376 - -	84	63	-	21	-
Patna	3	960 - -	-	-	-	6	1,253 - -	—	-	-	-	-
Saran	1	100 - -	-	-	-	2	200 - -	—	-	-	-	-
Shahabad	1	750 - -	-	-	-	2	800 5 -	—	-	-	-	-
Tirhoot	1	125 - -	-	-	-	3	256 4 -	—	-	-	-	-
Bograh	7	160 - -	-	-	-	7	160 - -	14	2	-	12	-
Dinagepore	-	- - -	5	-	-	2	1,444 - -	12	-	-	-	12
Ma'dah	12	1,446 - -	-	-	-	14	1,551 - -	40	16	24	-	-
Moorshedabad	-	- - -	-	-	-	6	685 - -	19	6	12	1	-
Pubna	-	- - -	70	26	44	-	- - -	70	26	44	-	-
Rajshahye	3	686 - -	38	-	-	38	5,233 - -	52	-	-	-	52
Rungpore	1	1 - -	32	14	11	1	1 - -	32	14	11	7	-
Gowalparah	6	417 12 -	-	-	-	14	461 - -	—	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	146	9,284 12 -	437	144	79	416	45,563 5 4	885	395	191	77	312

(D 1.)

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS, CHARGES, and NET REVENUE on account of Customs for 1861-62.

1. Ports.	2. Merchandise (Gross Collections.)	3. Salt.	4. Other Accounts, such as Wharf Rent, Fees, Penalties, &c.	5. Total Collections.	6. Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks.	7. Annual Collections.	8. Deduct Charges.	9. Net Revenue.	10. Excess Charges.
Calcutta - -	1,28,82,383	1,49,00,122	60,361	2,78,42,866	3,80,718	2,74,62,148	4,89,771	2,69,72,377	—
Akyab - -	3,59,801	- -	320	3,60,121	5,117	3,55,004	13,008	3,41,996	—
Chittagong - -	52,176	- -	1,002	53,178	- -	53,178	3,685	49,493	—
Balasore - -	2,832	- -	1	2,833	- -	2,833	6,691	- -	3,858
Pooree - -	5,369	- -	- -	5,369	- -	5,369	48	5,321	—
Cuttack - -	10,603	- -	- -	10,603	4,137	6,466	479	5,987	—
TOTAL - -	1,32,13,164	1,49,00,122	61,684	2,82,74,970	3,89,972	2,78,84,998	5,13,682	2,73,75,174	3,858
							Deduct Excess Charges - - - - - - - - -		3,858
									2,73,71,316
							Charges of the Board of Revenue and Service Pensions -		48,096
							Net Revenue - - *Rs.*		2,73,23,220

(D 2.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of RECEIPTS, CHARGES, and NET REVENUE on account of Customs for Six Years.

	Receipts on Merchandise.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1840-41 - - -	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1846-47 - - -	37,82,331	40,03,182	77,85,513	5,44,388	72,41,125
1850-51 - - -	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	9,59,750
1856-57 - - -	53,22,130	92,36,185	1,45,58,315	5,40,828	1,40,17,487
1860-61 - - -	1,35,35,327	91,39,550	2,26,74,877	5,89,461	2,20,85,416
1861-62 - - -	1,32,86,949	1,45,98,049	2,78,84,998	5,61,778	2,73,23,220

(D 3.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the SHIPPING and TONNAGE of the Port of *Calcutta*.

ARRIVALS.

COLOURS, &c.	1840–41.		1846–47.		1850–51.		1856–57.		1860–61.		1861–62.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	537	2,01,010	504	2,16,820	587	2,58,224	478	3,03,317	514	3,84,708	496	3,98,691
American	22	8,479	28	12,031	48	23,210	152	1,27,378	126	1,09,920	145	1,27,293
Arab	14	6,405	18	7,290	25	11,436	14	8,552	13	6,123	18	9,795
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2,230	–	–	1	356
Bremen	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2,544	1	620	–	–
Danish	–	–	3	859	3	1,158	–	–	–	–	1	272
Dutch	8	1,906	1	165	3	1,313	4	2,679	–	–	1	265
French	38	11,789	51	16,627	59	20,230	145	63,835	89	41,431	125	58,569
German	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	425	–	–
Hamburgian	–	–	–	–	3	1,170	11	2,993	7	2,084	2	611
Hanoverian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	146
Norwegian	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	636	–	–	–	–
Prussian	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2,902	1	991	1	894
Russian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1,195	2	1,680
Sardinian	1	276	–	–	–	–	1	310	1	484	–	–
Spanish	1	280	–	–	1	405	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	–	5	1,028	2	1,051	3	1,214	3	1,053
Turkish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	544	1	377
Steamer	–	–	–	–	33	23,118	60	38,250	86	63,177	89	76,357
Native Craft	65	5,464	391	20,842	266	15,210	129	15,450	102	12,081	93	12,089½
TOTAL	686	2,35,618	996	2,74,634	1,033	3,56,502	1,011	5,72,127	947	6,24,997	979	6,88,448½

DEPARTURES.

COLOURS, &c.	1840–41.		1846–47.		1850–51.		1856–57.		1860–61.		1861–62.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	532	1,97,122	542	2,34,797	578	2,55,129	620	3,88,899	500	3,69,488	522	4,04,412
American	22	7,712	22	9,535	47	23,872	206	1,66,591	124	1,09,080	137	1,15,860
Arab	11	4,791	11	5,404	23	10,600	5	3,700	1	343	10	4,920
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	521	–	–	1	386
Bremen	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3,513	–	–	1	621
Chinese	1	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danish	–	–	2	278	3	1,001	1	592	1	1,239	2	457
Dutch	9	2,282	1	165	4	1,498	5	3,681	–	–	–	–
French	48	15,253	55	18,566	63	24,825	81	36,057	81	36,630	126	60,648
Hamburgian	–	–	–	–	1	388	11	4,435	5	1,487	4	1,188
Hanoverian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	148
Norwegian	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	566	–	–	–	–
Prussian	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	711	1	894	2	1,885
Russian	–	–	–	–	1	356	–	–	2	1,256	2	1,494
Sardinian	1	276	–	–	–	–	1	154	4	1,319	1	294
Spanish	–	–	–	–	1	800	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	–	5	1,682	4	1,579	1	716	2	921
Turkish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	544	2	754
Steamer	–	–	–	–	33	22,794	66	41,862	81	55,379	88	65,839
Native craft	65	5,464	391	20,842	266	15,210	101	13,555	106	12,574	97	12,225
TOTAL	689	2,33,300	1,024	2,89,587	1,030	3,58,155	1,113	6,66,416	908	5,91,449	998	6,72,049

(E.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sales of GOVERNMENT and PRIVATE SALT; and of RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, and NET REVENUE under the head of Salt.

May to April.	GOVERNMENT SALT.							SEA-IMPORTED SALT.	
	FULL TAXED.				Retail and Local Sales at Full and Reduced Prices.		Total Proceeds of Government Sales.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total Proceeds.	Quantity.	Proceeds.		Quantity.	Gross Customs Duty.
	Mds.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Mds.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Mds.*	*Rs.*
1840–41 -	40,72,534	37,75,383	1,32,35,734	1,70,11,117	8,26,687	23,36,531	1,93,47,648	5,73,998	17,13,384
1850–51 -	28,25,101	20,95,136	70,48,069	91,43,205	8,50,140	17,21,745	1,08,64,950	26,01,034	61,39,113
1860–61 -	45,58,540	31,58,913	1,38,87,142	1,70,46,054	10,13,697	25,44,988	1,95,91,041	30,59,759	91,39,550
1861–62 -	7,63,697	6,18,514	24,78,388	30,96,902	8,67,151	24,92,235	55,89,137	45,92,705	1,49,00,122

May to April.	EXCISE SALT.		Miscellaneous Receipts in Salt Department.	GROSS AGGREGATE RESULTS.		Deduct Charges in Salt Department.	Balance.	Deduct Proportion of Customs Charges debitable to the Customs Duty Levied on Salt.	Net Balance.
	Quantity.	Duty.		Total Quantity Sold.	Total Receipts.				
	Mds.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Mds.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1840–41 -	- -	- -	62,181	54,72,719	2,11,23,214	47,39,287	1,63,83,926	2,21,396	1,61,62,530
1850–51 -	35,000	87,500	1,05,515	63,11,274	1,71,97,077	33,39,447	1,38,57,630	3,17,920	1,35,39,710
1860–61 -	29,000	88,000	1,01,113	86,60,996	2,89,19,704	43,63,637	2,45,56,067	2,54,177	2,43,01,890
1861–62 -	25,250	82,062	1,90,747	62,48,803	2,07,62,068	48,30,998	1,59,22,070	2,02,101	1,56,59,969

(F 1.)

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS, CHARGES, and NET REVENUE derived from OPIUM for Seven Years.

YEARS.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1845–46 - - - - - - - - - - -	2,96,15,532	75,54,339	2,20,61,193
1846–47 - - - - - - - - - - -	3,06,90,110	79,05,212	2,27,84,898
1855–56 - - - - - - - - - - -	4,17,45,392	1,27,63,177	2,89,82,215
1856–57 - - - - - - - - - - -	3,82,34,910	1,12,07,266	2,70,27,644
1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - -	4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1860–61 - - - - - - - - - - -	4,19,87,802	88,11,749	3,31,76,053
1861–62 - - - - - - - - - - -	3,91,99,108	1,45,04,892	2,46,64,216

(F 2.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the SALE PRICE of ABKAREE OPIUM.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Price per Seer.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Price per Seer.
PATNA	Behar	16	CHITTAGONG	Bullooah	20
	Patna	16		Tipperah	20
	Sarun	16		Chittagong	20
	Shahabad	16	NUDDEA	Nuddea	22
	Tirhoot	16		Jessore	22
BHAUGULPORE	Bhaugulpore	16		24-Pergunnahs	22
	Monghyr	16		Calcutta	22
	Purneah	16	BURDWAN	Bancoorah	22
RAJSHAHYE	Dinagepore	18		Beerbhoom	22
	Rungpore	18		Burdwan	22
	Bograh	20		Hooghly	22
	Maldah	20		Midnapore	22
	Rajshahye	22	CUTTACK	Balasore	22
	Pubna	22		Cuttack	22
	Moorshedabad	22		Pooree	22
DACCA	Mymensing	20		Sumbulpore	22
	Sylhet	20	CHOTA NAGPORE	Lohardagga	16
	Cachar	20		Hazareebaugh	16
	Dacca	20		Maunbhoom	16
	Backergunge	20		Singbhoom	16
	Furreedpore	20	ASSAM	All Districts	14
				Darjeeling	16

(G 1.)

STATEMENT of DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, BALANCES, and CHARGES of Abkaree Revenue, for the Year 1861–62.

1.	2.	COLLECTIONS.			6.	CHARGES.			10.	11.
DIVISION.	Demands.	3. Spirits and Drugs.	4. Opium Sale Proceeds.	5. TOTAL.	Balances, being difference between Columns 3 and 4.	7. General.	8. Cost of Opium at 5-8 per seer.	9. TOTAL.	Per-centage of Charges on Collections.	Net Revenue.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bhaugulpore	4,23,905 1 6	4,11,413 2 9	34,751 – –	4,46,164 2 9	12,581 14 9	20,427 19 8	16,361 2 –	42,788 12 8	6 6 8	4,03,375 6 1
Burdwan	3,09,505 – –	3,06,167 – –	2,08,466 – –	5,14,633 – –	3,338 – –	36,691 – –	57,328 – –	93,419 – –	11 – –	4,21,214 – –
Chittagong	68,174 12 –	66,959 8 –	44,165 – –	1,11,124 8 –	1,215 4 –	13,345 3 4	13,499 12 –	26,839 15 4	14 – –	84,284 8 8
Cuttack	76,760 1 1	71,016 1 2½	1,30,917 – –	2,01,933 1 2½	5,752 15 10½	11,451 15 6	37,351 14 –	48,803 13 6	16 2 –	1,53,129 3 8½
Dacca	3,45,159 1 5½	3,20,332 11 8½	1,43,102 4 –	4,63,434 15 8½	24,826 5 9	34,199 8 1½	43,725 11 –	77,925 3 1½	16 11 5	3,85,509 12 7
Nuddea	9,74,935 1 6	9,66,862 13 6	3,30,935 – –	12,97,797 13 6	8,072 4 –	63,236 11 4	91,007 2 –	1,54,243 13 4	6 8 7	11,43,554 – 2
Patna	10,77,640 13 0	10,37,564 7 3	1,937 8 –	10,39,501 15 3	46,076 6 3	21,130 7 11	1,005 10 –	22,196 1 11	2 – 7	10,17,365 13 4
Rajshahye	3,04,744 9 8	3,03,854 13 8	2,36,724 12 –	5,40,579 9 8	889 12 –	42,984 5 9	75,995 14 6	1,18,980 4 3	14 2 3	4,21,599 5 5
Assam	12,861 6 7	12,744 2 7	7,79,926 – –	7,92,670 2 7	117 6 –	1,213 15 –	3,06,299 8 –	3,07,513 7 –	9 8 –	4,85,156 11 7
Chota Nagpore	1,68,407 9 11	1,67,120 10 –	11,200 – –	1,78,320 10 –	1,286 9 11	12,271 8 7	4,100 4 –	16,371 12 7	7 5 5	1,61,948 13 5
Darjeeling	5,590 2 –	5,550 2 –	– – –	5,550 2 –	40 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	5,550 2 –
TOTAL	37,67,782 7 2½	36,69,585 8 8½	19,22,124 8 –	55,91,710 – 8½	98,196 14 6½	2,02,352 6 2½	6,46,729 13 6	9,00,082 3 8½	7 2 5	46,82,627 12 11½

(G 2.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Sales of RUM and COUNTRY SPIRITS during the four Quarters of 1861–62.

PERIOD.	Number of Gallons consumed.			Revenue levied in shape of Duty and Licence Fees.		
	Rum.	Country Spirits.	TOTAL.	Rum.	Country Spirits.	TOTAL.
1861–62.						
1st Quarter	19,717	35,883	55,600	44,367	44,854	89,221
2d Ditto	21,547	38,169	59,716	48,481	47,711	96,192
3d Ditto	27,867	32,997	60,864	62,701	42,866	1,05,567
4th Ditto	33,413	9,172	42,585	75,180	20,637	95,817
TOTAL	1,02,544	1,16,221	2,18,765	2,30,729	1,56,068	3,86,797

(H.)

STATEMENT of Gross Collections from STAMPS for the Years 1846-47, 1856-57, 1860-1861, and 1861-62.

	Amount Sale of Stamps in the Year 1846-47.	Amount Sale of Stamps in the Year 1856-57.	Amount Sale of Stamps in the Year 1860-61.	Amount Sale of Stamps in the Year 1861-62.	Increase in 1861-62, comparing with the Year 1846-47.	Decrease in 1861-62, comparing with the Year 1846-47.	Increase in 1861-62, comparing with the Year 1856-57.	Decrease in 1861-62, comparing with the Year 1856-57.	Increase in 1861-62, comparing with the Year 1860-61.	Decrease in 1861-62, comparing with the Year 1860-61.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Calcutta - -	15,683 14 –	1,44,637 – –	7,54,107 7 6	9,87,765 4 –	9,72,081 6 –	- - - - - -	8,43,128 4 –	- - - - - -	2,33,657 12 6	—
Bengal - - -	21,13,295 2 –	22,91,868 – –	38,63,003 5 6	55,27,531 8 6	34,15,449 6 6	1,213 – –	32,40,716 10 6	5,053 2 –	17,03,155 8 –	38,627 5 –
North Western Provinces.	12,72,168 8 –	15,25,654 12 –	20,96,319 4 –	25,63,166 – 6	12,90,997 8 6	- - - - - -	10,39,029 15 6	1,518 11 –	5,32,984 7 –	66,137 10 6
Punjab - - -	92,207 5 –	5,04,258 13 –	6,27,443 2 6	9,58,113 7 6	8,65,906 2 6	- - - - - -	4,66,124 14 6	12,270 4 –	3,33,961 11 –	3,291 6 –
Central Provinces -	- - -	38,618 2 –	68,221 12 6	1,16,572 4 6	1,16,572 4 6	- - - - - -	77,953 8 6	- - - - - -	48,350 8 –	—
Berar - - -	- - -	- - -	14,759 1 –	24,328 9 6	24,328 9 6	- - - - - -	24,328 9 6	- - - - - -	17,007 7 6	7,437 15 –
Oude - - -	- - -	1,41,700 11 –	1,91,739 10 6	2,75,704 2 6	2,75,704 2 6	- - - - - -	1,41,013 13 6	7,010 6 –	83,964 8 –	—
British Burmah -	- - -	- - -	38,310 13 6	1,47,302 8 6	1,47,302 8 6	- - - - - -	1,47,302 8 6	- - - - - -	1,10,176 8 6	1,184 13 6
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	34,93,354 13 –	46,46,738 – –	76,53,904 9 –	1,06,00,483 13 6	71,08,342 – 6	1,213 – –	59,79,598 4 6	25,852 7 –	30,63,258 6 6	1,16,679 2 –
				Deduct decrease -	1,213 – –	Deduct decrease -	25,852 7 –	Deduct decrease -	1,16,679 2 –	
				Net increase in 1861-62, compared with 1846-47	71,07,129 – 6	Net increase in 1861-62, compared with 1856-57	59,53,743 13 –	Net increase in 1861-62, compared with 1860-61	29,46,579 4 6	

(I 1.)

STATEMENT of INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS and COLLECTIONS in the Mofussil Districts on account of the Year 1861-62 (August to July.)

Divisions.	Districts.	Estimated Demand for the year (August to July.)		Number of Notices Issued.	Number of Returns Received.	Amount Assessed.	Remaining to be Assessed.	Amount Collected.	Remaining to be Collected.	Total Number of Surcharges.	Amount Surcharged.	Number Resisted Successfully.	Number Resisted Unsuccessfully.	Number not Contested.	Pending.
		Rs.				*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*				
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	1,05,987		9	9	1,05,987	—	43,004	62,982	1	32	1	—	—	—
	Purneah	1,25,000		15	13	1,19,809	5,190	33,056	86,943	3	4,337	—	2	1	—
	Monghyr	1,13,000		43	37	1,03,971	9,028	35,241	77,758	165	4,803	4	8	24	129
	Sonthal Pergunnahs:														
	Rajmehal	5,550		54	32	5,006	543	381	5,168	53	905	2	8	31	12
	Godda	8,000		3	3	1,372	6,627	1,371	6,628	150	1,500	—	—	—	150
	Pakour	5,200		84	74	5,190	10	1,428	3,771	2	167	—	—	—	2
	Nya Doomka	9,256		84	84	9,256	—	3,154	6,101	25	110	—	—	25	—
	Deoghur	8,071		296	318	8,071	—	7,678	393	101	1,471	—	—	101	—
	Total	3,80,064		588	570	3,58,664	21,400	1,30,314	2,49,749	500	14,327	7	18	182	293
Burdwan.	Bancoorah	38,000		658	615	28,419	9,581	12,798	25,202	230	8,103	8	88	67	67
	Beerbhoom	56,164		481	462	53,148	3,016	20,378	35,786	527	8,045	284	79	116	48
	Burdwan	1,57,000		260	190	1,33,688	23,312	64,311	92,689	177	4,220	24	65	69	19
	Hooghly	1,96,063		1,112	1,111	1,85,240	10,823	75,061	1,21,002	427	6,497	10	48	369	1
	Midnapore	1,70,000		2,736	2,829	1,56,536	13,464	50,423	1,19,577	1,923	59,164	444	261	481	737
	Total	6,17,227		5,247	5,207	5,57,031	60,196	2,22,971	3,94,256	3,284	86,029	770	541	1,102	871
Chittagong.	Bullooah	62,394		1,681	1,045	47,543	14,851	16,754	45,640	120	561	28	22	41	29
	Chittagong	43,025		404	403	43,025	—	20,174	22,851	577	8,548	44	59	454	20
	Tipperah	72,167		748	605	71,672	495	38,732	33,435	423	21,665	25	142	243	13
	Total	1,77,586		2,833	2,053	1,62,240	15,346	75,660	1,01,926	1,120	30,774	97	223	738	62
Cuttack.	Balasore	33,685		272	222	19,874	13,811	12,234	21,451	201	14,876	14	82	5	100
	Cuttack	94,304		64	64	82,770	11,534	17,463	76,841	1,620	38,723	106	168	132	1,214
	Pooree	1,12,361		2,590	2,511	1,00,895	11,466	18,104	94,256	1,945	38,688	621	253	1,071	—
	Sumbulpore	2,500		1,705	1,189	1,756	743	1,589	910	206	1,362	17	37	152	—
	Total	2,42,851		4,631	3,986	2,05,297	37,554	49,392	1,93,459	3,972	90,650	758	540	1,360	1,314
Dacca.	Backergunge	1,25,000		69	425	1,24,369	630	51,520	73,479	70	296	—	—	—	70
	Cachar	15,000		908	858	14,070	929	6,426	8,573	254	3,852	7	17	210	20
	Dacca — *Rs.* 1,02,000														
	Lump assessment for the City of Dacca — ,, 65,000	1,67,000		689	328	1,64,736	2,263	61,037	1,05,962	42	3,303	1	36	2	3
	Furreedpore	47,270		216	311	36,340	10,929	16,046	31,224	109	28,361	18	27	52	12
	Mymensing	1,85,000		13,556	13,960	1,85,000	—	37,940	1,47,059	110	3,401	—	—	110	—
	Sylhet	40,903		622	512	40,903	—	10,695	30,207	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5,80,174		16,060	16,394	5,65,421	14,752	1,83,668	3,96,505	585	39,214	26	80	374	105

From May 1861 to April 1862.

| | | |

(I 2.)

STATEMENT showing Progress in Assessment and Collection of Income Tax, in Calcutta and its Suburbs, up to 30th April 1862.

DIVISION.	Number of Assessments made for the year 1860-61, up to 30th April 1862.	Amount of Assessments made for the year 1860-61, up to 30th April 1862.	Number of Assessments revised for the year 1861-62, under Act XXI. of 1861.	Results of Revision under Act XXI. of 1861.	Number of fresh Assessments made for 1861-62.	Amount of fresh Assessments made for 1861-62.	Number of Surcharges made for 1860-61, up to 30th April 1862.	Number of Surcharges made on fresh Assessments of 1861-62.	Total Amount of Assessments remitted on Appeal to the Commission from the Assessments of 1860-61.	Total Amount of Collection for 1860-61, up to 30th April 1862.	Total Amount of Collection for 1861-62, up to 30th April 1862.	Total Amount of Refund made for 1860-61, up to 30th April 1862.	Total Amount of Refund made for 1861-62, up to 30th April 1862.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Division	3,049	1,13,221 12 –	98	2,974 9 11	67	2,458 8 3	1,941	58	18,498 3 –	1,00,662 3 3	3,4034 14 –	13,517 – 4	7 15 –
2nd Division	8,316	2,88,483 1 –	162	6,981 5 –	84	1,949 5 –	7,206	41	25,830 4 3	2,46,845 12 3	47,049 6 –	16,589 9 6	10 10 6
Special Assessor	31	2,08,494 13 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	66,619 – 9	1,42,063 5 4	40,934 15 6	158 3 –	–
3d Division	6,743	7,26,721 12 –	133	22,618 14 –	242	6,910 6 –	5,067	14	1,25,012 11 1	5,98,200 9 –	1,63,417 8 6	49,160 4 5	604 – –
4th Division	3,794	1,17,725 13 –	80	2,100 12 –	17	845 15 –	2,676	7	6,137 10 1	92,219 11 7	13,036 7 6	1,823 1 –	192 10 –
Suburbs, North Division	3,829	69,102 9 –	174	1,375 13 –	375	5,236 9 6	3,387	364	5,605 14 –	53,297 5 9	6,341 12 6	2,948 15 6	–
Ditto, South Division	8,859	1,08,066 1 8	98	1,632 6 –	188	7,863 1 –	6,357	139	12,129 5 3	58,904 14 6	2,321 4 6	4,143 14 3	–
Howrah Division	2,353	71,663 8 8	149	429 11 –	287	5,897 1 –	937	144	12,631 3 3	44,606 12 10	4,192 1 3	2,311 5 7	–
Special Commissioner	–	2,41,676 2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,175 13 6	2,34,498 8 6	88,970 5 –	2,720 – –	–
TOTAL	37,474	19,45,155 8 11	895	38,113 6 11	1,260	31,160 13 9	27,571	767	2,82,640 1 2	15,66,299 3 –	4,00,298 10 9	93,372 5 7	815 3 6

(J.)

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces, for the Years 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
REVENUE:	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
I.—1. Land Revenue	3,75,89,700	3,86,26,900	4,13,07,000
2. Sayer and Miscellaneous	3,47,400	4,50,300	3,80,000
3. Excise	40,42,600	44,40,600	56,78,900
II.—Assessed Taxes	- -	16,77,800	63,75,700
III.—Customs { Imports	1,18,43,200	1,06,08,800	94,72,100
III.—Customs { Exports	21,70,900	34,53,200	38,42,000
III.—Customs { Salt imported	68,27,600	91,39,500	1,50,20,500
IV.—Salt	1,30,53,400	1,97,77,900	58,57,200
V.—Opium	4,31,14,800	4,19,98,500	3,91,70,900
VI.—Stamps	30,57,700	47,53,300	66,84,300
VII.—Post Office	—	—	—
VIII.—Electric Telegraph	—	—	—
IX.—Law and Justice	8,69,000	10,81,500	13,64,900
X.—Police	1,06,800	1,12,700	2,61,500
XI.—Mint	—	—	—
XII.—Marine	6,14,200	17,61,100	10,12,800
XIII.—Public Works	13,93,300	16,58,700	18,28,800
XIV.—Tributes	—	—	—
XV.—Miscellaneous	7,75,600	7,97,700	8,54,500
XVI.—Public Debt, Local Funds	18,48,500	21,60,100	22,12,400
TOTAL Revenue Rs.	12,76,54,700	14,26,98,600	14,13,23,500
EXPENDITURE:			
A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	3,83,600	7,72,300	13,49,100
B. I.—1. { Land Revenue	32,50,600	32,17,200	32,82,300
B. I.—1. { Excise			
B. I.—1. { Survey			
2. Assessed Taxes	- -	2,37,600	5,96,700
3. Customs	5,26,900	5,86,400	6,11,600
4. Salt	33,86,300	43,20,400	48,40,000
5. Opium	65,84,200	88,12,200	1,37,95,600
6. Stamps	1,68,500	2,83,500	2,43,100
7. Post Office	—	—	—
8. Electric Telegraph	—	—	—
9. Superannuation Pensions	1,04,600	1,28,000	1,10,400
10. Miscellaneous	- -	3,15,200	17,100
11. Contingencies, Special and Temporary	- -	- -	39,000
B. II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	16,40,000	18,78,000	17,19,700
III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	—	—	—
IV.—Miscellaneous	- -	23,200	43,800
C.—Army	—	—	—
D.—Navy	—	—	—
E.—Works of Internal Improvement, &c.	7,15,700	10,78,700	9,39,800
F. I.—Public Works	46,14,900	52,13,600	53,36,000
II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	12,75,600	14,25,800	14,45,000
III.—Law and Justice	51,73,800	54,19,600	53,23,600
IV.—Police	38,20,700	36,94,400	39,74,000
V.—Education	10,74,400	11,35,800	11,21,000
VI.—Political Agencies, &c.	—	—	—
VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances	4,76,900	15,69,700	4,83,000
VIII.—Marine	45,27,600	44,13,500	8,80,400
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,00,900	72,600	1,29,100
X.—Civil Contingencies	2,01,700	11,500	3,65,900
G.—Public Debt, Local Funds	11,44,700	14,14,600	23,87,900
TOTAL Expenditure Rs.	3,91,71,600	4,60,23,800	4,90,34,100
Surplus Rs.	8,84,83,100	9,66,74,800	9,22,89,400

(K. 1.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the results of the University Entrance Examination.

FROM	December 1860.				December 1861.			
	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.			No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.		
		1st Division.	2d Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2d Division.	Total.
Government Institutions	455	34	210	244	547	41	231	272
Aided Institutions	114	3	48	51	152	5	46	51
Independent Institutions	136	4	75	79	185	13	62	75
Private Students	28	3	7	10	51	2	10	12
Schoolmasters	26	6	9	15	36	10	16	26
TOTAL	759	50	349	399	971	71	365	436

(K. 2.)

STATEMENT of affiliated Institutions in which the Junior Scholarships have been made tenable.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.	Monthly fee payable.	No. of Scholarships.
	Rs. a. p.	
Presidency College	5 — —	52
Sanscrit College	1 — —	2
Medical College	5 — —	17
Civil Engineering College	5 — —	6
Doveton College	12 — —	6
St. Paul's School	10 — —	1
Free Church Institution	" "	7
Houghly College	4 — —	12
Krishnaghur College	4 — —	12
Berhampore College	3 8 —	11
Dacca College	3 8 —	29

(K. 3.)

CLASSIFICATION of the Students of the Presidency College according to the social position of their parents.

Where Resident.	Social position of the Parents.									
	Zemindars, Talookdars, and persons of independent income.		Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.		Professional persons.		Government servants and pensioners.		Others.	
	Number of Students.	Per-centage.	Number of Students.	Per-centage.	Number of Students.	Per-centage.	Number of Students.	Per-centage.	Number of Students.	Per-centage.
Calcutta	27	12·16	18	8·11	8	3·60	14	6·30	29	13·06
Mofussil	51	22·97	8	3·60	22	9·92	18	8·11	27	12·16
TOTAL	78	35·13	26	11·71	30	13·52	32	14·41	56	25·22

(K. 4.)

CLASSIFICATION of all Students in Government Schools according to the social position of their parents.

SCHOOLS.	Zemindars.	Government Servants.	Others.	TOTAL.
English Schools (Government)	712	2,059	1,216	3,987
English Schools (Aided)	1,477	1,688	5,892	9,057
Vernacular Schools (Government)	804	1,588	7,331	9,723
Vernacular Schools (Aided)	1,194	1,357	5,590	8,141
Vernacular Schools of other Classes	780	903	4,304	5,987
TOTAL	4,967	7,595	24,333	36,895

(L.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Expenditure during the Year 1861-62.

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.	Direction.	MILITARY.			CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.						PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						GRAND TOTAL.	Total Expenditure.	Paid from Government Treasuries.
		Army.	Navy.	TOTAL.	Revenue.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	Judicial.	TOTAL.	Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.	TOTAL.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Government	3,448	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,448	3,448	3,448
Chief engineer	59,143	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59,143	–	59,143
Controller and examiner	12,1,211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,21,211	2,17,960	1,21,211
Superintending engineer, 1st circle	37,606	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,606	—	—
PRESIDENCY DIVISION:																			
Original works	–	10,514	56,247	66,761	54,850	1,22,948	2,977	869	19,827	2,01,471	–	–	–	565	–	565	2,68,797	4,69,239	4,73,158
Repairs	–	21,436	19,150	40,586	51,967	27,690	764	10,409	33,104	1,23,934	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,64,520		
Establishment and contingencies	–	2,720	6,420	9,140	8,123	12,826	319	961	4,505	26,734	–	–	–	48	–	48	35,922		
GARRISON ENGINEER:																			
Original works	–	39,497	–	39,497	–	122	3,036	–	–	3,158	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,655	1,55,843	1,20,356
Repairs	–	80,665	–	80,665	–	48	600	–	–	648	–	–	–	–	–	–	81,313		
Establishment and contingencies	–	30,885	–	30,885	–	44	946	–	–	990	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,875		
IRON BRIDGE YARD:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	–	–	168	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	168	1,08,000
Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Establishment and contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
SUBURBAN ROAD:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	78	78	1,14,127	1,05,000
Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97,631	–	97,631	97,631		
Establishment and contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,418	–	16,418	16,418		
BARRACKPORE:																			
Original works	–	45,957	–	45,957	685	6,801	425	364	5,840	14,115	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,007	2,47,011	2,65,439
Repairs	–	76,063	–	76,063	1,345	6,912	2,348	4,509	4,152	19,266	–	–	–	58,016	–	58,016	1,53,345		
Establishment and contingencies	–	19,204	–	19,204	319	2,161	436	767	1,570	5,253	–	–	–	9,137	–	9,137	33,594		
ARRACAN:																			
Original works	–	4,554	5,888	10,442	12,417	464	–	–	14,027	26,908	–	–	–	58	11,330	11,388	48,738	85,643	89,500
Repairs	–	4,262	–	4,262	4,110	2,615	1,004	1,345	7,021	16,095	–	2,345	–	1,411	–	3,756	24,113		
Establishment and contingencies	–	1,866	1,246	3,112	871	647	213	286	4,456	6,473	–	499	–	310	2,398	3,207	12,792		
2d South Eastern Circle	27,986	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,983	27,986

E PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—General Abstract of Expenditure during the Year 1861-62—*continued.*

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.	Direction.	MILITARY.			CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.						PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						GRAND TOTAL.	Total Expenditure.	Paid from Government Treasuries.
		Army.	Navy.	TOTAL.	Revenue.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	Judicial.	TOTAL.	Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.	TOTAL.			
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Nuddea rivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Original works	—	—	—	—	—	2,007	—	—	10,272	12,279	—	—	—	50,016	—	50,016	62,295	2,14,519	1,91,687
Repairs	—	—	—	—	1,619	8	—	36	1,039	2,702	—	—	10,884	89,450	—	1,00,334	1,03,036		
Establishment and contingencies	—	—	—	—	178	223	—	3	1,252	1,656	—	—	1,216	46,316	—	47,532	49,188		
CALCUTTA CANALS:																			
Original works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,609	—	54,609	54,609	2,01,049	2,13,804
Repairs	—	—	—	—	—	4,157	—	—	—	4,157	—	—	—	63,695	—	63,695	63,695		
														78,588	—	78,588	82,745		
24-PERGUNNAHS:																			
Original works	—	—	—	—	—	44	1,602	—	5,063	6,709	—	—	19,351	45,668	—	65,019	71,728	1,40,560	1,56,500
Repairs	—	—	—	—	468	246	796	—	93	1,603	989	659	23,610	13,678	—	38,936	40,539		
Establishment and contingencies	—	—	—	—	156	97	804	—	1,726	2,783	331	220	9,629	15,330	—	25,510	28,293		
DACCA:																			
Original works	—	930	—	930	5,417	10,589	120	—	8,636	24,762	—	—	—	2,852	—	2,852	28,544	1,10,265	1,29,164
Repairs	—	12,003	—	12,003	5,581	2,042	487	1,769	17,491	27,370	—	574	—	12,985	—	13,559	52,932		
Establishment and contingencies	—	4,655	—	4,655	3,959	4,361	218	636	9,018	18,192	—	206	—	5,736	—	5,942	28,789		
CALCUTTA AND JESSORE ROAD:																			
Original works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,109	13,109	—	—	—	56,874	—	56,874	69,983	1,06,456	1,52,350
Repairs	—	—	—	—	197	663	—	239	1,545	2,644	—	—	—	16,759	—	16,759	19,403		
Establishment and contingencies	—	—	—	—	38	127	—	45	2,797	3,007	—	—	—	14,063	—	14,063	17,070		
3d Assam circle	23,339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,339	23,539	—
UPPER ASSAM:																			
Original works	—	8,866	—	8,866	—	77	—	—	7,810	7,887	—	—	—	5,064	—	5,064	21,817	49,932	74,127
Repairs	—	3,755	—	3,755	75	245	29	260	1,177	1,786	—	—	—	8,653	—	8,653	14,194		
Establishment and contingencies	—	4,880	—	4,880	29	83	12	100	3,496	3,720	—	—	—	5,321	—	5,321	13,921		
LOWER ASSAM:																			
Original works	—	3,202	—	3,202	690	361	2,256	—	5,002	8,309	—	—	—	8,934	—	8,934	20,445	58,743	72,233
Repairs	—	1,373	—	1,373	165	689	80	336	4,706	5,976	—	—	—	12,483	—	12,483	19,832		
Establishment and contingencies	—	2,095	—	2,095	390	481	1,070	153	4,448	6,542	—	—	—	9,829	—	9,829	18,466		
SYLHET:																			
Original works	—	1,447	—	1,447	—	287	50	—	1,570	1,907	—	—	—	730	—	730	4,084	25,723	45,188
Repairs	—	4,437	—	4,437	849	263	326	107	2,974	4,519	—	—	—	2,019	—	2,019	10,975		
Establishment and contingencies	—	4,164	—	4,164	602	389	264	72	3,225	4,552	—	—	—	1,948	—	1,948	10,664		
4th Northern circle	19,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,438	19,438	—
BERHAMPORE:																			
Original works	—	25,141	—	25,141	12,941	1,894	—	—	23,740	38,575	—	—	—	82,378	—	82,378	1,46,094	2,00,048	2,72,913
Repairs	—	10,415	—	10,415	2,832	1,052	65	292	3,877	8,118	—	—	—	3,106	—	3,106	21,639		
Establishment and contingencies	—	6,826	—	6,826	3,028	565	12	58	5,305	8,968	—	—	—	16,521	—	16,521	32,315		

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—General Abstract of Expenditure during the Year 1861–62—*continued*.

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.	Direction.	MILITARY. Army.	Navy.	Total.	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. Revenue.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	Judicial.	Total.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total Expenditure.	Paid from Government Treasuries.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
HIDGELEE:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	1,936	–	–	–	–	1,936	–	–	805	–	–	805	2,741	76,769	1,22,247
Repairs	–	–	–	–	2,748	849	150	–	263	4,010	–	158	35,245	6,945	–	42,348	46,358		
Establishment and contingencies	–	–	–	–	2,630	477	84	–	147	3,338	–	88	20,338	3,906	–	24,332	27,670		
BURRAKUR BRIDGE WORKS:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	–	956	–	–	–	956	–	–	–	71,573	–	71,573	72,529	94,554	1,71,172
Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	133	–	–	–	133	–	–	–	4,380	–	4,380	4,513		
Establishment and contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	201	–	–	–	201	–	–	–	17,311	–	17,311	17,512		
SYNTHEA ROAD:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,812	6,500
Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,054	–	1,054	1,054		
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,758	–	3,758	3,758		
7th Cuttack Circle	16,926	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,926	16,926	—
BALASORE:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	–	387	–	–	3,114	3,501	–	–	684	7,577	–	8,261	11,762	47,183	58,802
Repairs	–	–	–	–	299	561	135	78	815	1,888	–	–	6,734	15,322	182	22,238	24,126		
Establishment and contingencies	–	–	–	–	101	322	45	26	1,335	1,829	–	–	2,522	6,883	61	9,466	11,295		
CUTTACK:																			
Original works	–	343	–	343	621	1,284	4,451	16	823	7,195	–	–	–	12,795	–	12,795	20,333	44,811	46,505
Repairs	–	2,056	–	2,056	1,706	221	422	819	2,160	5,328	–	–	–	5,435	–	5,435	12,819		
Establishment and contingencies	–	839	–	839	814	526	1,705	292	1,044	4,381	–	–	–	6,439	–	6,439	11,659		
MÂHANUDDY:																			
Original works	–	–	662	662	–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	8,536	62,125	–	70,661	71,340	1,15,991	1,57,906
Repairs	–	28	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,262	24,263	1,115	–	27,640	27,668		
Establishment and contingencies	–	5	113	118	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	385	5,626	10,851	–	16,862	16,983		
POOREE:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	1,423	–	–	–	–	1,423	–	–	3,865	5,217	–	9,082	10,505	47,005	51,008
Repairs	–	7	–	7	458	2,307	15	161	477	3,418	–	–	14,167	4,289	–	18,456	21,881		
Establishment and contingencies	–	3	–	3	847	1,038	7	73	335	2,300	–	–	8,116	4,200	–	12,316	14,619		
RAIPORE ROAD:																			
Original works	–	183	–	183	–	–	–	1,095	128	1,223	–	–	–	8,367	–	8,367	9,773	34,437	41,197
Repairs	–	142	–	142	40	90	30	2	4,416	4,578	–	–	–	10,167	–	10,167	14,887		
Establishment and contingencies	–	130	–	130	2	3	1	438	1,810	2,254	–	–	–	7,393	–	7,393	9,777		
Behar irrigation	19,898	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,898	19,898	19,898
BY CIVIL OFFICERS:																			
Original works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	646	1,813	2,459	–	–	–	979	–	979	3,438	4,946	—
Repairs	–	1,508	–	1,508	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,508		
GRAND TOTAL £.	3,69,155	6,05,435	89,726	6,95,161	2,42,517	2,48,801	43,331	30,817	3,70,359	9,35,825	1,320	7,576	4,35,248	22,84,362	15,155	27,43,661	42,43,802	47,43,802	54,38,355

(M. 1.)

STATEMENT showing the number of Patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of In-patients treated.	Number of Out-patients treated.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Cost of Establishment.			Total Expenditure.			Average Expenditure per head.		
				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Akyab General Hospital	205	2,584	2,789	3,918	8	3	5,346	15	10	1	14	8
Alipore	611	4,932	5,543	2,656	–	–	2,781	12	3	–	8	–½
Arrah	123	2,113	2,236	1,920	–	–	2,011	6	2	–	14	4¾
Balasore	93	902	1,095	474	–	–	826	8	5	–	12	1
Bancoorah	102	508	610	333	8	–	463	13	9	–	12	2
Baraset	49	7,710	7,759	506	3	3	1,088	15	5	–	2	3
Bauleah	393	4,553	4,946	1,505	12	–	2,013	7	9	–	6	6
Beerbhoom	36	1,146	1,182	216	–	–	309	13	6	–	4	2½
Bhaugulpore	57	2,287	2,344	3,101	5	8	3,281	1	8	1	6	4¾
Bhudrúck	163	328	491	108	–	–	267	–	8	–	8	8½
Buddibatty	–	1,929	1,929	630	–	–	667	8	6	–	5	6½
Bograh	230	1,652	1,882	292	–	–	489	7	9	–	4	2
Berhampore	111	6,645	6,756	3,281	–	–	3,337	12	1½	–	7	10½
Burdwan	451	3,163	3,614	3,152	1	9	4,180	6	6	1	2	6
Burrisaul	129	3,523	3,652	644	11	3	861	15	9½	–	3	9¼
Chittagong	142	5,570	5,712	1,175	5	6	1,508	10	3	–	4	2¾
Chyebassa	–	507	507	48	–	–	47	12	11	–	3	4¾
Cuttack	313	2,574	2,887	1,699	3	10	4,066	13	11¼	1	6	6½
Dacca Mitford Hospital	673	13,633	13,700	5,996	–	–	9,749	4	9½	–	11	4½
Dinapore	90	4,110	4,200	768	–	–	1,548	7	1	–	5	10¾
Dwarbassiny	–	2,188	2,188	668	–	–	739	5	1	–	5	5
Gyah	228	3,656	3,884	4,291	–	–	4,859	7	6	1	4	–½
Howrah General Hospital	1,025	11,118	12,143	2,519	5	10	11,705	8	10	–	15	5
Hooghly	495	5,198	5,693	3,908	10	8	6,047	5	2	1	1	–
Jessore	125	1,754	1,883	832	–	–	1,279	10	1	–	10	10½
Kishnaghur	314	3,981	4,295	3,300	6	9	3,695	6	1	–	13	9
Kyouk Phyoo	201	193	394	876	–	–	968	8	–	2	7	4
Midnapore	389	5,499	5,888	2,932	15	–	3,861	13	8½	–	10	5½
Monghyr	171	2,971	3,142	1,323	5	7	2,195	1	6	–	11	2
Moorshedabad	178	8,167	8,345	3,258	–	–	3,459	10	5	–	6	7½
Mozufferpore	286	12,752	13,038	2,706	–	–	3,548	15	2	–	4	4½
Moteeharee	937	11,084	12,021	912	–	–	1,078	13	3	–	1	5¾
Mulnauth	85	1,979	2,064		—			—			—	
Mymensing	72	2,633	2,705	390	–	–	604	4	10	–	3	7
Noakholly	52	2,399	2,451	1,303	12	–	1,539	12	6	–	10	–½
Nattore	–	2,620	2,620	1,116	–	–	1,177	6	–	–	7	2
Ooterparah	166	3,781	3,947	2,102	5	3	2,670	4	–	–	10	9¾
Patna	116	11,574	11,690	4,270	–	–	5,242	4	5½	–	7	2
Pooree	524	5,385	5,909	1,802	15	–	2,497	7	7	–	6	9
Pubna	55	1,252	1,307	1,080	8	6	1,292	9	5	–	15	10
Purneah	64	1,539	1,603	819	14	5	1,000	10	7	–	9	11¾
Ranchee	29	266	295	185	1	6	292	11	6	–	15	10½
Rungpore	156	5,049	5,205	1,589	15	9	2,170	2	11	–	6	8
Sarun	102	1,806	1,908	2,568	8	–	3,088	10	7	1	9	10¾
Serampore	132	3,193	3,325	1,002	–	–	1,417	10	3	–	6	9¾
Sukeas'-street	152	6,640	6,792	4,077	1	3	5,564	14	3	–	13	1¼
Tipperah	147	2,516	2,663	431	8	4	928	15	10	–	5	7

No Returns had been received at the close of the year, from the Dispensaries of Bhowanipore, Chuckdiga, Culna, Cutwa, Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Goburdanga, Magoorah, Serajgunge, Titalyah, and Tumlook.

(M. 2.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Vaccination in the Lower Provinces for Six Years, from 1856 to 1861.

YEARS.	DIVISIONS.							
	PRESIDENCY.		BARRACKPORE.		DACCA.		DINAGEPORE.	
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.
1856 - - -	9,848	7,887	44,439	41,992	5,467	3,971	4,911	3,545
1857 - - -	16,157	13,669	22,574	20,688	7,286	4,779	5,885	4,260
1858 - - -	13,260	11,729	22,664	20,708	6,894	4,924	5,787	4,145
1859 - - -	10,821	9,451	37,546	35,792	5,645	3,672	4,573	2,768
1860 - - -	9,157	7,849	19,491	16,291	5,756	3,568	4,704	2,886
1861 - - -	14,874	13,231	41,259	38,676	5,715	3,918	4,662	3,471

(N. 1.)

STATEMENT of work done by Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces during the Year.

DIVISION.	Name of Surveyor.	District under Survey.	Number of Hulkáis or Village Circuits Surveyed.	Average size of Village Circuits in Acres.	Approximate area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, from October 1861 to September 1862.	Rate per square mile on surveyed area.
						Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
1st Division	Mr. R. B. Smart, Revenue Surveyor.	Tipperah - -	1,596	503	1,256	34,419 5 2	27 6 5
2d Ditto -	Major J. L. Sherwill	Maunbhoom, Darjeeling - -	733	Maunbhoom 736¼ Darjeeling 640	836	45,994 - 9	55 - 3
3d Ditto -	Mr. N. T. Davey -	Sylhet - -	1,223	612	1,170	41,533 2 9	35 7 11
4th Ditto -	Major J. E. Gastrell	Backergunge -	903	126	1,400	48,700 15 3	34 12 6
5th Ditto -	Mr. J. H. O'Donel -	Chittagong -	87	24,276	3,300	51,576 11 -	15 10 -
		[The Topographical Survey of Hills South of the Kurnafoolee River.]					
6th Ditto -	Capt. G. H. Thompson	Hazareebaugh -	158	14,557	2,300	35,661 6 3	15 8 -
				Mouzawar -	4,662		
				Topographical	5,600		
				TOTAL -	10,262	2,57,885 9 2	25 2 -

(N. 2.)

STATEMENT of Work done by Non-Professional Survey Parties, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

DIVISION.	Name of Superintendent or Collector.	District in which Demarcation is going on.	Number of Villages Demarcated.	Estimated Area Demarcated in Square Miles.	Number of Thakbust Maps made over to Surveyor.	Number of Boundary Dispute Cases decided.	Number of other Descriptions of Cases disposed of.	Number of Duplicate Maps prepared.	Number of Registers Completed.		Estimated Expenditure from May to April.	Rate per Square Mile in Area Demarcated.	REMARKS.
									Mouzahwar.	Mehalwar.			
											Rs. a. p.		
1st Division -	Mr. E. Grey, from 1st May to 27th April 1861. Mr. A. B. Falcon, from 2d December 1861 to 30th April 1862.	- -	-	-	-	66	405	226	18	18	24,741 9 1	- -	- - No demarcations were effected by this Division. Two Peshkars and 20 Ameens only were employed under the name of Field Establishment. Their time was taken up in mapping the results of season 1860–61, and completing Mehalwar demarcations rendered necessary in consequence of boundary disputes, and in re-copying maps and papers which had become worm-eaten and dilapidated in the offices of the Superintendent himself and of the Collector of Pubna. The Ministerial Establishment was employed in the compilation of the Registers of the Pubna, Bograh, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Dinagepore Districts. The Superintendent is unassisted in this Division, and, from May to August, Mr. E. Grey conducted the duties of the office in addition to those of Collector of Dinagepore. This arrangement was originally made at the Board's recommendation, but was subsequently abandoned by order of Government.
2d Division -	Mr. J. F. Browne, Superintendent.	Tipperah	1,652	400	1,646	436	1,147	1,484	- -	- -	38,325 8 11	95 13 0	- - Mr. Browne, the Superintendent, is assisted by a Deputy Collector and three Peshkar's parties. Towards the close of the year the number of Ameens has been augmented to 70.
Collector of Burdwan.	Mr. S. Hogg - -	- -	-	-	-	7	377	-	Bengalee 3 Pergns., 571 Mouzahs. English 10 Pergns., 3,076 Mouzahs.	Bengalee 14 Pergns., 7,635 Mouzahs. English 4 Pergns., 2,174 Mouzahs.	2,905 12 4	-	- - The work here consists entirely of compilation of Registers of the Survey under the direction of the Collector, the demarcation having been completed some time ago by the 2d Division.
3d Division -	Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Superintendent.	Sylhet -	3,274	1,190	1,667	275	11,854 including 6,841 ezad and 294 appeal cases.	1,924	Bengalee, 44. English, 40.	Bengalee, 44. English, 40.	82,225 - -	69 1 6	- - The Superintendent has at present a covenanted Assistant, three Deputy Collectors, nine Peshkars, and 90 Ameens. One Deputy Collector died during the year, and his field party was transferred to the 2d Division. The field parties were employed in Sylhet. A Deputy Collector with two Mohurirs carried on the registry work in Dacca. In this District the compilation of Registers is the only operation remaining, with occasional local inquiries. The completed Registers of 31 Pergunnahs have been made over to the Collector during the year. In Sylhet the internal plotting has been very great, the number of Mehalwar Chucks amounting to no less than 94,360. About 750 miles remain for survey, exclusive of Jynteah. The Towjee Nikas papers of 38 Pergunnahs have been completed, making 60 Pergunnahs in all completed.
Collector of Mymensing.	Mr. A. Smith - -	- -	-	-	-	-	- -	-	26	29	470 9 -	- -	The work in this district is reported to be completed.
4th Division -	Mr. F. H. Pellew, Officiating Superintendent.	- -	74	60	-	60	6,298	-	25	24	33,000 12 8	- -	- - In this Division the compilation of the Registers of Furreedpore, Backergunge, and Jessore is the only work remaining to be done. A Field Establishment of 45 Ameens is still retained for local inquiries, with a view to clear up doubtful points.
5th Division -	Captain G. H. Thompson, Revenue Surveyor.	Maunbhoom and Chota Nagpore.	2,201	1,858	2,497	165	54	-	2,136 (Statistical).	?	5,367 - 11	2 14 3	- - The demarcations here are little more than nominal, the survey being for the most part a topographical one. The settlement of 180 resumed Mehals in Khuruckdea was also made by Captain Thompson, chiefly from the professional details of the Survey with the aid of the Putwaries measurements of fields.
			7,201	5,830	5,810	1,009	20,135	3,634	5,936	9,971	1,87,036 4 11		

(N. 3.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the Use made of Survey Records by Public Officers and Private Persons.

DIVISION.	Number of Maps.		Number of other Papers.		TOTAL.	
	Required by Public Officers.	Required by Private Individuals.	Required by Public Officers.	Required by Private Individuals.	Required by Public Officers.	Required by Private Individuals.
Bhaugulpore - -	- -	1,482	41	142	41	1,624
Burdwan - - -	- -	2,611	- -	316	- -	2,927
Chittagong (District)	- -	2	81	10,589	81	10,591
Cuttack - - -	3	62	8	1,987	3	2,049
Dacca - - -	- -	1,578	29	1,392	8	2,970
Nuddea - - -	58	593	448	331	87	924
Patna - - -	467	1,180	5	2,446	915	3,626
Rajshahye - -	7	1,286	- -	366	12	1,652
Goalpara (District) -	- -	14	- -	16	- -	30
1st Survey Division -	225	1,033	- -	11	225	1,044
2d " "	3	9	- -	213	3	222
4th " "	105	2,954	- -	2,072	105	5,026
5th " "	8	184	- -	439	8	623
TOTAL - - -	876	12,988	612	20,320	1,488	33,308

CHAPTER X.

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CHAPTER X.

MADRAS.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, during the Year 1861-62.

THE only change which has taken place, during the past year, in the personnel of the Madras Government was caused by the appointment of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., to the Command of the Madras Army, and to the office of Second Member of Council, in succession to Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. Sir Hope Grant landed at Madras, and took his seat in Council, and the command of the Army, on the 26th December 1861.

The Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D., appointed to the bishopric of Madras, on the death of the Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, arrived at Madras on the 25th November 1861, and was installed on the 27th of the same month.

Towards the close of the year under report, and in accordance with instructions from the Home and Supreme Governments, the district of North Canara, with the exception of the Taluq of Cundapoor, was transferred from the Madras Presidency to that of Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE.

2. The provisions of Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 67, under which the power of legislating for local purposes was restored to the Madras Government, were brought into operation on the 14th January 1862. Under Section XXIX. of the Act, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Council for making laws and regulations in addition to the ordinary members of the Executive Council.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. Thomas Sydney Smyth, Advocate General; Mr. Thomas Pycroft, Chief Secretary to Government; and Mr. Charles Pelly, first member of the Board of Revenue.

NON-OFFICIAL.—Mr. Robert Orr Campbell, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. William Reierson Arbuthnot, ex-Chairman of the same body; and Vembācam Sadagopah Chārlu, a native Pleader in the court of Sudder Udalut. Mr. John Dawson Mayne, barrister at law, was appointed Clerk of the Council.

The Council sat nine times, its first meeting having been held on the 22d January, and its last on the 6th May 1862. It now stands adjourned.

During this period ten Bills were introduced, of which seven were passed, two were referred to special committees which have not yet made their reports, and one has not been proceeded with, but awaits the sanction of the Governor General to its introduction, under Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 67, Section 19, Clause 2. Notice had been given by the Honourable V. Sadagopah Chārlu of his intention to introduce a further Bill for the peremptory registration of deeds, but the Bill was not brought forward, as a similar measure was found to be under consideration in the Council of the Governor General of India.

The most important of these legislative measures are Acts V. and VII.

The object of Act. V. is to provide a new charter of incorporation for the bank of Madras, in lieu of that contained in Act IX. of 1843. Act V.

While repealing the existing law, the new Bill re-enacts it with the modifications and amendments necessary, consequent on the withdrawal of the bank's privilege to issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, and the transfer to the bank of the business of the Government treasury at Madras, and the establishment by the bank of the agency of issue for the Madras circle, of the Government notes payable under the Currency Act.

The object of this Act is to abolish the restrictions imposed by Regulation IV. of 1831, and Acts XXXI. of 1836, and XXIII. of 1838. These restrictions were intended to guard against alienations, and secure the enjoyment of Inam grants to the grantees and their families, and to protect the reversionary interests of the Government. Under a recent liberal policy, the Government has decided to convert these grants, on certain con- Act VII.

ditions, into permanent private property, the holders of which are to have the most full and unfettered rights of enjoyment and alienation, the grants becoming subject to the jurisdiction and process of the Civil Courts, like ordinary landed property.

The following schedule exhibits the enactments which have been introduced, the names of the members by whom they were proposed, and the stage to which they have advanced.

The Hon. T. Pycroft -	Bill for the levy of port dues in the port of Ganjam.	Passed as Act I. of 1862.	Assented to by Governor General.
Ditto - - - -	Bill to extend the provisions of Act XXV. of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the over-crowding of vessels carrying Native passengers in the Bay of Bengal.	Act II. of 1862.	Ditto.
The Hon. T. S. Smyth -	Bill for enabling the Commissioner of Police at Madras to make bye-laws for more effectually carrying out in the town of Madras, the objects of Acts XIII. of 1856, and XLVIII. of 1860, and for the better and more effectual preservation of order therein.	Act III. of 1862.	Ditto.
The Hon. W. A. Morehead	Bill to make better provision for the management of boats and catamarans in the Madras roads.	Act IV. of 1862.	
The Hon. T. Pycroft -	Bill for regulating the Bank of Madras.	Act V. of 1862.	Ditto.
The Hon. W. A. Morehead	Bill to prevent damage to the pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same.	Act VI. of 1862.	
The Hon. E. Maltby -	Bill to exempt enfranchised Inams from the operation of Regulation IV. of 1831, and Acts XXXI. of 1836, and XXIII. of 1838.	Act VII. of 1862.	Ditto.
Ditto - - - -	Bill for amending and codifying the laws which relate to the recovery of revenue and rent, and define the powers and duties of servants of Government entrusted with the realization of Land Revenue.	Referred to a Special Committee.	
The Hon. V. Sadagopah Chārlu.	Bill for organizing a popular form of Municipal Corporation in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the town of Madras.	- - ditto.	
Ditto - - - -	Bill for enabling Government to divest itself of religious endowments of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and for the better protection of such endowments.	The introduction of this Bill awaits the sanction of the Governor General.	

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits pending, instituted, and disposed of.

3. At the close of the year 1860, 68,855 original suits were pending on the files of the several courts, and 2,82,976 were instituted during 1861, making a total of 3,51,831, of which 69,214 were brought before Punchayets and Village Moonsiffs; and the remaining 2,82,617 before the following courts:—

Civil Courts, including Government Agents - - -	3,268
Subordinate Courts, ditto, Assistant ditto - - - -	2,105
Principal Sudder Ameens - - - - - - -	1,325
Sudder Ameens - - - - - - - -	6,852
District Moonsiffs - - - - - - - -	2,69,067

4. The

4. The number of suits instituted in 1861, exhibits an excess of 1,45,142 over the number instituted in the previous year, which is owing in a great measure to the Act for the Limitation of Suits (No. XIV. of 1859), which was to have come into operation on the 1st May 1861 (though it was afterwards, by Act XI, of 1861, postponed to the 1st January last), having had the effect of inducing parties whose claims were affected by it to institute their suits prior to those dates.

1861 - -	2,82,976
1860 - -	1,37,834
Excess - -	1,45,142

Of the 3,51,831 suits which came before the several courts, 1,85,651, or 53 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 1,66,180 pending at the close of the year.

Of the number disposed of, 65,092, or 35 per cent., were decided, after full investigation of the facts, in favour of plaintiffs; and 13,780, or 7 per cent., for defendants; 72,557, or 39 per cent., were privately adjusted or withdrawn; and 34,222, or 19 per cent., were disposed of in other ways: 2 per cent. of the suits disposed of were tried by civil and subordinate Judges, and 98 per cent. by Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, District and Village Moonsiffs.

Average duration of suits.

5. The subjoined table exhibits a general decrease of the average duration of suits as compared with the previous year:—

	1860.			1861.		
	Years.	*Months.*	*Days.*	*Years.*	*Months.*	*Days.*
Civil Court - - - - - - - - -	1	4	11	1	–	16
Subordinate Court - - - - - - -	1	4	16	1	2	9
Principal Sudder Ameen's Court - - - - -	–	10	23	–	10	20
Sudder Ameen's Court - - - - - - -	–	9	1	–	8	18
District Moonsiff's Court - - - - - -	–	7	11	–	6	25

Description of suits.

6. The following table shows the description of the suits instituted in 1861, from which it will be observed that the largest proportion, or 89 per cent., were connected with debts, wages, &c.:—

Connected with land rent or revenue - - - - -	5,388
Otherwise connected with land - - - - - -	13,010
For houses or other fixed property - - - - -	4,981
Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - - - -	2,43,673
Connected with caste, religion, &c. - - - - -	449
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - - - -	5,735

Value of suits pending.

7. The total value of the suits pending at the close of 1861 was *Rs.* 14,285,591. 7. 8., being *Rs.* 5,30,072. 13. 9. less than in the preceding year.

Appeals pending, filed, and disposed of.

8. The number of appeals which came before the lower appellate courts, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1860, was 19,216, of which 2,617, or 14 per cent., were decreed on the merits in favour of appellants, and 4,397, or 23 per cent., in favour of respondents; 272, or 1 per cent., were remanded to the lower courts; 304, or 2 per cent., were dismissed for default; 5,594, or 29 per cent., were otherwise disposed of; and 6,032 were undisposed of at the close of 1861.

Average duration of appeals.

9. The average duration of appeals on the files during 1861 was 9 months and 12 days.

Execution of decrees.

10. Out of 73,928 applications for execution of decrees pending and received, 61,625, or 83 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 12,303, or 17 per cent., pending at the close of the year, of which only about 18 per cent. were on the files more than two months.

Petitions.

11. There were 1,40,991 petitions pending and received, of which 1,38,506, or 98 per cent., were disposed of, and 2,485 were pending at the close of the year.

Operations of the Sudder Court.

12. The following table exhibits the number of appeals, regular and special, which came before the Sudder Court, and the manner in which they were disposed of:—

	Regular.	Special.
Pending on 1st January 1861 - - - - - - - - -	21	592
Received in 1861 - - - - - - - - - -	67	869
Total - - -	88	1,461
Confirmed - - - - - - - - - - - -	15	513
Amended - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	10
Reversed - - - - - - - - - - - -	4	88
Remanded - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	5
Dismissed for default - - - - - - - - - -	–	57
Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - -	1	16
Otherwise disposed of - - - - - - - - -	1	2
Total - - -	25	691
Depending on the 31st December 1861 - - - -	63	770

13. The

CHAP. X. Madras.

Establishment of courts of small causes in the provinces.

13. The question of providing for the cheaper and more speedy administration of justice, by investing the courts with small cause jurisdiction, has long engaged the attention of the Madras Government. So far back as 1854* they recommended that, as an experimental measure in this direction, the final jurisdiction which the district moonsiffs in this Presidency have long exercised under Section XLIII., Regulation VI. of 1816, should be extended to 50 rupees, being of opinion that the final jurisdiction of these officers might safely be increased to that extent. In the original draft of the Small Cause Court Act (XLII. of 1860) it was provided that in addition to establishing new courts of small causes, each local government should have the power of investing any court subordinate to a district court with small cause jurisdiction. In their remarks† on the Bill, the Madras Government again recommended that small cause jurisdiction up to 50 rupees should be entrusted to district moonsiffs, and they proposed that similar jurisdiction up to 500 rupees should be vested in the zillah judges, whose courts were situated generally in the chief town of the district. "Thus," they observed, "the system would have a fair trial, and without any charge to the finances." In the Act, however, as passed, it was provided that "no judge of any court constituted under this Act shall exercise any civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act," and the local governments were consequently precluded from conferring the powers of a small cause court on any of the existing courts. They could only, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, create new and special courts, whose decrees were to be final up to 500 rupees, but which could not try by the ordinary civil procedure any suits for personalties beyond that limit, nor any suits for real property of a value however small. The establishment of even a limited number of such new courts could not be accomplished, save at a cost which, in the then state of the finances, the Madras Government did not consider themselves at liberty to recommend; for it was very doubtful whether such a reduction of existing judicial establishments could eventually be made as would fully compensate for the increased charge that would be occasioned by these courts of purely small cause jurisdiction, inasmuch as at stations where such courts might be established it would still be necessary to maintain courts of other jurisdiction for the disposal of suits of real property and for personal property of a value exceeding 500 rupees. For these reasons the Madras Government repeated‡ their former proposal that they should be empowered to invest any of the existing courts with small cause jurisdiction. Their representations were communicated by the Supreme Government to the Legislative Council at Calcutta; but beyond the passing of Act XII. of 1861, which empowers the local government to invest small cause courts established under the Act of the previous year with the ordinary powers of a principal sudder ameen, nothing has yet been done to meet the views of this Government. They are still precluded from investing the district moonsiffs with small cause court jurisdiction beyond that which they have long exercised in suits for personalty not exceeding 20 rupees; and for the establishment of every new small cause court the sanction of the Government of India has to be obtained.

Towards the latter part of the year under review, the necessity of taking some steps which might relieve the over-burdened files of the district moonsiffs in certain districts pressed itself upon the consideration of this Government. It appeared from returns furnished by the Sudder Court that in eight of the moonsiffs' courts the number of suits on the file ranged from 1,769 in the Mudura court, to 3,500 in that at Mayaveram, and it was calculated that it would take some two years and a half to decide the suits actually pending, without taking into account those which might be afterwards instituted. As the best remedy available under the existing law for this serious evil, and one which could be effected at a trifling increase of charge, the Government obtained authority to convert six of the courts of subordinate judges into small cause courts under Acts XLII. of 1860 and XII. of 1861. The new courts are stationed in the zillahs named in the margin. They opened on the 15th of July. The territorial jurisdiction of each is conterminous with the zillah in which it has been established, and in addition to the head-quarter station one or more places have been fixed on in each zillah at which the small cause court is to hold sittings under arrangements sanctioned by the Sudder Court. Now that the power of local legislation has reverted to the local governments, it is probable that the question of giving effect to the views of the Madras Government in regard to investing the district courts of all grades with small cause jurisdiction will be brought before the local legislature at an early date.

Chittoor. Cuddalore. Negapatam. Tanjore. Madura. Tellicherry.

14. Another measure which is calculated to raise the efficiency of the inferior courts in this Presidency by attracting better men to the lower grades of the judicial department, viz., the raising of the salaries of the district moonsiffs and of the clerks attached to their courts, has been recently sanctioned. Hitherto the salaries of the district moonsiffs in this Presidency have ranged from 100 rupees to 200 rupees per mensem, as shown in the margin. The sum allowed for the establishment of clerks, &c., including contingent charges, was, in the case of 1st and 2d class moonsiffs, 85 rupees, in that of 3d class moonsiffs, 70 rupees. In the year 1855, the Madras Government represented to the Government of India

Increase to the salaries of the district moonsiffs.

14 first-class moonsiffs at	Rs.	200
32 second-class ditto	,,	150
70 third-class ditto	,,	100

* Letter to the Legislative Council of India, 26th October 1854, No. 777.

† In letter to Member for Madras, dated 8th February 1859, No. 164, published in Papers printed by order of the Legislative Council.

‡ In letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, 2d March 1861.

India the inadequacy of this scale of salary. During the seven years which have since elapsed, the position of the district moonsiffs and their establishments has not only not improved, but, as compared with the position of public servants in other branches of the service, has actually and very seriously retrograded. In other departments of the State, the principle that adequate remuneration should be attached to the performance of arduous and responsible duties has, for some time past, been fully recognised. In the Revenue branch, the deputy collectors draw from 250 rupees to 600 rupees per mensem, besides travelling allowance. The salaries of the tahsildars have been greatly raised. In the Public Works Department, sub-engineers, besides a travelling allowance of three rupees per diem, draw pay from 250 rupees to 400 rupees monthly. In the Inam Commission, in the revenue survey and settlement, and in the forest department, there are several well-paid uncovenanted appointments. This principle, with the sanction of the Government of India, has now to a certain extent been applied to the subordinate judicial service, and the salaries of the district moonsiffs will for the present stand as follows:—

10 first class - - - - - - - -	300 rupees.
10 second class - - - - - - - -	250 „
98 third class - - - - - - - -	200 „

The allowances authorised for the establishments attached to these courts have also been raised to a uniform scale of 120 rupees per mensem.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Petty offences.

15. The number of persons brought before the police and magistracy in 1861 charged with petty offences, including those under trial at the close of 1860, amounted to 2,34,339, exhibiting an increase of 4,472, in comparison with the preceding year. Of these 87,021, or 53 per cent., were acquitted, 96,035, or 29 per cent., were released upon the charges preferred against them being compromised, and 76,716, or 47 per cent., were convicte and punished. The number dealt with by the village police was 27,934, or 12 per cent. by the district police, 1,96,239, or 84 per cent.; and by the magistracy, 9,430, or 4 pe cent.

Crimes and demeanors.

16. The total number of cases of crimes and misdemeanors brought before the police, magistracy and courts was 12,170, in which 32,183 persons were concerned, showing an increase over the preceding year of 2,353 cases, and 7,453 persons. Of the number of persons charged, 18,814, or 58 per cent., were released by the police and magistracy, leaving 11,895 persons who were put upon their trial, of whom 1,891 were dealt with by the magistracy, under Act VII. of 1843—6,524 by the subordinate Criminal Courts, 3,104 by the Session Courts, and 376 by the Sudder Court.

Of the number of persons brought to trial before the magistracy and the lower courts 5,363, or 46 per cent., were convicted and punished; 5,719, or 50 per cent., were acquitted and released; and 437, or 4 per cent., were held to security.

Criminal work of the Sudder Court.

17. Of 378 prisoners, whose cases were referred to the Sudder Court, 179, or 47 per cent., were acquitted, and 197, or 52 per cent., were convicted, the case of the remaining two prisoners having been remanded to the Session Court for disposal.

Of the 197 prisoners convicted by the Sudder Court, 118, or 60 per cent., were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment; 37, or 19 per cent., were sentenced to transportation for life; and 42, or 21 per cent., to suffer death.

The following table exhibits the average duration, in days, of criminal cases referred to the Sudder Court:—

	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	No. of Days.	*No. of Days.*	*No. of Days.*	*No. of Days.*	*No. of Days.*
1857 - - - -	21	55	7	10	93
1858 - - - -	16	43	7	6	72
1859 - - - -	17	43	7	6	73
1860 - - - -	21	47	7	8	83
1861 - - - -	17	45	6	6	74

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

18. PROGRESS MADE IN OCCUPYING THE DISTRICTS.—Police arrangements were complete in six* districts within the official year, 1860-61. Seven† more districts were completed during the official year under review. Three‡ districts only of those entered upon before the beginning of the official year remained incomplete at its close. The operation of Act XXIV. of 1859 was extended to all the five§ remaining districts of the Presidency during the year under review. In each of these, although still incomplete, very promising progress has been made; and within six months from the commencement of the current year, the entire Presidency will be under the operation of the Police Act.

19. DUTY UNDERTAKEN.—The following tabular statement shows that, of a country comprising 1,45,000 square miles (the area of the Presidency), and containing 23,325,355 inhabitants, 1,19,000 square miles, containing 21,171,404 inhabitants, were already under police occupation at the end of the year. Sixty-eight towns and cantonments have the requisite watch and ward maintained in them. All the gaols in the country (Calicut excepted), containing about 6,250 prisoners, are guarded and worked by the constabulary. They are in charge of 185 treasuries, and the entire treasure escort-duty was performed throughout the year by the constabulary alone. The salt preventive duty is being steadily, and it is hoped successfully, undertaken *pari passu* with the general duty of the police.

—	Area.	Population.	No. of Taluqs and Zamindari Divisions.	Total Force to be raised.	Progress made up to 30th April 1861.								—
					Force raised.	Area of Districts undertaken.	Their Population.	Taken up by the New Police.					
								No. of Taluqs.	No. of Towns.	No. of Cantonments.	No. of Gaols.	No. of Treasuries.	
Ganjam - -	7,657	9,48,124	9	1,450	1,331	2,552	6,21,598	5	3	-	1	5	Incomplete.
Vizagapatam -	18,935	15,71,854	13	1,644	1,630	14,935	14,71,854	12	3	1	1	18	ditto.
Godavery -	7,533	13,21,091	13	1,502	971	4,132	7,66,984	7	2	2	1	8	ditto.
Kistna - -	8,353	12,07,191	13	1,511	1,477	1,916	3,65,169	3	2	-	2	4	ditto.
Bellary - -	11,351	10,64,122	15	1,514	1,249	9,005	8,56,081	12	3	1	1	13	ditto.
Kurnool - -	7,984	6,74,048	8	1,230	933	7,984	6,74,048	8	3	-	1	9	Complete.
Cuddapah -	9,140	10,56,860	11	1,383	1,323	9,140	10,56,860	11	1	-	1	12	ditto.
Nellore - -	8,341	9,58,423	13	1,289	1,124	8,341	9,58,423	13	2	2	1	14	ditto.
North Arcot -	7,526	14,52,549	14	1,486	1,467	7,526	14,52,549	14	3	2	2	10	ditto.
South Arcot -	4,933	11,85,625	8	1,158	1,126	4,933	11,85,625	8	3	1	1	9	ditto.
Madras - -	3,010	6,11,209	6	784	783	3,010	6,11,209	6	2	3	2	7	ditto.
Salem - -	7,610	13,24,200	9	1,211	1,221	7,610	13,24,200	9	2	-	1	10	ditto.
North Canara -	4,300	8,65,032	6	1,068	758	4,300	8,65,032	6	3	-	1	7	ditto.
South Canara -	3,480	6,43,602	4	732	664	3,480	6,43,602	4	1	-	1	5	ditto.
North Malabar	2,889	5,83,186	4	635	540	2,889	5,83,186	4	2	1	2	4	ditto.
South Malabar	3,372	10,35,442	6	1,071	893	2,550	8,80,576	4	3	-	1	6	Incomplete.
Coimbatore -	8,099	12,27,208	11	1,115	1,067	7,206	21,11,204	10	3	1	2	11	ditto.
Tanjore - -	3,720	15,80,264	9	1,555	1,536	3,720	15,80,264	9	5	-	3	13	Complete.
Trichinopoly -	3,097	8,09,580	5	891	883	3,097	8,09,580	5	1	1	1	6	ditto.
Madura - -	8,716	17,91,346	8	1,437	1,332	8,716	17,94,346	8	3	-	2	8	ditto.
Tinnevelly -	5,144	13,64,399	9	1,238	681	1,967	5,62,084	4	2	1	1	6	Incomplete.
TOTAL -	1,45,190	2,33,25,355	194	25,904	22,989	1,19,009	2,11,71,474	162	52	16	29	185	

20. MILITARY RELIEF.—The relief of the military from all duty of a civil nature has been completed during the year. There was not, throughout the entire Presidency, a single detachment or guard of troops absent from their respective head quarters, either to guard public property, treasure, or convicts, or to maintain local peace at the close of the year under review. The annexed statement shows the number of detachments and guards relieved by the police throughout the Presidency. In the Northern Circars, most of the reliefs were made by the Sibbandi corps, now incorporated with the police, before the introduction of the Constabulary Act. These reliefs are still maintained by the armed reserves of the respective districts, and all charges are debited to the police establishment, to the permanent relief of the military forces and budget. The armed reserve of the Ganjam police still garrisons Russelcondah, rendering practicable the continued withdrawal of an entire native regiment; and the Malabar armed police supports the European detachment at Malapuram.

STATEMENT

* Kurnool, North Arcot, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, North Canara.

† Nellore, Cuddapah, South Canara, North Malabar, Salem, Madura, and Trichinopoly.

‡ Bellary three taluqs unoccupied—Coimbatore one taluq unoccupied—South Malabar two taluqs unoccupied.

§ Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Krishna, and Tinnevelly.

STATEMENT of Detachments and Guards of Effective Troops and Veterans relieved by the Constabulary.

	Number of Detachments and Guards.	European and Native Officers.	Rank and File.	
Northern Division - -	21	51	1,591	Exclusive of one Infantry Regiment at Russelcondah.
Ceded Districts and Divisions.	2	7	122	Ditto of miscellaneous Guards at Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah.
Centre Division - -	8	36	1,166	Ditto, ditto at Vellore and Arcot.
Mysore Division - -	8	22	595	Ditto, ditto at Cannanore, Mangalore, &c.
Southern Division - -	10	23	573	Ditto, ditto at Trichinopoly and Palamcottah.
TOTAL - -	49	139	4,047	

21. CRIMINAL STATISTICS OMITTED.—Complete statistics of crime in the Presidency cannot yet be furnished from the police department for the official year under review. In 13 out of 20 districts, the police occupation has only been progressive during the year; and in eight districts, it is still incomplete. Criminal statistics of two-thirds of the Presidency could therefore only be fragmentary. A system of registering crime as it occurs, together with the operations of the police and final result of prosecution, has now been established in all districts, and will secure reliable and accurate data for the future. The general results of the year in respect of crime may be summed up in the words of the Deputy Inspector General of Ceded Districts range: "Preventive power has been obtained, and is increasing. Detection is still very defective, though the number of criminals convicted shows a fair average amount of success. At all points, progress (in some districts feeble) is being made, and when there is continuous progress, there is every hope in regard to ultimate efficiency." Crime has unquestionably altered in character and atrocity in several districts. Offences are reported with great accuracy and certainty. The worst is now known. An increase of crime under several of the minor heads, as petty highway robberies, petty burglaries and theft, now shown by the returns is, there is reason to believe, apparent only: for the constable on his daily beat picks up intelligence of the theft of a few handfuls of grain during the preceding night, and reports it—a matter which never was brought to the notice of the magistrate under the former system.

22. SEASON AND PRICES.—The season proved peculiarly unfavourable, and was one in a succession of bad years. The pressure on the poor has been very great in consequence of the high price of every necessary of life; and the cessation of railway and other important works added to the usual sources of crime in several districts.

THE NORTHERN RANGE.

23. Consists of the four districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna. Police operations commenced in each of these districts on the dates entered in the margin. The Deputy Inspector General reports favourably of the progress hitherto made in each district, and the Inspector General has recently completed a gratifying tour of inspection. The district work is proceeding steadily and effectively, and with the cordial co-operation of the district officers. In each of these districts the Sibbandi Corps, already reduced and amalgamated with the police, are maintained as armed reserves in full military efficiency.

	Date of Commencement.
Ganjam - -	- 4th January 1861.
Vizagapatam -	- 28th do. —
Godavery -	- 15th June - —
Kistna - -	- 6th September —

Sibbandi Corps.	Former Strength.	Armed Reserve.
Ganjam - -	659	346
Vizagapatam -	357	207
Godavery -	237	118
Kistna - -	249	118

The Deputy Inspector General, Captain Tennant, has been most active and judicious in the management of his range, and the officers subordinate to him have shown great tact, energy, and determination, in the manner in which they have met the peculiar and irksome difficulties and obstacles with which they have had to contend.

Deputy Inspector General: Captain Tennant.

Superintendents: Lieutenant Stuart. Captain Buck. ,, Bloomfield. ,, Sims.

Assistant Superintendents: Captain J. D'Arcy. Lieut. Cosmo Gordon. ,, Robertson. ,, Frazer.

The district of Ganjam is in a backward state. Vizagapatam, which is a zemindari district, presented great difficulties in the nature of the country and the character of the population. In both these districts the climate is unhealthy. In the Godavery district also the past season has been particularly sickly, and recruits for the police are not attracted by a rate of pay which is decidedly too low as compared with the wages of the country.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, in Ganjam five out of the eight taluks, and in Vizagapatam the whole of the district, with the exception of Jeypore, have been occupied by the police

police force. More than half of the Godavery district has been occupied, and most of the miscellaneous duties, such as gaol, treasury, and commissariat guards, have been undertaken. Although in the Kistna district the operations commenced late in the year, the district officers had succeeded in raising nearly the entire force before its close. Three out of 13 taluks were actually occupied, and the two gaols and treasury had come under charge of the police. The armed reserve at Juggiapet is in an effective state.

Arrangements were completed before the close of the year for undertaking the duty of the Orissa agency in the tracts attached to the Ganjam district by the regular police force.

The physique of the police force in the northern range is good, and much care has been devoted to their health, training, and general instruction. Grave crime has not been of frequent occurrence in the portions of this range occupied by the police.

THE WESTERN RANGE.

Canara.
North Malabar.
South Malabar.
Coimbatore.

24. Consists of the four districts noted marginally. North Canara having been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, mention of that district will be omitted.

Deputy Inspector General:
Captain W. S. Drever.
Superintendents:
Captain Hankin.
" Bloomfield.
" Menzies.
" Weldon.
Assistant Superintendents:
Lieutenant Campbell.
" Balmer.

25. The exertions of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain W. S. Drever, have been steady and stimulating; while system and method have been carefully introduced and improved by him. Much of his time was occupied with arranging the transfer of North Canara.

He has been ably assisted in his arduous duties by the superintendents and assistants of the districts within his range.

Canara and North Malabar have been entirely occupied by the police. The Coimbatore and South Malabar districts have been similarly occupied, with the exception of one taluk in each, and also excepting the gaol at Calicut in South Malabar, which had not been taken charge of when the official year closed.

In Canara crime, especially violent crime, has been very light, notwithstanding high prices. But few convictions have been obtained in court, although the superintendent has devoted much attention to this part of his duty. In North and South Malabar there has been little violent crime against property; but, as is usual, there has been a large proportion of murders and crimes of violence against the person. In North Malabar the amount of detection has been fair.

In South Malabar and Coimbatore the amount of detection of crime was creditable to the police force. In South Malabar 65 per cent., and in Coimbatore 75 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted. In both North and South Malabar the police force, which is of good physique, fairly intelligent and respectable, is at present below its proper strength.

The Inspector General states that men cannot be got for the lower rates of pay, for no respectable man can possibly live on it in these expensive districts, and that the higher cost of living and the unhealthiness of the climate, in portions of these districts, render an increase of pay necessary in order to maintain a respectable police force.

CEDED DISTRICTS RANGE.

Bellary.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.

Deputy Inspector General:
Captain C. S. Hearn.
Superintendents:
Major McMaster.
Captain Robinson.
" Bowen.
Assistant Superintendents:
Lieutenant Hicks.
" Reid.
" Knyvett.

26. The general condition and prospects of this range, which comprises the three districts noted marginally are, perhaps, considering the difficulties that present themselves, the most satisfactory and promising of the Presidency. The progress of the police has, under its able officers, been steady and marked, and the eventual efficiency of the force seems certain. Its energy has been roused, and amongst the people a spirit of self-defence has been stimulated, and has checked the cowardly gang robberies which were for so long prevalent. The rewards offered by the Government for gallantry shown in defending home and property, have also produced most appreciable results. The exertions of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain C. S. Hearn, have been persistent and invigorating to the police, and his careful inspections have extended equally over his entire range, and have been carried into the out-lying taluks and villages, as well as into the head-quarter office of each of his districts.

In all the districts of this range the police has been supported by the hearty co-operation and cordial aid of the European magistracy, and the influence thus brought to bear on the sub-magistracy and village functionaries has been invaluable. The entire districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah have been occupied, and 12 out of 15 taluks have been taken up in Bellary. Throughout this range the physique of the force is of a superior order, and the progress which has been made in their instruction is very satisfactory. Notwithstanding an exceedingly unfavourable season there has been a decrease of grave crime. A moderate, but promising amount of success, has been achieved in the detection of crime; and in the Cuddapah district a large number of convictions in cases of gang robbery have been obtained. Several notorious and dreaded ruffians have fallen into the hands of the police. Of 95 persons convicted, 75 were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, and there is good reason to believe that some of the worst criminals of this district have been brought to justice.

Ceded Districts Range.

The decrease of violent crime in this portion of the Ceded Districts range is very remarkable. Such cases as have recently occurred have been of a petty nature, unattended by aggravating circumstances, and differing in all their characteristics from the bold and violent robberies formerly committed by organized gangs.

CENTRAL RANGE.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
Madras.
Salem.

Deputy Inspector General:—
Captain G. Hearn.

Superintendents:—
Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon.
Captain Swanston.
" Hawkes.
" Cloeté.
" Hill.

Assistant Superintendents:—
Lieutenant Highmore.
Lieutenant Cloete.
" Cox.
" Baillie.

27. The occupation of all the five districts of this range had been completed (two taluks of Nellore excepted) before the commencement of the year. The work has, therefore, been one of consolidation. Improvement in the efficiency of the force has, on the whole, been progressive, under the vigilant watchfulness of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain G. Hearn, and the district officers. The results, however, are but moderate. Crime has not diminished, although less serious in character, nor has detection, on the whole, been successful. The confidence and hearty support of the magistracy seem but partially secured in several districts of the eastern range, and this has rendered more difficult the always arduous duties of the police officers. Unless the police are at first cordially received and cheerfully encouraged in a district, their success can only be moderate, and the material of the force, especially in the higher ranks, will remain below the average. In the districts of Nellore and South Arcot, great difficulty is felt in keeping up the strength of the force in every grade, and frequent resignations occurring in all grades show that the service is not popular or entered with confidence. The district superintendents have been pains-taking, active, and energetic; but they have not received from the officers of the magistracy that degree of co-operation and support which is essential to their success.

Progress has been made in North Arcot in consolidating the force and a better class of men is offering for the service. Crimes of violence, however, have not decreased; this is chiefly attributable to the exceedingly unfavourable season, and the difficult character of a part of the country. Detection is still unsatisfactory in this district, but, it is hoped, is improving. During the early part of the year the supervision of the superintendent was not satisfactory or systematic. Several of his taluks remained unvisited or wholly unknown to him; this has been rectified.

In the Madras and Salem districts, the police administration has been much more successful in all essential points. This improvement has been specially marked in the Salem district, which, in the report of the official year 1860-61, was described as in an unsatisfactory state; under the present superintendent, Captain Hill, this has altered, and the district is now one of the most effectively managed. The evil report of Salem for crime has not, however, passed away, and will not readily do so, but, on the whole, both the prevention and detection of crime have been fair and improving. The co-operation of the magistrate also has been cordial in this district, and the consideration of the courts most encouraging.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.

Superintendents:
Captain Bates.
" Marsack.
" Mesham.
" Gompertz.

Assistant Superintendents:—
Lieut. Warlow.
" Coningham.
" Porteous.

28. Of the four districts, marginally noted, comprised within this range, the three first were completed before the commencement of the year under review. No deputy inspector general was appointed to this range, but it has been visited during the year by the inspector General and the Acting Inspector General.

Progress has been made by the district officers in the improvement of the condition of the force, and in completing their instruction; but they have had many difficulties to contend against, and the results in the prevention and detection of crime have not been as marked as could have been wished.

In Tanjore much of the indifferent material which crept in when the police was first organized has been eliminated, and improvement is manifest; still much remains to be done, and it is to be regretted that in so advanced a district as this is in many respects, grave crime should not have decreased, and that in its detection greater progress has not been made.

There has been the same comparative failure in both the prevention and detection of crime in Trichinopoly. Very few convictions have been secured, and a grave gang robbery which was committed in March last, in the Fort of Trichinopoly, remains undetected. In the Madura district crime occurs chiefly in the Ramnad Zemindari, and there has been more success in the prevention thereof than in its detection. The magistrate, however, considers that there is cause for reasonable satisfaction; 25 per cent. of the gang and highway robberies, were prosecuted to conviction.

In Tinnevelly peculiar difficulties and obstacles have met the introduction of a legitimate system of police administration. These have arisen chiefly from the hold which the ancient Hindu Kaveli system still retains, and the power and influence possessed by the subsidised maraver or robber races, under the name of village watchers. The Kavilgars numbering 10,000 of all grades, levy contributions throughout the country on the plea of protection, which they are the last to afford.

There is reason to fear that crime has been extensively compounded in this district, the people and even the sub-magistracy, looking to the irregular and illegal methods adopted by their Kavilgars for recovering property and procuring evidence, rather than to the sound and proper course of detection and judicious police administration. These serious difficulties are, however, being gradually overcome by the able and judicious district officers, to whom the magistracy have lent a cordial support. It is not, however, improbable that there may yet be a deliberate attempt on the part of the lawless races of this part of the country, to try their strength with the police, and that an outburst of the crimes peculiar to them may occur in parts of the district, which will for a time baffle the best efforts of the police and the magistracy; but this will only be temporary, and law and order will eventually prevail

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in Tinnevelly as elsewhere. One-half of the district has already been occupied, and a variety of miscellaneous duties are performed by the police. On the whole, the condition of the Tinnevelly police is more promising and hopeful than the Inspector General had dared to expect, considering the difficulties that surrounded its introduction. Tinnevelly and the other districts in this range, which have been described as much in want of improvement, are occupying the anxious attention of the Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General.

The officers of the magistracy in this range have, as a general rule, lent a most useful and cordial support to the police. In the Tanjore District the relations between these authorities were for a time not altogether smooth, but they have now recovered a sounder tone.

W. Robinson, Esq. Captain C. S. Hearn.

29. INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Inspector General made two tours during the year through the Northern Circars; and several districts of the Central Range were visited by him. The Acting Inspector General inspected the Southern Districts and part of the Western Range.

Northern Range—Captain T. E. Tennant. Ceded District Range—Captain C. S. Hearn. Central Range—Captain G. Hearn. Western Range—Captain W. S. Drever.

30. DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The usefulness of this grade of officers has been thoroughly proved during the year under review by the improving state of internal economy manifest throughout the force. Their instructions have been received by district officers in a proper spirit, and harmony has not been broken. The object had in view in instituting this grade in the service was to secure, by proper supervision and frequent inspection, substantial efficiency, and to maintain persistent activity throughout every part of each district. With this view the leisurely and methodical tours of Deputy Inspectors General are ordered to extend to as many of the outlying stations, and even villages, of each district as possible; they are not to be confined to visits to the district head quarters. They are to observe the feeling of the magistracy and people towards the police in all parts of their ranges, and adjust differences.

31. EUROPEAN DISTRICT OFFICERS.—The European officers of the force have, with scarcely an exception, carried on their toilsome task throughout the year with great ability, earnestness, and self-denial. The more heavily each has been taxed, as in the Ceded Districts, Northern Circars, and elsewhere, the more successful has been the struggle. Districts are getting more completely in hand, and the tours of European officers are becoming more methodical, stated, and slower. Many officers now proceed steadily and slowly through their districts, dividing their time equally over all parts. The tendency to rush about the country has lessened; and the periodical visits of inspection to each station are sufficiently prolonged to admit of carefully teaching the men their duty in detail, and of free and leisurely intercourse with the village magistrates and principal inhabitants. However, much still remains to be done in this regard. Officers can only become acquainted with, and gain the confidence of their men by moving leisurely and methodically amongst them. To secure and cultivate the good will of the people, officers must seek them out, explain and discuss their plans and objects, and learn and redress their grievances. "They must encourage them to speak their minds on all matters; must visit as many villages as possible with this object, and show the people that we consider them to be thoroughly associated with the police working of the country, that we look to the village communities to assist us at every point while we are doing our best to protect them." The people have to learn that the police is a municipal rather than an Imperial institution, that they are really far more interested in the efficiency, diligence, and accessibleness of each officer in it, than the Government: and they must be encouraged to expect much more from the police than before. This spirit will only be roused by the European officers communicating freely with the people.

THE FORCE.

32. INSPECTORS.—The police service, in districts which have already been for some time occupied, is steadily increasing in popularity. A better class of men are presenting themselves for employment in the grade of inspectors. They are taken freely from all classes, European, East Indians, and natives. Each class has its strong and weak points. A good inspector of police must be a man of no ordinary stamp; and he requires much instruction and training before he can really be efficient. But a judicious mixture is found the best policy, and affords in each district suitable material for the varied and peculiar requirements of the department. The inspectors have, as a body, worked well, honestly, and intelligently.

33. HEAD AND DEPUTY HEAD CONSTABLES.—The same observations apply to the petty officers in charge of police stations. For these grades, men fit to command and work the police of a considerable range are required; and withal men possessing ability and intelligence for the detection and prosecution of crime. Of such there is a great paucity in the force. They must be brought up and trained in the department itself, as leisure and opportunity present themselves. But in most districts the material is improving, misapprehensions are giving way, and men who scorned the service a year ago, are now being more freely entertained. In this regard the schools of instruction are working very useful improvement.

34. CONSTABLES.

34. CONSTABLES.—Experience has shown that the wages of the constables, especially of the lowest class, are scarcely sufficient to secure the services of a decidedly superior order of men belonging to the working class of population. Wages and prices have risen permanently throughout the country in a degree that seriously affects the public service; for there are now fewer perquisites and safe means of illicit gain than formerly open to the police; while the work is unceasing and irksome. There is, notwithstanding, a marked improvement. The gradual elimination of the indifferent and lazy characters who joined the police service in its first stages, has decidedly raised its general tone: and the very much smaller number of casualties, arising from resignations, desertions, and dismissals, shows that the service is gradually consolidating itself, and is adopted by increasing numbers as a means of permanent livelihood. Offences of varied magnitude have occurred amongst the police in every district. They have been vigorously repressed by departmental punishments and criminal prosecutions; but the number of offences diminishes, and on the whole the men have behaved as well as can fairly be expected in all districts.

35. VILLAGE POLICE.—Nothing has been done during the year under review towards improving the material position of the now inefficient village or municipal police institution. It continues to be, as regards funds, practically beyond the protection of the law. But in most districts the co-operation of the village police has been sought for in another direction, and not altogether in vain. The magistrates are now, very generally, insisting on the potails or village magistrates becoming recognised as coadjutors of the police. They enforce their responsibilities as a local magistracy for the prevention and detection of crime in general. The constabulary is already in several districts, in close and almost daily communication with these village authorities, whose weight and unlimited means of information secure to the police an influence and local knowledge which are found to be invaluable. The village police, so far as it exists, is at the disposal of the village magistracy for village purposes, and to aid the constabulary in detecting offences. An increasing feeling of confidence will, it is hoped, spring up, as the people observe that the practical support, influence, and authority of the magistracy of all grades are exercised in the same direction, and when they learn that the constabulary officers seek the aid of and exercise a control over their municipal police only to stimulate their watchfulness and use their local intelligence to rid their neighbourhood of evil-doers. The district police officers and magistracy are equally realising that this is the keystone of efficient police administration, and in general co-operate heartily. Remarkable results have been produced, especially in the Ceded Districts, from the constant personal communication between the European police officers and the village authorities and inhabitants. The object to be kept in view is to strengthen and utilise to the utmost existing municipal institutions, without attempting to centralise or interfere with these social arrangements of the country in such a manner as to separate them in spirit or management from the people. Legislation is still urgently required to enforce the trust which the common law of the country imposes on the people in regard to their municipal establishments, and to secure to the village watchers those legitimate dues without which they cannot work, and in the absence of which they everywhere take to petty pilfering in self defence.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

36. PROGRESS IN INTRODUCING SYSTEM AND METHOD.—Steady progress has been made during the year under review in introducing method and system throughout the various branches of the establishment.

37. IN CHIEF OFFICE.—In the chief office at Madras, correspondence has been simplified, and the necessity of reference to the Inspector General on minor points reduced; while the accuracy and prompt transmission of all important intelligence has been increased.

38. ACCOUNT AND AUDIT.—The system of financial account, check, and audit laid down by Government has been carried out with success. Each individual of a force of 23,000 to 25,000 men receives his wages within, on the average, a week or 10 days after they fall due; and, before the close of the official year, the adjustment of advances was on the average effected by the Collectors within three months of their being made.

39. CLOTHING AND STORES.—Clothing and stores are being supplied by contract, of better quality, and with greater punctuality.

40. IN DISTRICTS.—In the districts, with the aid of the Deputy Inspectors General, regularity and system are progressing. The Head Quarter Office has, in most districts, been placed on an improving and efficient footing for the punctual and methodical transaction of business. Police schools have been established in each district for teaching men of all ranks their duty, and increased attention is paid to the all-important matter of thorough professional training and instruction. Promotion by a system of frequent examination has stimulated professional study and eagerness for instruction.

Head Quarter Office. Police Schools.

41. COURTS.—In most districts a really intelligent police officer aids the public prosecutor at the final trial of prisoners; and is at hand to take the instructions of the judge or magistrate in regard to producing links of evidence which are missing, either through the inadvertence of the committing magistracy or ignorance of the police; and otherwise to expedite the course of justice under the orders of the court.

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42. OBSERVING AND REPORTING CRIME.—The system of observing, reporting, and registering all crimes and occurrences affecting the public peace with certainty and accuracy, of communicating them to the magistracy, and of keeping cases alive until offenders are brought to justice, is gradually and progressively extending throughout all parts of the force. Few crimes now pass unnoticed; however many the motives for suppression, however out-of-the-way the scene of the occurrence. Numerical returns of offences are swelled by this accuracy; cases, trivial in their character, as snatching a cloth from a wayfarer, the robbery of a sheep by a travelling party of Lambadies, the theft of a little grain by a talari who has been defrauded of his fees, appear in the statements under the head of the gravest offences. But it is right that the worst should be known; and the most vigilant watch is maintained to ensure accuracy in this regard. Arrangements were at once made for carrying out cordially and in the spirit of the Legislature the recent changes in the police law. They are working well.

43. PATROL AND WATCH.—The active patrol of the streets in towns and of ghauts and highways in rural districts, and frequent communication with the villagers by regular constabulary are enforced with, it is hoped, increasing success and punctuality. Difficulties present themselves. Time and great vigilance in supervision are required to create and keep in persistent and methodical working an effective, steady, observant police patrol.

44. RELATION OF MAGISTRACY TOWARDS THE POLICE.—In this there has been steady and very marked improvement. The co-operation and support afforded to the police by the European magistracy is, in almost all districts, most encouraging. They have generally given every assistance, and shown a cordial determination to support the force in the legitimate exercise of its duty in every way in their power. The native submagistracy, taking, in increasing numbers, the spirit of their conduct towards the police from their European superiors, aid and guide their operations often with good will and intelligence. The magistracy of all grades and constabulary force are, in short, mutually feeling more fully that they are both part and parcel of the same organization for the administration of peace and justice within their respective ranges. The recent alteration of the law has unquestionably weakened the direct control of the European magistracy over their subordinates in the administration of criminal justice. The former are therefore necessarily becoming more dependent on the police placed at their disposal, both for speedy intelligence of what occurs in their district, and for information in regard to the working of the subordinate judicial magistracy in criminal cases. In proportion as the police becomes more efficient, this need of mutual aid will lead to increasing confidence and improved relations. Instances of undue want of consideration and confidence in the officers appointed by the Government for the supervision and management of the police have occurred in some districts. Complaints, sometimes false and frivolous, against the police have been taken up and investigated by the magisterial officers, European and native, without notice to the superintendent. Superior officers of police have been arrested under warrant, and entire parties of police have been summoned from their stations without communication with their superintendent, and without opportunity being given to supply their place. Such occurrences are wholly subversive of sound administration and departmental subordination; but the instances have been few, and the practice is confined to two or three districts. In most, a more judicious course is followed, and the officers of the police are required to investigate, in the first instance, and prepare for judicial trial when necessary, all cases affecting the conduct of their subordinates. There is no doubt that, practically speaking, the character and usefulness of the police, the place it holds in the esteem of the people, and the aid it receives from the public, depend, as yet, quite as much on the consideration and treatment the force receives at the hands of the district magistracy at whose disposal they are placed, as on the police officers who supervise its internal economy.

Prevention.

45. CRIME.—A gradual improvement in the efficiency of the police of several districts in preventing crime is clearly perceptible, and affords grounds of confidence for the future. This progress is most apparent where the strength of the police has been most severely tested—for instance, in Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore. In the two former districts the lawless part of the population resolutely tried their strength with the constabulary on its first introduction, and the police may fairly be said to have got the upper hand. The outbreak of violent crime was effectively repressed, and has not recurred. A change is perceptible too in the character of crime in several districts. The frequency of the bold, lawless, torchlight, midnight dacoity by large and organized bands has abated, and the members of the broken-up gangs take to the less heinous crime of petty highway robbery.

Prosecution.

The successful detection and prosecution of crime require a far higher degree of professional ability, skill, and acquirement than can as yet be looked for in a force rapidly brought together and formed of the most heterogeneous and often hopeless elements. In the early stages of the organization of such a force, the material that presents itself must be accepted, and instruction, and the elimination of unlikely characters be trusted to for bringing it into shape. The natural aptitude, steady patience, unwearied diligence, ready resource, the quiet persistent determination of the true detective are rarely met with; and when possessed, require experience and much practice to develope them. These the constabulary has not had; and detection is very imperfect in every district. Efficiency in this duty will be of very slow growth. The instruction of his men is, however, engaging the anxious attention of every officer in the department. The difficulties encountered in seeking

seeking to establish a system of detection in which illegal modes of obtaining evidence are neither tolerated nor practised, are very great in India. Utterly erroneous ideas on the subject prevail, not only amongst the police, but amongst the native magistracy and people. All look to the prisoner for evidence against himself; and prosecutors will scarcely come forward, so distrustful are they of the possibility of detection, wherever the police take no means to secure a confession. These irregularities, the pernicious habit of indiscriminate arrest, and many others have to be checked with a determination and severity that sometimes paralyses the exertions of men uninstructed and unskilled in sound methods of following up criminals and unaccustomed to look for the proper sources of information. An ignorant police and unskilled native magistracy mismanage the first steps in detecting offences. Added to these obstacles, the apathy of the people in submitting to the oppression of evil doers, the unwillingness of prosecutors and witnesses to leave their homes and occupations to attend, unremunerated, at distant courts, or to expose themselves to the vengeance of criminals whose acquittal they are too apt to anticipate as certain; the venality of both prosecutors and witnesses, the admixture of falsehood that exists in the evidence of every native witness, still further increase the difficulty with which convictions are obtained in courts of justice. Officers are alive to these difficulties; irregularities are vigorously repressed; the progress of cases through the sub-magistrate's and other courts is carefully watched and managed, not unfrequently by the European officers themselves; any irregularity of the police, as shown in the course of trials, is promptly reported by the inspector in attendance at the court; and every endeavour is made to comfort and encourage the injured to prosecute offenders and to give the officers of the police the means of vindicating justice.

46. GAOLS.—The increase in the number of convicts in the gaols of most districts, beyond the average of three years taken in the estimates, is probably attributable to the success of the police in securing and prosecuting offenders. The stalwart appearance of the men gives reason to believe that the worst criminals are being brought to justice.

47. STATION HOUSES AND HUTS.—Very little was done during the year under review in the all important matter of providing station houses and lodging for the men of the force. But arrangements have now been made for rapidly placing the men at the different stations under such suitable shelter as shall enable them to have their families with them, and live respectable lives.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

48. The six statements included in Appendix, exhibit the state of crime and the operations of the police in the city of Madras during the year 1861. Four returns are added, containing information connected with the department.

Statement (*A*) shows the number of cases committed for trial at the criminal sessions, and those from (*B*) to (*E*), inclusive, exhibit the number summarily disposed of by the magistrate.

(*F*) is a general comparative statement including the total number of cases, and showing the increase and decrease in each description of offence, as contrasted with the preceding year.

In 1860 there were 22,211 cases, and 25,526 persons.
In 1861 there were 20,304 cases, and 24,282 persons.
Being a decrease of 1,907 cases, and 1,244 persons.

The number of offences of a serious nature committed during the past year is very nearly the same as it was in 1860, but the proportion of convictions is considerably greater.

	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.
1860	122	168	71
1861	117	178	114

Of the three murders, one took place in December 1860, but the prisoner was not tried until the month of January 1861. The other two were committed by sepoys. One was a case in which a native officer of sappers was deliberately shot on parade by a private of the same corps, out of revenge for some supposed injury connected with his promotion. The other instance was that of a private of the 4th regiment native infantry, who shot his wife from motives of jealousy. All three prisoners were convicted and hanged.

49. The number of larcenies exceeds that reported in 1860, but the total value of the property stolen is less, and the increase in number is not so great in reality as it appears to be; many persons found in possession of property recently stolen having been prosecuted and convicted of larceny, whereas it was generally the practice to charge such persons with being in possession of stolen property, under which head it will be observed there is a considerable decrease.

1860 - *Rs.* 38,265
1861 - 35,043

	Cases.	Persons.
1860	222	275
1861	87	97

The increase in the number of petty larcenies not thus accounted for may be principally attributed to the high prices of the necessaries of life.

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50. In 1860, which was justly considered as being a dear season, rice of the third sort was sold at the average rate of 10 measures and 5¼ ollocks per rupee throughout the year; but in 1861 the same description of rice was sold at 8 measures and 2 ollocks per rupee; and other articles of food were dear in proportion.

Statement (*G*) shows the amount realised on account of penalties, summons and license fees, rent of ground belonging to Government, and sales of unclaimed property.

(*H*) is the Report of the Penitentiary for the past year.

Statement (*I*) is the Coroner's Return, showing that 170 inquests were held in 1861, being seven more than in 1860.

GAOLS.

Prison for Europeans at Ootacamund.

51. The Inspector General of Gaols reports the completion of the new prison for Europeans and Americans, sentenced under Act XXIV. of 1855. The building was occupied on the 31st March, when 28 prisoners from the Calcutta prisons, one from Madras, and one prisoner claiming to be an American, and sentenced by the local courts, were received into it. The establishment consists of a keeper, one head warder, and four warders, besides a native cook, messenger, and a scavenger.

Gaol discipline.

52. The system of gaol discipline has been assimilated to that of the modern English prisons; but in respect of the prisoners now received and who had already undergone a considerable portion of their sentence in the Presidency prisons, it was not thought desirable to enforce the strictly separate system for a longer period than three months in ordinary cases.

Dietary.

53. The dietary has been based on that in use at Pentonville, and though complained of by some of the prisoners, is considered sufficient by a medical man of considerable experience, who temporarily took charge of the gaol after the prisoners had been there two months.

The cost of rations has not exceeded 10 rupees, for each prisoner, by the month.

Religious wants of European prisoners.

54. The spiritual wants of the prisoners had been provided for, in the rules, by placing them under the pastoral charge of the chaplain or other clergyman specially appointed to the duty; but as the chaplain of Ootacamund is much over-worked, the duty was undertaken for a time by the Archdeacon, who happened to be on the Hills on leave when these convicts arrived. It has now been entrusted to a resident clergyman, the Rev. G. U. Pope. The conduct of all the prisoners has been good.

Health of prisoners.

55. The health of several of the prisoners has been reported indifferent, and, as often happens on a sudden change to the climate of the Neilgherries, there have been several cases of bowel complaint. The medical officer considered that want of exercise was a cause of indisposition, but his return shows that many of the cases are due to the former habits of the individual rather than to climate.

Prison labour.

56. There has been considerable delay in providing means of employment for the prisoners. Such work as they have done has been well and cheerfully performed. Several have shown skill in mat-making, saddlery, and shoe-maker's work. It is intended that they shall be worked entirely within the prison walls, but the building of the workshops has been necessarily delayed pending the completion of a well which is being sunk, and which owing to the nature of the soil is a difficult and tedious work.

Number of prisoners in all gaols during the year.

57. The number of prisoners in all the gaols at the commencement and close of the official year was:—

	Remaining on the 1st May 1861.		Remaining on the 30th April 1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Convicts	5,330	171	6,177	239
In default of security	286	8	310	9
State prisoners	29	—	29	—
Insane criminals	9	1	9	1
Insane under treatment	18	2	21	2
Under trial	414	16	296	20
Debtors	132	8	133	7
TOTAL	6,218	206	6,975	278

58. These figures show that there has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners in confinement during the year under review. The Inspector-general states that while the number of prisoners actually confined exceeds 7,000, the amount of accommodation available is barely sufficient for 5,000, and he anticipates that the system which has recently been introduced of holding monthly sessions instead of trying each case as it comes in

in will lead to further overcrowding of the gaols. It is clear that the amount of prison accommodation must be largely increased. Estimates have already been called for, for the erection of new prisons at Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, and Madura, and the Inspector General has been directed to report what other new gaols he would propose to build.

Mortality.

59. The mortality among the prisoners during the past year has been unusually high, being very nearly 10 per cent. on the average of all the gaols. It has been highest in the formerly healthy, but badly situated, prison at Vizagapatam. At Calicut it has been unusually high (24·4 per cent. on the daily average number confined). In the unhealthy building used as a prison at Madura, it has amounted to 15·7 per cent. The same proportion of deaths occurred at Cannanore, to which place a gang of convicts from Tellicherry is supplied. At Tellicherry itself, where the mortality has hitherto been far below the average, it has amounted to 30, during the year, on an average daily strength of 13 prisoners.

Prison at Vizagapatam.

Prison at Calicut.

Prison at Madura.

Prison at Cannanore.

Prison at Tellicherry.

In the hitherto healthy station of Honore, a place in which it was lately reported that cholera was unknown, the deaths have amounted to 21, on an average strength of 148 prisoners, six of the deaths being from cholera, and four from diarrhœa. At Gundy the deaths have exceeded 14 per cent., while the ratio of mortality at Cuddalore, the gaol at which place used to be healthy, has exceeded nine per cent.; and nearly the same result is shown on the returns from the continuously unhealthy prison at Combaconum, though the numbers there have been so reduced that there is no longer the plea of the gaol being crowded. In nine other prisons the mortality has exceeded six per cent.

Prison at Honore.

Prison at Guindy.

Prison at Cuddalore.

Prison at Combaconum.

On the other hand, there has been no death in the gaols of Cochin, or in the formerly unhealthy prison at Itchapore. In the Guntoor gaol the deaths amount to four per cent. on the average strength, the ordinary mortality being thus doubled. At Nellore, Vellore, Chingleput, and at the new gaol established at Salem, the deaths have somewhat exceeded two per cent. At Salem, it will be remembered, they used to exceed 18, and have amounted to 30 per cent.

Prison at Cochin.

Prison at Guntoor.

Prison at Nellore, Vellore, Chingleput, and Salem.

Cholera in gaols.

60. Cholera has prevailed at a great number of gaols. The type of the disease seems to have been most formidable at Vizagapatam, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore, and it is remarkable that at the two last named stations, hitherto comparatively exempt, 18 died out of 20 attacked by the disease. The gaols of Coimbatore and Madura have been unhealthy, which their situation would in part account for, while the gaol at Calicut has been remarkable for the spread of any epidemic when once introduced. In the new Salem gaol, there has not been a single death from cholera.

In the Vizagapatam and Calicut gaols, not only cholera has proved very fatal, but the deaths from fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, atrophy, and anasarca, certain types of an unhealthy prison, have been numerous.

The prison attached to the Sudder Ameen's Court at Itchapore has been abolished; it proved in former years unhealthy, and was not under sufficient control. It was not needed for cases properly within the cognizance of the officer in charge, and was expensive in its establishment, including as it did an apothecary of the first class. The prisoners were removed in November to the gaols at Chicacole and Vizagapatam, which had not then been reported unhealthy.

Zillah gaols' expenditure.

61. In the statement of expenses of the several gaols, considerable difference in the cost will be observed; this is, in respect to diet, attributable to the difference of prices, and to the introduction in many of the prisons of the lower priced, but more nutritious grains, which are not always procurable. Thus at Bellary the cost of dieting was at the rate of *Rs.* 18. 5. 2. for each man; while at Tellicherry, Guindy and Chingleput it exceeds 37 rupees. This variation arises partly from the difference of prices in several districts, and from certain articles being included in ordinary diet in some gaols, whereas in others they are regarded as medical extras.

Clothing.

62. The great variation in the column of cost of clothing may be, to some extent, explained, from the necessity of purchasing before the time of issue, and the difference in quality of blankets procurable in different districts. In some, the blankets will last two, in others only one year. There is also a great difference in the cost price of cloth in the several districts. In the charges for lighting there are great differences not altogether attributable to the various prices or numbers of lights required.

Medical comforts.

63. In regard to charges for articles, not of diet, on medical requisition, these have, as stated above, in some instances included medical comforts, which, strictly, might be regarded as articles of diet. In other cases wine and other European stimulants have been purchased, but in general the charges under this head have been small; hitherto these charges have not appeared in the prisons' accounts, having till last year been incurred by the Commissariat.

The charge for extra guards has been gradually diminishing as the new police have undertaken the guarding of the gaols: a separate table shows the police force employed in guarding gaols, and its cost for the month of February, being the latest for which a complete return had been received.

Complete returns have not been received of the manufactures in the different gaols. The want of space in the gaol enclosures, and the inexpediency of adding, at considerable cost, to buildings which are condemned; the high price of raw material, and want of demand for manufactured produce, have prevented any great extension of manufactures in gaols. It has repeatedly happened that an article, superior in quality to that made in

the villages, cannot be sold for the prime cost of the raw material; and the profitable productions have been those which are purchased directly by English residents for domestic use. Gunny-making at Rajahmundry, rope-making at Masulipatam, paper-making at several gaols, rattan work at Salem, have been abandoned, either from the excessive cost of raw material or from want of demand for the finished article.

Total cost of gaols.

64. The total cost of all the gaols, exclusive of the European prison and of police guards, has been 2,98,144 rupees. The principal measure for reducing the expenditure of the prisons would, in the Inspector General's view, be the establishment of central prisons at zillah stations, the confinement of the prisoners to the prison enclosures, and their employment in work required by Government in its several departments, the extra expenses attending the employment of prisoners on the station roads being in general very inadequately met by the work performed. A statement is appended, exhibiting in detail the various kinds of labour upon which the convicts throughout the Presidency have been employed.

Escapes.

65. There were eight escapes during the year, as detailed in the Appendix. In five instances the prisoners were re-apprehended; in one instance the prisoner's escape was owing to most culpable disregard of orders by the prisons' officers, and in one to the connivance of the guards.

REVENUE.

66. SEASON.—As compared with 1860-61, the season was generally more favourable; but it varied greatly in different parts of the Presidency, and as a general rule was not a good one.

On the eastern coast, the two extreme northern districts which receive the south-west monsoon enjoyed seasonable and sufficient rains. In the Godadery district, heavy floods in July and August destroyed much stock and cultivation, and did great damage. A timely fall of rain in November was of great service to the crops in this and the adjoining Kistna district, in which last the early rains had failed. Further south, in Nellore, there was a fair early fall of rain, but subsequently a deficiency; and the crops suffered to a considerable extent. The season was still worse in the adjoining district of Madras. In South Arcot an improvement was manifested. The rains, though capricious, were seasonable. In Tanjore the season was on the whole decidedly favourable, though serious fears were entertained at one time. A timely fall of rain in January averted the danger. In Madura the season was similar, but the later rain was not so copious as in Tanjore, and there was a considerable extent of loss. Tinnevelly was saved from disastrous results, which were at one time greatly feared, by the January rain.

On the west coast, the season was favourable on the whole, though the rain-fall was scanty at the latter part of the monsoon.

In the inland district, Kurnool, which is the most northerly, enjoyed a good season. In Bellary there was a partial, in Cuddapah an extensive failure of rain. North Arcot suffered extensively. In Salem the season, though bad, was better than that which preceded it. In Trichinopoly it was favourable. In Coimbatore it was disastrous; in parts of the districts the people in the latter part of the season were compelled to proceed to considerable distances to purchase drinking water, and but for the liberal policy of late years, which has so greatly encouraged the formation of wells, the distress would have been general and aggravated.

67. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, as above described, the public health was in most parts unusually good, although severe visitations of cholera occurred in some localities, and small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent. Cattle suffered from want of pasture.

68. PRICES.—Prices continued to rise, and are now very largely in excess of the averages of past years. High prices have pressed heavily on the poorer classes; but labour is greatly in demand, and employment is steady, so that there is ground to believe that absolute distress was not experienced in general. The great demand for labour, and large expenditure in wages created by the Railway and Irrigation Company's works, are of incalculable benefit to the people in seasons such as these.

ITEMS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Rice, 2d sort, per garce - -	257	320	296	307	333
Paddy, 2d - ditto - - -	116	141	130	138	151
Cholum - - ditto - - -	147	180	157	164	186
Cumboo - - ditto - - -	140	168	151	158	167
Raggy - - ditto - - -	136	162	152	160	172
Varagoo - - ditto - - -	102	123	111	110	133
Wheat - - ditto - - -	317	353	380	425	442

69. EMIGRATION.—

69. EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants from the southern districts to Ceylon has increased to some extent by the deficient harvest, and dearness of food.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Tanjore - -	1,699	708
Madura - -	26,883	32,326
Tinnevelly - -	15,253	12,691

70. TRADE.—Trade fluctuated, and at some ports the tendency to rise was owing in part, it would seem, to the transfer of trade from the French ports to our own, a change in the French customs regulations having lessened the inducements formerly held out to exporters from the former.

71. GENERAL REVENUE.—The following abstract statement exhibits a progressive increase in the collections of revenue from all sources in this Presidency, in each of the last five years. The total revenue has steadily increased between 1857-58, and the past year 1861-62, from 4,813,371 *l.* to 6,083,883 *l.*, the increase in last year over that which preceded it being 421,218 *l.*

ITEMS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Per Centage.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Revenue -	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,08,14,800	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879	68·0
SUNDRY SOURCES:						
Abkarry, or tax on spirituous liquors -	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,72,921	33,28,807	5·5
Salt - - -	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763	70,60,770	86,01,418	14·2
Sea-customs - -	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,01,861	21,35,384	3·5
Moturpha, or tax on professions, &c. -	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,339	3,11,514	·6
Stamp Revenue -	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,58,008	13,95,972	29 54,576	4·9
Frontier Customs -	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,419	2,71,484	·4
Income Tax - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,42,914	16,93,791	2·7
TOTAL Sundry Sources -	1,17,06,536	1,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	31·8
Extra Revenue, including interest account - -	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	1,57,069	1,22,985	·2
Grand TOTAL - -	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838	100
Sterling - - £.	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,662,665	6,083,883	—

72. AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.—It is a satisfactory evidence of the wise policy that has dictated the administration of our land revenue of recent years, that in the face of a series of disastrous seasons, and of increased taxation, we can, in so unfavourable a year, point to a net extension in the area of cultivation, amounting to nearly half a million of acres, exclusive of the districts of Canara and Malabar, and representing an assessment of about eight lacs of rupees or 80,000 *l.* The increase occurs in every district except Coimbatore, in which, by reason of the extremely unfavourable character of the season, a considerable extent of land (1,23,720 acres) was thrown up, and the gross increase largely reduced. The increase is largest in the dry cultivation, but is considerable in the wet. It is found mainly in the districts marginally noted, which are ranked according to its proportionate extent in each. The corresponding increase of assessment is principally in the districts in the margin, which are ranked on the same principle.

Bellary.	South Arcot.
Tinnevelly.	Kurnool.
Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
Tinnevelly.	*Trichinopoly.*
Tanjore.	Salem.
Kistna.	*Kurnool.*

The large increase in Tinnevelly (2,59,472 rupees) is gratifying, as resulting from the extensive relief given to the ryots in the abandonment of the Ulungu system which was explained in last year's report, by which change the whole additional profit from high prices for produce goes to the landholder.

73. LAND REVENUE.—There was a net increase of 10,19,490 rupees, or 101,949 *l.*, in the revenue from land, resulting from a gross increase of 21,08,139 rupees, or 210,813 *l.*, against a gross decrease of 10,88,649 rupees, or 108,864 *l.* The increase is mainly due to greater punctuality in pay ment, the high prices having placed the ryots in easy circumstances, and partly to increased cultivation. The decrease is accounted for by the small amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year, and by the failure of the Coimbatore harvest.

1860-61 -	*Rs.* 4,03,99,389
	£. 4,039,938
1861-62 -	*Rs.* 4,14,18,879
	£. 4,141,887

The amount of land revenue realised by coercive process was 12,849 rupees.

74. ABKARRY REVENUE, OR TAX ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—The revenue under this head shows an increase of 2,55,886 rupees, or 25,588 *l.*, resulting from the sale of the leases of some of the districts which fell in during the year for higher rents than were obtained on the last occasion. The districts are leased by auction for terms of five years, the Presidency town excepted. This town is under the direct management of the Collector through licensed retailers. The Commissariat rent the Abkarry of a few military stations. The Customs duty on imported liquors is not included under this head, but under that of Sea Customs.

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 30,72,921
£. 307,292

1861-62 - - *Rs.* 33,28,807
£. - 332,880

75. SALT.—Shows an increase of 15,40,648 rupees, or 154,064 *l.* It is matter for regret that in this instance the increase of revenue is accompanied by a decrease in the consumption of this necessary of life. The sales for inland and home consumption in the last and preceding years were as shown in the margin.

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 70,60,770
£. - 706,077

1861-62 - - *Rs.* 86,01,418
£. - 860,141

In April 1861, the Government selling price was raised from *Rs.* 1. 2. to *Rs.* 1. 6. per Indian maund. On the 24th June 1861, this price was raised to *Rs.* 1. 8., or in English money ·4375th of a penny per pound. This falling off in the sales has been attributed in a great measure to the increase in the Government selling price, but further experience is necessary before the effect of the present high price on consumption can be satisfactorily determined.

1860-61 - In *Mds.* 60,74,763
Lbs. 499,866,213

1861-62 - In *Mds.* 57,86,964
Lbs. 476,184,466

The facilities afforded by the railroad for the carriage of salt into the interior have had a marked effect on the Madras sales, which show an increase of 5,07,480 rupees, or 50,748 *l.* The quantity so conveyed was 6,34,886 Indian maunds, or 23,322 tons, being an increase of 98,963 Indian maunds, or 3,635 tons over the preceding year. Near the western terminus of the railroad the sale of Government salt is checked by the free importation of salt through the territory of the Cochin Sirkar. The subject is now under the consideration of Government. The manufacture of earth salt in the inland districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, which was hitherto taxed under the Moturpha, has been rendered free by the abolition of that tax, and the subsequent relinquishment of the trades duty. This article has probably now some slight effect in limiting the consumption of sea salt in the adjoining coast districts, and measures are in contemplation for taxing the manufacture, so as to put the produce on a fair footing with the manufacture under the Government monopoly. Proposals for connecting the salt swamps at Vadarniem in the Tanjore district, where an excellent article is almost spontaneously produced in large quantities at a very cheap rate, with the line of rail from Negapatam to the interior, are under consideration of Government.

76. SEA CUSTOMS.—There is a falling off in the Revenue from Sea Customs to the extent of 5,66,477 rupees, or 56,647 *l.*, due principally to a falling off in the import trade of the port of Madras, and to a diminution in both the exports and imports of the Tanjore district. There was a considerable increase in the declared value of both imports and exports, as will be seen from the annexed statement of the foreign trade of the whole Presidency for the last 11 years. The coasting trade is free, and is not included in the valuation:—

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 27,01,861
£. 270,186

1861-62 - - *Rs.* 21,35,384
£. 213,538

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Value of Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1851-52 - - - -	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,05,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53 - - - -	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54 - - - -	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55 - - - -	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56 - - - -	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57 - - - -	2,95,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,65,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58 - - - -	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59 - - - -	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60 - - - -	2,90,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61 - - - -	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464
1861-62 - - - -	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	5,42,92,250	39,68,486	5,82,50,736	11,20,099	20,75,279

Annexed

Annexed is a comparative analysis of the foreign import trade for the last two years :—

ARTICLES.	VALUE. 1860-61.	VALUE. 1861-62.	ARTICLES.	VALUE. 1860-61.	VALUE. 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Millinery and wearing apparel.	8,24,720	7,22,027	Malt liquors - - -	4,81,372	3,85,778
Gold and silver lace and thread.	5,51,074	3,33,808	Metals - - - -	30,29,981	36,22,062
Books and stationery - -	4,66,168	4,90,049	Naval stores - - -	2,46,219	1,57,899
Twist and yarn - - -	38,84,154	38,05,703	Oilman's stores - - -	1,81,178	2,13,996
Piece goods, dyed - -	10,29,214	9,50,946	Porcelain and earthenware	1,53,019	1,73,144
Ditto - printed - -	7,00,739	6,24,848	Pipe staves and casks -	1,41,040	1,20,886
Ditto - plain - -	44,08,469	36,00,739	Provision - - - -	1,59,100	1,53,839
Drugs - - - - -	3,87,003	3,53,946	Railway stores - - -	26,56,226	27,15,079
Dyes - - - - - -	1,36,653	96,886	Seeds - - - -	1,72,799	2,08,504
Betel-nut, boiled - - -	1,90,166	3,70,867	Silk, raw - - - -	1,03,270	2,54,644
Ditto, raw - - -	2,92,451	2,96,187	Silk piece goods - -	2,04,728	2,44,720
Glass-ware - - - -	1,36,552	1,40,170	Spices - - - -	2,76,028	3,14,410
Paddy - - - -	5,49,346	7,21,344	Spirits - - - -	2,46,048	2,80,752
Rice - - - - -	7,48,637	23,49,994	Tea - - - - -	2,04,074	1,52,308
Wheat - - - - -	2,59,689	2,48,139	Timber and planks - -	6,50,482	6,25,054
Grain of sorts - - -	1,17,760	2,80,571	Wines - - - -	5,70,155	4,73,779
Gunnies and gunny bags -	4,83,580	4,05,277	Woollens - - - -	3,68,340	3,09,828
Jewellery - - - -	2,75,186	2,37,263	Sundries - - - -	61,50,587*	76,84,997*
Machinery - - - -	58,996	2,02,095	TOTAL - - -	3,16,55,812	3,44,03,138
			£.	3,165,581	3,440,413
			* Includes Government stores - - -	26,64,239	45,01,187
			Ditto - ditto - salt - - -	4,30,197	1,64,018

The statistics of the cotton export trade are shown below :—

PORTS.	1860-61. Quantity.	1860-61. Value.	1861-62. Quantity.	1861-62. Value.
	Lbs.	*Rs.*	*Lbs.*	*Rs.*
United Kingdom - - - - -	13,533,282	18,26,615	39,086,862	71,26,616
Ceylon - - - - - - -	1,013,738	1,42,247	984,337	1,45,667
Hong Kong - - - - - -	768,800	1,03,953	—	—
China - - - - - - -	5,023,415	7,04,886	—	—
France - - - - - - -	1,036,212	1,12,114	2,537,334	3,71,488
Maldive Islands - - - -	784	105	448	67
Mauritius - - - - - -	5,922	948	—	—
Penang, Singapore and Malacca - -	36,000	4,800	—	—
Bombay - - - - - - -	53,102,507	78,65,117	43,992,690	92,74,673
Calcutta - - - - - - -	4,128,965	5,09,855	692,764	87,661
Chittagong - - - - - -	8,725	687	—	—
Goa - - - - - - - -	1,312	48	—	—
Indian French Ports - - - -	162,242	19,821	235,476	31,150
Moulmein - - - - - -	123	15	—	—
Aden - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,080	659
Arabian Gulf - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	11,480	2,240
TOTAL - - -	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	87,544,471	1,70,40,215
		£. 1,129,121		£. 1,704,021

The increase in the quantity over the preceding year is 8,722,444 *lbs.*

The new tariff of values for duty was introduced during the year. Several of the items need to be altered to suit them to this Presidency.

77. MOTURPHA.—This source of revenue was relinquished on 1st August 1861, in favour of the trades duty, generally designated the license tax, which again was abolished on 7th March 1862, and the amount that had been collected was refunded. The decrease arising from these changes amounts to 6,96,825 rupees.

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 10,08,339 / *£.* 100,833
1861-62 - - *Rs.* 3,11,514 / *£.* 31,151

This long promised relief is a great boon to the labouring classes.

78. STAMP REVENUE.—The increase in the stamp revenue continues to be most satisfactory, and amounted to 15,58,604 rupees. The revenue, in fact, more than doubled itself in the year, while the tax is one that is little felt by the individual, and excites no opposition. Modifications have been made in the law by the recent enactment, but it is still capable of improvement in several respects.

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 13,95,972 / *£.* 139,597
1861-62 - - *Rs.* 29,54,576 / *£.* 295,457

The local system of manufacturing stamps has worked very satisfactorily. The greatly increased demand has been met without difficulty, and stocks are well supplied.

At the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the introduction of the system of remunerating all vendors by a commission on sales has taken place with good effect.

79. FRONTIER CUSTOMS show a falling off amounting to 15,935 rupees, or 1,593 *l.*, as compared with last year, owing to the reduction of duty, and to the transfer of the export trade from the French ports alluded to in a former paragraph.

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 2,87,419 / *£.* 28,741
1861-62 - - *Rs.* 2,71,484 / *£.* 27,148

80. INCOME TAX.—Under income tax there is an increase of 11,50,877 rupees, or 115,087*l.*, which is mainly due to the fact that the preceding year's accounts included the collections of the tax for two quarters only. The tax is unpopular, and in its present form is peculiarly unsuited to the natives of India; but its limitation to incomes of 500 rupees and upwards, which will take effect from 1st August 1862, will afford material relief, and exempt the majority of present payers.

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 5,42,914 / *£.* 54,291
1861-62 - - *Rs.* 16,93,791 / *£.* 169,379

81. TOTAL SUNDRY SOURCES.—The annexed abstract shows at one glance the revenue from sundry sources, which includes all usual items except land, as compared with the preceding year. The result is a net increase of 32,26,778 rupees, or 322,677 *l.*:—

ITEMS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Abkarry	30,72,921	33,28,807	2,55,886	—
Salt	70,60,770	86,01,418	15,40,648	—
Sea Customs	27,01,861	21,35,384	- -	5,66,477
Moturpha	10,08,239	3,11,514	- -	6,96,825
Stamps	13,95,972	29,54,576	15,58,604	—
Frontier Duty	2,87,419	2,71,484	- -	15,935
Income Tax	5,42,914	16,93,791	11,50,877	—
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	45,06,015	12,79,237

Net Increase - - - - - - *Rs.* 32,26,778

82. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXTRA REVENUE.—This is a head of account to which interest, collections after the close of the revenue year, &c., are credited, and fluctuations in it, are unimportant.

1860-61 - - *Rs.* 1,57,069 / *£.* 15,706
1861-62 - - *Rs.* 1,22,985 / *£.* 12,298

In last year's statements the proceeds of the pearl fishery in Tinnevelly were credited to this head, which was greatly swelled thereby; but in the present year the item has, under instructions from the Account Department, been brought to account under Sayer Revenue, and included in the general statement under the head of Land Revenue.

83. GENERAL RESULTS.—The total revenues of the year are shown in the margin under the three general heads of account in comparison with the preceding year, the result being, as already stated, an increase of 42,12,184 rupees, or 421,218 *l.*

ITEM.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Land Revenue - -	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879
Sundry sources - -	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974
Miscellaneous items -	1,57,069	1,22,985
Total *Rs.*	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838
or *£.*	5,662,665	6,083,883

84. LOCAL FUNDS.—The returns of income and expenditure of local funds for 1861-62 are not yet complete; but a statement for the preceding year, 1860-61, is annexed, in continuation of that for 1859-60, which was given in last year's report; and exhibits a very large increase both of revenue and expenditure. This fund places in the hands of the district authorities the most valuable means of effecting improvements without charge on the general revenues of the State, and its importance can scarcely be over-estimated.

DISTRICTS.	Balance of 1859-60.	Receipts of 1860-61.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Ganjam	-	250	250	—
2. Vizagapatam	50	150	200	—
3. Godavery District	429	47	476	300
4. Kistna District	9,587	54,650	64,237	3,870
5. Nellore	12,909	29,766	42,675	10,838
6. Cuddapah	-	73	73	—
7. Bellary	5,122	15,887	21,009	19,393
8. Kurnool	-	11,427	11,427	—
9. Madras	12,630	13,740	26,370	2,668
10. North Arcot	27,167	38,778	65,945	58,608
11. South Arcot	12,699	64,064	76,763	63,571
12. Tanjore	12,637	7,124	19,761	796
13. Trichinopoly	1,247	1,296	2,543	1,073
14. Madura	11,317	10,100	21,417	1,774
15. Tinnevelly	-	1,500	1,500	—
16. Coimbatore	13,641	19,912	33,553	7,165
17. Salem	4,899	30,159	35,058	33,511
18. North Canara	3,917	7,930	11,847	2,432
19. South Canara	11,517	7,467	18,984	6,971
20. Malabar	23,594	50,538	74,132	41,248
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,63,362	3,64,858	5,28,220	2,54,218

85. DISTRICT PRESSES.—The annexed statement of the results of the working of the Collectorate Presses is, similarly, for 1860-61, in continuation of that inserted in the report for last year, no later complete statements being yet available. Very valuable results are obtained from these presses, and more will gradually be developed. Their earnings valued at fair press-rates more than cover all charges, and efficiency and economy have been alike promoted by their establishment.

DISTRICTS. 1.	Estimated Value of Work done. 2.	Income. 3.	Expenditure in 1860-61. 4.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4. Excess. 5.	Saving. 6.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ganjam	3,266	2,057	2,349	292	—
Vizagapatam	2,132	1,749	2,477	728	—
Godavery District	3,525	3,229	1,771	-	1,458
Kistna District	3,939	4,486	1,728	-	2,758
Nellore	6,332	1,937	1,447	-	490
Cuddapah	3,027	2,150	1,460	-	690
Bellary	3,675	4,147	2,866	-	1,281
Kurnool	2,131	1,698	1,623	-	75
Madras	2,748	1,959	1,657	-	302
North Arcot	2,471	1,871	1,594	-	277
South Arcot	4,313	2,080	2,030	-	50
Tanjore	4,193	2,268	2,219	-	49
Trichinopoly	2,023	1,652	1,257	-	395
Madura	3,568	2,260	1,515	-	745
Tinnevelly	1,867	2,351	2,193	-	158
Coimbatore	2,497	2,085	1,537	-	548
Salem	2,952	3,000	2,056	-	944
South Canara	2,436	2,151	1,974	-	177
Malabar	6,905	6,336	3,046	-	3,290
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	63,100	49,466	36,799	1,020	13,687

86. PEARL FISHERY.—A fishing took place in March 1862, but the result, though satisfactory, was not so remunerative as that of last year. The fishing was continued for twenty-one days, and resulted in a net profit to Government of 1,10,619 rupees, or 11,062*l.*

It is anticipated that next year's fishing will be more productive.

87. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—These have not extended since last year, and are confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem districts. In the former district, the institution works very satisfactorily. In Salem it appears to be breaking down. In Nellore town, something of the same character has been organized by the Collector for effecting certain specific improvements of the streets and approaches and of the water supply. In all these districts the system is voluntary; nowhere have the inhabitants consented to the introduction of the Act No. XXVI. of 1850.

88. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—The annual cattle show at Addunki, in the Nellore district, was, as in the preceding year, the only one of the kind, and was as successful as it has hitherto been. Decided and valuable improvements have already been secured by this exhibition.

89. MISCELLANEOUS.—Among matters of local importance that occurred during the year may be mentioned the transfer of the greater part of the district of North Canara to Bombay, in view to the more speedy development of the harbour and port of Beitkole. This was finally carried out on the 16th April 1862, the Taluk of Cundapoor being re-attached to the district of South Canara.

The revision and codification of the Land Revenue Law of this Presidency has been completed, and the Draft Bill is now before the local Legislature.

The revision of the Abkarry Law has been taken in hand in consequence of a ruling of the Sudder Court, declaring that the retail of foreign wines and beers needs no license. Opportunity will, at the same time, be taken to remove defects in the existing law, which the increase of hotels, with the extension of the railway, have brought more prominently forward.

The opening of the Madras railway throughout is too recent to allow of any judgment being formed as to its effects, which cannot fail to be beneficial. The north-western branch has been extended to Putur. The southern railway has been opened from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. Its further extension into the interior is in contemplation, and cannot fail to have an important influence on the Government salt revenues and the prosperity of the inland districts, now in great measure shut out from the markets and emporiums of trade.

The Collectors have been instructed to register all applications for waste land under the Governor General's Resolution of 17th October 1861; but its further operation has been suspended, a reference having been made to the Supreme Government as to the price to be charged in this Presidency.

The redemption of the Land Tax at twenty years' purchase does not seem likely to attract much notice, when 12 per cent. interest and good security can be readily obtained for money invested in the general market.

The revision of the establishments is nearly completed. That of the Sea Customs and Marine Departments has lately been under the consideration of Government, and the approved scale has been forwarded for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

The Village Establishments alone remain to be disposed of; but the question as regards them involves far more complicated and extended considerations than the general Government service.

The payment of military pensions was, with some few exceptions, transferred to the revenue officers, and the establishment withdrawn or greatly reduced—but this change has not proved satisfactory. It has been found that at stations where the pensioners are numerous, the Civil Department cannot undertake the duty of paying them without serious prejudice to more important work. Orders have, therefore, been issued for relieving the civil authorities at these stations from this duty.

Special tests for admission and promotion in the higher grades of the Revenue Establishments have been proposed, and sanctioned.

Notice has been given to the mercantile community that the Government bonding warehouse at Madras will be finally closed in July 1863, and meanwhile no fresh goods are admitted, or renewal of bonds allowed. The measure has led to an extension of the private licensed warehouse, and will relieve Government of a responsibility which it ought not to incur.

To limit as much as possible the destruction of the jungles, while affording all due facilities for the extension of cultivation, and the supply of the timber market, is a matter of vital importance to prevent the diminution of the rainfall, which seems unquestionably to have become more fitful and uncertain of late years. The attention of the Board of Revenue has been constantly directed to the subject, and rules for the conservancy of the minor jungles not under the Forest Department have been introduced. It is hoped that in the course of a few years a marked advance may be visible in the formation of plantations under the operation of these rules.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Introduction of Act No. XXI. of 1861.

90. In August 1861, Act No. XXI. of 1861 became law, and rendered unnecessary the large service of special notices which had been issued under Act XXXII. of 1860.

Establishments reduced.

91. This simplification of the income-tax law enabled the Commissioners at once to make considerable reductions in the income-tax establishments, whereby an immediate saving of 1,236 rupees per mensem was effected, and during the current year further reductions have been made, amounting to 845 rupees per mensem. The actual total retrenchments made in the year 1861-62, being 10,551 rupees.

Effect of Act XXI. of 1861.

92. The inhabitants of Madras availed themselves largely of the provisions of Act XXI. of 1861, which freed them from the necessity of making any fresh returns. It was, however, necessary to complete, as information was received, the issue of notices to parties who had escaped taxation during 1860-61, and to furnish forms of returns to parties, who, from considering themselves over-taxed during that year, applied to be assessed *de novo* for 1861-62.

Assessments.

93. The new assessments described above, numbered 7,901, of which 6,558 were for 1860-61, and 1,343 for 1861-62.

Income tax year from the 31st July to 1st August.

94. It must be remembered that the income-tax year is from the 31st July to the 1st August, while the ordinary official year terminates on the 30th April, so that the report of the present official year exhibits a portion of the results of the past income-tax year.

Collection of arrears.

95. During the official year now under report, viz., from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, the collection of the arrears due for the income-tax year 1860-61 was completed, with the exception of 6,732 rupees outstanding at the close of the year. Of this balance up to the 31st May, 598 rupees had been realised, leaving an outstanding balance of the income-tax year 1860-61 of 6,134 rupees, the greater portion of which is irrecoverable.

Demand and collection for 1861-62.

96. The total demand in the town of Madras for the income-tax year 1861-62, as ascertained up to the close of the official year 1861-62, was 2,81,901 rupees. The demand for the three-quarters due at the close of the official year 1861-62 was 2,11,425 rupees, of which 98,310 rupees were collected up to 30th April 1862, and 1,22,509 rupees up to the 31st ultimo.

Act No. XVIII. of 1861 brought into force.

97. When Act No. XVIII. of 1861, for imposing duties on arts, trades, and professions was passed, several persons who had been assessed during 1860-61 at the two per cent. income-tax rate, were transferred to the lists drawn up of persons who should be taxed under the new Act.

Repeal of Act No. XVIII. of 1861.

98. Act XVIII. of 1861, was, however, subsequently abolished, and the benefit of the doubt of their liability to income tax was allowed to the parties who had been transferred as described above.

Surcharges and appeals.

99. Four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six surcharges were made upon the returns received during the official year 1861-62; of these 4,503 were disposed of; 2,088 persons appealed from these surcharges, and 448 of these appeals were successful.

Revisions and cancellations.

100. Eight hundred and five applications were made by parties claiming revision, abatement, or cancellation of assessments. Upon these applications, remissions to the amount of 18,799 rupees were granted.

Complaints against income tax officials.

101. One charge of extortion was made against a subordinate income-tax employé, and he was committed for trial to the Supreme Court and acquitted. A charge of embezzlement of 36 rupees was likewise made against the accountant in the collecting department; and the charge having been established, he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Cost of collecting the tax.

102. The cost of the Income Tax Establishment for the year 1861-62 was 63,477 rupees, and the charge for honorarium fees, office rent, and contingencies, was 6,927 rupees, making a total of charge against income-tax revenue of 70,404 rupees, or 23 ½ per cent. Under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, No. XVI. of 1862, parties whose incomes are below 500 rupees per annum, will not in future be liable to income tax. These two per cent. assessments bear in Madras the large proportion of 75 per cent. to the total number of assessments made, while the total amount of collections at the two per cent. rate, only amounts to 15 per cent. of the annual income tax realised in the Presidency town.

Further reductions proposed for 1862-63.

103. The Commissioners, seeing that by this change in the law, the labour involved in the work of assessment and collection will be greatly reduced during the next income-tax year, 1862-63, have recommended a reduction for the income-tax establishment for the town of Madras, by which a saving of 36,135 rupees per annum will be effected.

Reduction sanctioned.

104. The Government have approved of the recommendation made by the Commissioners, which will be carried into effect after the 31st July next.

Appendix A. exhibits the details of the working of the income tax in the Presidency town during the official year under report, and of the expenditure on account of establishments, contingent bills, honorarium fees, office rent, &c.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Number of survey and settlement parties, and the districts in which they were at work.

105. Five survey and five settlement parties were at work during the year under report in the following districts; viz., Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and in the Wynad taluk of Malabar.

The new settlement brought into operation in South Arcot.

106. The new settlement was brought into operation in the Chedamberam taluk (formerly Chedamberam and Manargudi), in South Arcot, during the year. It has resulted in a much smaller decrease of revenue than was anticipated.

Introduction of the settlement in the Godavery district.

107. The field measurements in the Godavery district were completed during the year, and the settlement was introduced and explained to the ryots individually in 154 out of 240 Government villages in the Western Delta taluks. It will come into actual operation in the whole of that tract from the 1st July next. A proposal for the settlement of the remaining portion of the district, comprising an area of about 1,337 square miles, was submitted to the Board of Revenue, under date the 11th December 1861, and, pending the orders of Government on it, the preparation of the settlement registers is in progress.

Operations in Guntoor in progress.

108. In the Kistna district, demarcation and classification were carried on during the year in the Guntoor portion, the Masulipatam division having been completed during the previous year. The detail survey extended to portions of both divisions. A proposal for the settlement of the Masulipatam portion was forwarded to the Board on the 12th October 1861.

Operations in Nellore in progress.

109. In Nellore, the work of the settlement branch was confined during the year to the demarcation of taluk, village, and field boundaries. The classification of soils will commence as soon as sufficient progress has been made in the detail survey of the district, which has not hitherto been carried on by a fully organized party.

Operations in Kurnool.

110. In Kurnool, the demarcation of boundaries in the Ramallakota taluk was completed during the year. This is the locality which will be first affected by the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. A commencement has been made in the classification of soils, in view to the introduction of the new settlement in the locality in question at the earliest possible date. The survey will take the field in the current year.

Salem district completed, and about to be reported on.

111. In Salem, the field operations in the settlement branch were completed during the year, and a proposal for the revision of the assessment will be submitted as soon as the receipt of the survey field areas affords a basis for the calculations of the financial results. Considerable progress has been made in the measurement of fields in the plains, and also of coffee plantations on the Shevaroy hills.

Preparation of the settlement registers in Trichinopoly.

112. Pending the receipt of the orders of Government on the report for the settlement of the Trichinopoly district, a beginning has been made in the preparation of the settlement registers for the Trichinopoly and Musiry taluks. The measurement of interstitial fields was continued and completed during the year.

Field operations in the Wynad wound up.

113. In the Wynad, the demarcation of the boundaries of coffee estates was carried on during the healthy season; 678 titles were investigated, of which 482 were registered up to 31st October 1861, when the work was discontinued under the orders of Government, dated the 21st idem. Survey operations were carried on to a proportionate extent.

Orders passed on the dry and wet assessments in the Wynad.

114. The Government decided, in their proceedings of the 26th March last, that the assessment on the dry lands in the Wynad should be two rupees per acre, being the same as that fixed for coffee estates, and that the existing money rates on paddy cultivation should continue in force, except where they are so oppressive as to render a reduction necessary.

Operations in progress in Coimbatore.

115. The operations in Coimbatore were carried on at intervals during those periods when the employment of the field parties in the Wynad was rendered impracticable owing to the unhealthy season. The area accomplished was therefore necessarily small. This remark applies to the survey as well as the settlement operations.

Demarcation to be commenced in Tinnevelly.

116. A staff of demarcators from the Salem party is now on its way to Tinnevelly, to commence the demarcation of boundaries for survey.

Working of the lithographic department.

117. There has been a decided improvement in the working of the lithographic department during the current year. The introduction of zincography and the substitution of symbols for colours in village maps have led to increased expedition in turning out the latter. The average cost per square mile, during the year 1861-62, is 6-4-0 rupees against 12-8-0 rupees in the previous year, and it will be further reduced hereafter.

118. The out-turn of field work during the year is exhibited in the following table:— Particulars of work for the year 1861-62.

DISTRICTS.	Completed.		In Progress.	
	Number of Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Area in Square Miles.
DEMARCATION.				
Nellore	210	1,578	129	1,076
Kistna	298	2,170	47	383
Kurnool	76	407	48	384
Salem	1,558	2,260	—	—
Coimbatore	185	352	22	67
Wynad	155	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,327	6,922	246	1,910
CLASSIFICATION.				
Kistna	297	1,600	41	333
Kurnool	6	23	5	10
Salem	1,593	2,288	1	1
TOTAL	1,896	3,911	47	344
SURVEY.				
Godavery	130	1,140	—	—
Nellore	292	446	—	—
Kistna	320	1,283	—	—
Salem	850	1,177	—	—
Coimbatore	110	317	—	—
Wynad	85	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,702	4,448	—	—

The demarcation of 2,327 villages, comprising an area of about 6,922 square miles, was completed during the year, and 1,910 square miles in 246 villages were in progress at the end of it. Bringing 50 per cent. of the latter to account, 7,877 square miles will represent the work of the year, which is more than the estimated standard. An area of 3,911 square miles was classified in 1,896 villages, and 344 square miles more in 47 villages in progress; 1,702 villages, with an area of about 4,448 square miles, were surveyed during the year.

119. The expenditure of the year is given below:— Cost of operations, settlement.

SETTLEMENT.	*Rs.*
Central office	61,866
Godavery district	12,642
Nellore	30,007
Kistna	65,748
Kurnool	23,973
Salem	82,639
Trichinopoly	5,185
Coimbatore	4,434
Wynad	39,415
South Arcot	3,248
	Rs. 3,29,157

Cost of operations, survey.

SURVEY.	
Central office	37,978
Godavery district	77,744
Nellore	49,510
Kistna	66,721
Kurnool	2,261
Salem, Trichinopoly	86,933
Coimbatore, Wynad	55,540
Extra party in Trichinopoly and Salem	6,083

SURVEY—*continued.*

	Rs.
Lithographic Establishment, including contingent charges	10,398
Extra measurers and coolies in the Godavery and Kistna districts	12,991
Instruments	12,000
Total	Rs. 4,18,159
Grand Total of Settlement and Survey	Rs. 7,47,316

INAM COMMISSION.

120. The object of the Inam Commission, and the principles upon which it has proceeded, have been so fully detailed in the Administration Report for 1859-60, that it will be sufficient to state that it was organized for the purpose of scrutinizing and finally settling the very uncertain tenures upon which inams, or lands, held either entirely free or on a favourable rent, were enjoyed. The Commissioner was appointed under the sanction of the Court of Directors in November 1858, but he did not commence active operations till the following September.

The present Report gives the results of the third year of the working of the Commission. The actual work accomplished within the year is shown in the subjoined Table:—

Description of Inam.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent Paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be Paid for Enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be Paid.	Number of Cases decided by Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dharmadayam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character	24,456	2,28,212	Rs. 3,57,999	Rs. 17,366	Rs. 3,860	Rs. -	Personal Inams. 1,02,558
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars 54,843 / Compulsorily 29,102	83,945	11,29,049	11,67,627	1,62,254	1,88,377	-	Service Inams. 76,141
Personal grants not enfranchised, &c. confirmed on present tenures	3,201	54,824	62,659	7,566	-	11,685	—
TOTAL	1,11,602	14,12,085	15,88,285	1,87,186	1,92,237	11,685	—

Results of the settlement during the past year.

121. Though the services of four out of the sixteen deputy collectors were dispensed with at different periods within the year, the usual rate of progress has been maintained. The number of cases of personal and religious inams decided by the deputy collectors during the year was 1,02,558, besides 76,141 of village service inams. Of the former class 1,11,602 cases were reviewed and confirmed in the Commissioner's office, producing a permanent annual revenue to Government, amounting to 1,92,237 rupees, in the shape of quit-rent charged on enfranchised inams. The cost of the commission during the year was 1,75,000 rupees.

The total results of the operations of the Commission from its commencement to end of 1861-62.

122. The following Table exhibits the total results of the operations of the commission from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year under report:—

Description of Inam.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent Paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be Paid for Enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be Paid.	Number of Decisions by the Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dharmadayam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character	41,540	4,59,627	Rs. 7,07,288	Rs. 33,775	Rs. 10,378	Rs. -	Personal Inams. 2,50,686
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars 1,20,107 / Compulsorily 63,760	1,83,867	20,93,341	25,21,318	2,96,740	3,86,444	—	—
Personal grants not enfranchised, &c. confirmed on present tenure	5,626	96,080	1,17,933	16,295	-	19,712	Service Inams. 1,10,846
TOTAL	2,31,033	26,49,048	33,46,539	3,46,810	3,96,822	19,712	—

Total amount of additional revenue secured to the State.

123. The total additional revenue secured permanently to Government is 3,96,822 rupees; of which 45,362 rupees have been charged on Jangi Kattubadies, a class of persons

persons hitherto employed in the ceded districts, on general police duties, the annual assets from whose inams will now be available for the payment of the new police. The number of titles disposed of at the close of the year was 2,31,033.

Work already accomplished, and what remains to be done.

124. The Godavery and Kistna districts were completed in the preceding year, and the inquiry has since been closed in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras, and South Arcot. The districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Coimbatore, were successively taken in hand before the expiration of the year; and to complete the entire Presidency, there remain only Madura and Tinnevelly, and the two districts on the western coast, where there are few, if any, inams.

Settlement of village service inams in the ceded districts.

125. The important measure of the enfranchisement of the village service inams upon the principles set forth in the last Report, has been carried through with success in the ceded districts and Kurnool. In a few taluqs where the assessment was particularly high, a considerable extent of service inam land has been relinquished by the holders, owing to their inability to pay the high quit-rent of five-eighths of the assessment. In districts where a large proportion of inam as well as of sircar land lies waste, a quit-rent, equal to five-eighths of the full assessment of the entire area of the inams, will sometimes trench unduly upon the profits of the inamdar. This is a result, however, which was foreseen by the Government, and cannot, indeed, be avoided in general measures of this kind; but it is expected that many of the inamdars will be induced, by the hope of prospective benefit, to take back their relinquished land. The registers not having been as yet finally reviewed in the Commissioner's office, the results of the enfranchisement of the service inams are not exhibited in the present Report.

No questions have arisen requiring special consideration in the districts newly taken in hand.

126. In the districts newly taken in hand during the year, few questions of importance have arisen which are not provided for by the rules.

Peculiar character of the Sikka Sanads of Tanjore.

127. In Tanjore about two-thirds of the inams are held on sanads, of one kind or another, from the Tanjore Rajahs. Amongst these, the sikka sanads, or grants under the Royal signet, have always been regarded as of a peculiarly perfect character. They confer the inams on the grantee and his heirs in perpetuity; but the fact that inams so supported have been allowed to be sold and transferred at will, without authoritative interference, led to a belief that they partook of the nature of freehold properties to which the Government had relinquished all reversionary right. Such alienation of inam property is not peculiar, however, to the district of Tanjore or confined to this particular class of inam, the practice having originated and been allowed to continue both there and elsewhere, owing to the unsettled state of the inam question throughout the Presidency. In the absence, therefore, of any express provision in these sanads authorizing the disposal of the inams out of the original family, the above plea has been rejected; but the hereditary character of the grants in question has been admitted to the fullest extent, and the right of succession conceded to all descendants of the family, whether lineal, collateral, or adopted, divided or undivided, male or female, who are recognized as heirs according to Hindu law; wherever such heirs exist, the inams are enfranchised and converted into saleable and freehold property at the lowest rate of quit-rent, viz., one-eighth of their value. The question having been thus fairly dealt with, the settlement of the inams of the district is rapidly proceeding to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Settlement of inams in Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

128. In the districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, it was at first apprehended that owing to the supposed low condition of landed property and other causes, the settlement and enfranchisement of inams would neither be appreciated nor desired, especially in the large zemindari tracts of both districts, where the claims of Government to escheats had been rarely asserted, and were little understood. On the Commissioner's arrival, however, it was found that the zemindars, with scarcely an exception, were quite prepared for his proceedings, and the inamdars in general were most desirous of securing the benefit of the settlement. It has therefore commenced and is being conducted on the same principles as elsewhere. An important question connected with the right of reversion in a large number of tenures in Ganjam, known as jaghirs or mokasas, is now under consideration.

The object of the present Settlement and proposed Bill to exempt enfranchised inams from existing restrictive regulations.

129. The object of the present settlement is to confer on inamdars, in return for an equivalent annual quit-rent, a perfect *right of freehold in their inams with power to sell and* transfer them at will, like other private property, placing them at the same time under the jurisdiction and process of the ordinary courts of the country; doubts being entertained as to how far this could be done in the face of Regulation IV. of 1831, one of the objects of which, it was held, was to secure the succession and enjoyment of these grants to the families of grantees, a discussion arose as to the real intent and meaning of this regulation, which has finally resulted in the introduction into the local legislative council of a Bill formally declaring enfranchised inams exempt from the operation of Regulation IV. of 1831, and the other restrictive enactments, XXXI. of 1836 and XXIII. of 1838.

130. This completes the record of the proceedings connected with the Inam Department for the past year. It is confidently expected that the actual inquiry will be closed in the course of the current official year.

CHAP. X. Madras.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

North Canara transferred to Bombay.

131. The finest and most profitable of the forests belonging to the Madras Presidency, that of North Canara, has been made over during the year under report to the Bombay Government. The value of the wood of this forest was not realized during the year, but has largely accumulated at the depôts. Credit has been taken for this wood, in the receipts of the year, as timber made over to the Bombay Government.

Financial results of conservancy.

132. The net profit of the year amounts to the large sum of four lacs, twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-nine rupees, with a stock of timber worth two lacs and sixty-nine thousand rupees. This stock is entirely due to the large amount of timber which, as shown above, was transferred to the Bombay Government on the making over of the district of North Canara.

If the North Canara profit is reduced to the same figure as it stood last year, viz., *Rs.* 1,74,754. 11 *a.* 7 *p.*, then the results of Forest Conservancy for the year show, as compared with last year, as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Profit for 1860–61 - - - - -	1,83,731	10	9
Profit for 1861–62 - - - - -	2,03,585	–	–

or an increase in the general revenue of *Rs.* 19,853. 5 *a.* 3 *p.*

The profits of the last three years, calculated on the same data, are as follows: —

	Rs.
For 1859–60 - - - - - -	1,98,294
For 1860–61 - - - - - -	1,83,731
For 1661–62 - - - - - -	2,03,585

The loss of the North Canara forests will, of course, materially affect the financial results of the conservancy during the present year; but there is reason to hope that if the remaining forests be vigorously worked, a profit of one lac of rupees may be realised.

Wynad forests.

133. During the year under report strict attention has been paid to the conservancy of the Wynad Forests. The system of temporary clearings, known as Tukkul, has been checked. Arrangements for the removal of all dead trees are being carried out, and a proposition to amalgamate the Hoonsoor with the Wynad forests, under the charge of one assistant, has been submitted to Government.

The expenses of conservancy of the Wynad forests have been more than met by the receipts, and if the amalgamation of Hoonsoor and Wynad be systematically carried out, a profit of 10,000 rupees may be anticipated for 1862–63.

Mudumallai forests.

134. The working of the Mudumallai forests has been conducted energetically during the year under report. The Bangalore and Neilgherry barracks and gaol, the railway and other works have been supplied with timber from these forests, and large depôts containing 90,000 cubic feet of timber have been formed at Sawyer's village and Tippacadoo.

	Rs.
Expenditure -	37,474
Receipts - -	37,936

135. The expenditure was more than met by the receipts, while a large quantity of seasoned timber has been collected. Of this wood more than 30,000 rupees' worth will be required for the Lawrence Asylum this year, and about the same amount for the Bangalore barracks and railway.

Seegur forest.

136. The teak in this forest has been strictly conserved during the year; but there have been no operations in teak or vengay. The Mudamallai wood in depôt relieves the Seegur forest, which requires rest, owing to the contractors in former years having taken out nearly every teak tree fit to be cut.

The working of the sandal wood jungles has been satisfactory, and a large range of country remains untouched. An annual profit of 20,000 rupees may for years to come be anticipated. Still larger profits would be realized if labour was more abundant.

South Canara.

137. These forests have hitherto been worked on the stump fee system, which, with small establishments to superintend the work, is not remunerative. This year a sum has been sanctioned to enable the forest department to fell and bring to the depôt, teak, poon, and other timber.

Neilgherry sholahs.

138. These woods have been under constant inspection during the year. Preparations for replanting the Governor's sholah have been made; several thousand pits have been dug, and the young plants have been got ready to be put in with the first rains. Those planted out last year are doing well.

The returns show a fair amount realized by the sale of sholahs; but the cost of supervision is out of all proportion to the returns. It has been proposed to place the Neilgherry sholahs and the Nellumbore teak plantations under a single officer, so as to reduce the expense of supervision.

Wellington fire-wood plantations.

139. These plantations are progressing more favourably. They cannot, however, yet be considered as a success, if the outlay on them is taken into account. A different system of planting has been introduced, by which it is expected a considerable saving will be effected.

Annamalai forests.

140. The result of the working of the Annamalai forests has not been satisfactory during the year under report. This has been owing in part to the illness of the officer in charge, and

and to the want of branch roads in these forests. Steps have been taken to remedy the defects in the working, and it is anticipated that the revenue will be restored to its former amount, which was a lac of rupees.

Cuddapah forests.

141. The receipts from the Cuddapah forests exceed the cost of conservancy, but are still short of what they should be; and owing to the misconduct of the assistant in charge, who has since been dismissed, much of the conservancy work has been delayed.

Nellembore teak plantations.

142. During the year 50,000 saplings have been cut, which will tend greatly to relieve the plantations which were suffering from overcrowding. There was great scarcity of labour at the time of felling, and the work of thinning was so emergent, that only 30 acres were planted instead of 100, as had been intended.

The thinnings last year realized 4 annas each all round. This year they will, probably, sell at the rate of 5 annas each, the trees being somewhat larger; some old teak to the extent of 7,500 cubic feet has been cut, which, with thinnings, will realize about 20,000 rupees.

Salem forests.

143. The death of the assistant in charge in October last has been injurious to the conservancy of these forests. Another assistant has been appointed, and a thorough system of working the sandal-wood forests has been introduced.

Madura forests.

144. There has been an improvement in the revenue derived from these forests. It is intended to explore and bring under working the Cumbum valley and the Palatoor sandal-wood jungles. The demand for vengay and other woods is considerable, and there is every prospect of a further increase of revenue.

Cinchona experiments.

145. Success continues to attend the experiments made to introduce valuable varieties of the quinine-yielding plants on the Neilgherry Hills. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Cross approves of the sites selected at Ootacamund, more especially as he is the only practical man who has examined these sites and those on the Andes, where the best varieties of cinchona grow. An excellent propagating house has been built by Mr. McIvor on the newest system, and from this and a lower house some 12,000 plants are turned out monthly. The success obtained in propagating the plants has been very remarkable. The lower glass houses are full of plants in all stages, from the delicate seedling to the large plants brought by Mr. Cross, two of which will, probably, seed next year. There are altogether 1,200 large plants, from which small plants are constantly being propagated; the rest consist of seedlings and rooted cuttings.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure provided for in the budget.

146. The amount of expenditure provided for in the budget of 1861-62 was 70 lacs of rupees, including 6 lacs on account of doubtful items, but in the review thereof by the Supreme Government, under date 27th April 1861, No. 1,322, the outlay on public works of all descriptions was limited to 64 lacs of rupees, of which 17 lacs were for establishments and contingencies.

Subsequent grants.

147. Subsequently this assignment was increased by the following grants, viz., 1½ lacs of rupees for opening out facilities for the cotton and general export trade of the country, 3 lacs for the Upper Godavery works, and 89,000 rupees for police buildings. The latter sum, however, was authorised so late in the season that not more than 9,085 rupees were available, and that amount therefore should only be included in the total allotment, the aggregate amount of which is as follows:

	Rs.
New works and repairs entered in the budget -	39,53,570
Reserved fund - - - - - - -	5,46,430
Upper Godavery works - - - - -	5,00,000
Cotton roads, &c. - - - - - -	1,50,000
Police buildings - - - - - - -	9,085
Total - - - *Rs.*	51,59,085

Amount received from Rajah of Vizianagrum for roads, &c.

148. To this amount should be added a sum of 8,406 rupees received from the Rajah of Vizianagrum for the construction of roads leading to the Jeypore territory, while on the other hand there should be deducted therefrom the unexpended balance of North Canara allotment, 95,256 rupees, made over to the Bombay Government on the transfer to them of the district in January last. There will then remain 50,72,235 rupees*, as shown in the following statement, which has been prepared with reference to the various transfers made from one district to another, during the year under review.

	Rs.
* Sanctioned allotment - - - - -	51,59,085
Amount received from the Rajah of Vizianagrum - - - - - - -	8,406
	51,67,491
Deduct amount transferred to the Bombay Presidency - - - - - -	95,256
Balance - - -	*Rs.* 50,72,235

DISTRICTS.	Revised Amount allotted for 1861-62.	Total Expenditure in 1861-62.	Total Expenditure in 1860-61.	DISTRICTS.	Revised Amount allotted for 1861-62.	Total Expenditure in 1861+62.	Total Expenditure in 1860-61.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ganjam	1,52,393	1,50,418	92,142	Madura	1,57,862	1,44,484	79,514
Vizagapatam	90,142	89,980	47,376	Tinnevelly	1,55,017	1,49,436	75,313
Upper Godavery	5,00,000	3,57,260	77,976	Coimbatore	1,57,352	1,57,918	1,45,281
Godavery	4,95,248	5,01,436	3,16,366	Salem	1,52,895	1,58,850	1,87,339
Kistna	3,17,411	2,92,435	2,54,409	North Canara	1,34,540	1,34,540	1,25,891
Nellore	2,63,068	2,21,506	3,20,930	South Canara	51,367	51,353	36,674
Cuddapah	2,39,057	2,35,971	1,82,012	Malabar	1,73,177	1,75,209	1,61,465
Bellary	2,74,893	2,57,503	2,31,679	Presidency	3,34,658	3,21,130	4,15,883
Kurnool	92,853	85,438	80,824	Bangalore	1,62,990	1,37,893	1,83,417
Madras	2,69,658	2,72,119	2,39,622	Wellington	42,875	43,590	1,53,313
North Arcot	2,09,229	1,95,442	1,61,376	Municipal Commissioners	24,397	24,397	24,397
South Arcot	1,84,035	1,83,989	1,50,484				
Tanjore	2,19,270	1,95,968	2,88,347	TOTAL *Rs.*	50,72,235	47,52,622	42,04,988
Trichinopoly	2,17,848	2,14,357	1,72,958				

Difference between allotment and expenditure.

149. From this statement it will be seen, that the difference between the sanctioned allotment of funds for public works in 1861-62, and the expenditure thereon, is 3,16,613 rupees. In explanation of this difference it may be stated, that about two lacs of the amount have been laid out in advances for building materials supplied on contract or purchased for issue to works in progress, while the greater portion of the remainder will be required under the orders of Government, No. 851, dated 28th April 1862, to meet payments on account of certain charges incurred for works carried out prior to the close of the year under review, but which are not yet paid for.

Comparison of expenditure in 1861-62 with that of 1860-61.

150. The expenditure therefore in 1861-62, amounting to 5,50,634 rupees, in excess of that in the preceding year, and when all the outstanding claims are cleared off to very nearly the full allotment, must be considered as satisfactory, the more so as rather more than the whole of the above excess is for new works, the outlay on which has been 25,23,866 rupees, against 19,34,883 rupees in 1860-61, while that on repairs has been diminished by 15,442 rupees.

Outlay from local funds.

151. Besides the above expenditure of 47,55,622 rupees, there has been a large outlay from local funds. The whole of the returns have not yet been received from the several districts, but the total amount thereof may be roughly estimated at 2,50,000 rupees.

Expenditure incurred on account of establishments.

152. The amount of expenditure incurred on establishments and contingencies from the allotment of 17 lacs of rupees cannot, for want of the requisite statements from the local authorities, be included in this report, but it will be embodied in the "Annual Report of Progress and Expenditure" submitted for the Government of India.

Tabular statements of expenditure.

153. Subjoined are the usual tabular statements of expenditure upon "New Works" and "Repairs," from Imperial funds, and following the same is a detailed account of the operations of the department in each district during the year under review:—

EXPENDITURE upon New Works during the Year 1861-62.

DISTRICTS.	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.						TOTAL.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Ganjam	16,752	68,783	–	–	–	–	4,550	840	3,577	–	–	–	94,502
Vizagapatam	15,955	22,826	–	–	–	3,115	5	577	4,274	4,235	–	–	50,987
Upper Godavery	–	3,57,260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,57,260
Godavery	99,285	7,286	17,261	*55,378	–	762	–	–	258	–	–	–	1,80,230
Kistna	1,29,678	31,785	–	–	–	–	–	4,959	4,194	1,320	–	–	1,71,936
Nellore	94,504	33,795	–	–	–	–	277	1,968	380	–	12	–	1,30,936
Cuddapah	23,533	1,16,690	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	–	–	–	1,40,391
Bellary	8,991	7,318	–	–	–	1,00,563	804	171	–	–	–	–	1,17,847
Kurnool	–	26,957	–	–	–	307	10,135	–	–	2,518	–	–	39,917
Madras	24,629	725	6,674	–	–	37,624	9,779	3,470	175	3,124	2,984	–	89,184
North Arcot	50,532	50,189	–	–	–	43	114	440	1,101	393	–	–	1,02,812
South Arcot	37,239	30,586	–	–	–	–	–	559	–	–	–	–	68,384
Tanjore	4,562	13,442	–	–	–	–	1,063	661	–	74	298	–	20,100
Trichinopoly	27,142	76,876	–	–	–	2,309	–	3,948	117	–	–	–	1,10,392
Madura	3,602	76,640	10,262	–	–	–	261	2,239	702	–	–	–	93,706
Tinnevelly	5,473	44,776	–	–	–	–	3,067	953	–	–	–	–	54,269
Coimbatore	1,288	17,470	–	–	–	–	26	633	27,710	–	–	–	47,127
Salem	1,159	18,033	–	–	–	–	5,964	2,171	22,636	–	–	–	50,963
North Canara	–	52,462	–	15,105	–	–	1,002	120	528	–	–	–	69,217
South Canara	–	9,512	–	–	–	1,736	4,971	507	536	–	–	–	17,262
Malabar	–	1,08,023	3,015	–	–	10,525	–	1,627	3,693	357	–	–	1,27,240
Presidency	332	63,766	–	2,757	–	69,869	4,345	85,482	10,546	7,020	–	–	2,44,117
Bangalore	–	349	–	–	–	–	1,23,975	389	–	–	–	–	1,24,713
Wellington	–	–	–	–	–	17,762	–	–	–	2,812	–	–	20,574
TOTAL *Rs.*	5,45,656	12,35,549	37,212	73,240	–	2,44,615	1,70,338	1,11,882	80,427	21,853	3,294	–	25,24,066

* Inclusive of 22,000 rupees expended on the Paumben steam tug.

EXPENDITURE upon Repairs during the Year 1861-62.

DISTRICTS.	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ganjam	11,808	35,681	214	–	95	194	7,173	262	154	–	335	–	55,916
Vizagapatam	6,906	23,018	–	–	40	3,559	1,868	370	486	734	12	2,000	38,993
Upper Godavery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavery	2,29,089	17,398	65,758	–	1,028	2,222	2,290	2,354	923	44	100	–	3,21,206
Kistna	92,852	19,576	–	–	–	248	6,141	1,092	245	102	243	–	1,20,499
Nellore	39,993	48,757	621	–	9	–	487	180	365	115	43	–	90,570
Cuddapah	24,606	63,318	–	–	–	190	1,658	3,211	1,897	700	–	–	95,580
Bellary	48,659	77,600	–	–	–	8,216	2,921	1,590	463	207	–	–	1,39,656
Kurnool	17,221	26,723	–	–	–	291	1,286	–	–	–	–	–	45,521
Madras	37,503	1,06,206	19,627	89	–	12,151	200	5,103	1,602	454	–	–	1,82,935
North Arcot	40,630	45,018	–	–	–	5,070	383	707	788	34	–	–	92,630
South Arcot	56,697	56,305	–	–	–	–	–	2,603	–	–	–	–	1,15,605
Tanjore	1,14,286	43,678	313	1,604	52	85	13,960	390	1,500	–	–	–	1,75,868
Trichinopoly	62,853	34,677	–	–	7	4,620	244	1,272	293	–	–	–	1,03,966
Madura	32,501	12,960	1,924	–	–	–	1,752	1,096	545	–	–	–	50,778
Tinnevelly	49,373	43,190	–	–	–	286	622	158	515	1,023	–	–	95,167
Coimbatore	36,461	72,044	–	–	–	155	1,368	683	119	161	–	–	1,10,991
Salem	28,431	77,650	–	–	–	333	348	968	145	12	–	–	1,07,887
North Canara	–	60,520	–	–	–	–	4,765	–	–	37	1	–	65,323
South Canara	–	28,898	–	–	–	552	1,876	2,172	428	165	–	–	34,091
Malabar	6,651	21,429	300	402	–	8,494	3,479	5,194	1,374	271	375	–	47,969
Presidency	874	13,728	–	–	–	27,304	1,869	24,547	5,844	2,741	106	–	77,013
Bangalore	–	5,320	–	–	–	7,792	48	–	–	20	–	–	13,180
Wellington	–	6,084	–	–	–	16,932	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,016
Municipal Commissioners	–	27,397	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,397
TOTAL *Rs.*	9,37,394	9,67,175	88,757	2,095	1,231	98,694	54,738	53,952	17,686	6,820	1,215	2,000	22,31,757

GANJAM.

154. The expenditure in this district during 1860-61 amounted to 1,50,418 rupees, under the following heads:— Summary of expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	16,752	11,808
Communications	68,783	35,990
Buildings	8,967	8,118
TOTAL *Rs.*	94,502	55,916

155. The only new works of irrigation requiring notice are the Boary reservoir and channels in Gumsúr, and the construction of a regulating sluice and new head to the Julnoor channel. New works of irrigation.

156. The first work was completed in February last at a total cost of 9,499 rupees, of which 7,824 rupees were expended during the past year. The reservoir is considered to be a perfect success, and already pays 11½ per cent. on the outlay; while the channel leading therefrom secures irrigation to a large tract of country and cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the ryots. Progress made with works of irrigation.

157. On the second work, which has also been completed, the expenditure amounts to 4,266 rupees. Progress made with works of irrigation.

158. Of minor new works of irrigation, fourteen calingulahs and twenty-eight tank sluices have been built at a cost of 4,485 rupees. Minor new works.

159. Under the head of communications the following new works have been completed:— New works of communication.

	Rs.
1. Improvements to road from Chicacole to Calingapatam, 16 miles in length	4,919
2. Trunk Road No. 6, from Caseeboogah to Dendagedda, near Itchapoor, 28½ miles	30,346
3. Road from Mojagadah to Sunkeracole, 8 miles finished, 14 miles in progress	8,828
4. Clearing road traces in the Gumsúr jungle, 22 miles in length	2,199
5. Ditto in connexion with proposed new road from Aska *viâ* Bulleapudra and Bellagoonta to Russelcondah, with branches to Kurcholy and Jugganathpersad	1,695

Outlay on trunk road No. 6.

160. There has also been an outlay of 18,721 rupees on trunk road No. 6 from Nowpadah to Caseeboogah, 18 miles in length.

Principal new buildings.

The principal new buildings in hand were the following:—

	Rs.
Thasildar's Kacheri at Chicacole	4,260
Police Kacheri at Aska	1,779
Police Station House at Teckally	898
Do. do. Sompetta	900

Progress made with new buildings.

161. These works have all been finished, and 840 rupees have also been laid out in the construction of chuttrums on the Gumsúr maliahs.

Repairs to irrigation works and communications.

162. With regard to repairs 11,808 rupees were expended on 145 tanks and channels, and 15 miles of river embankment, and for 35,990 rupees, 260 miles of road have been maintained generally in good order, notwithstanding the long continuance of the last monsoon.

Value of improved communications.

163. The full value of the improved communications is felt in this district. Wherever roads exists the salt trade is now carried on all through the monsoon; and during the past year there was an increase of upwards of a lac of rupees in the salt revenue, as compared with the preceding year.

Repairs to public buildings, &c.

164. Public buildings of various kinds, as well as numerous salt pans with their channels, bunds and platforms, have been repaired at a cost of 8,118 rupees.

Prices of labour and material.

165. The cost of labour and material continues to be moderate, and a good feeling prevails throughout the district towards the department.

Prosperous condition of country.

166. At present the country is in a very prosperous condition. Last year the revenue derived therefrom was 21 lacs; this year it is expected to rise to 23 lacs.

Public works in Kimedy.

167. The public works in the Kimedy zemindary have, as usual, been conducted under the control of the district engineer. The expenditure for the year amounts to 40,894 rupees. A special report regarding this outlay will be furnished to the court of wards at the end of the current fasli; but it may be well to mention here, that the works carried out have had a most beneficial effect, and that the revenue of the zemindary has largely increased.

Progress made with proposed road from Sunkeracole to Sonapore.

168. Besides the ordinary works of the district, the district engineer's attention has also been directed to the trace and survey of the proposed new road from Sunkeracole to Sonapore, in the Bengal territory.

Unhealthiness of season.

169. Owing to the lateness of the rains and the unhealthiness of the season, the progress made by the company of sappers and miners employed on this work has been less favourable than was anticipated. After surveying the line, and cutting a good portion of the new trace through the Komackole ghaut, the company were compelled in consequence of frequent attacks of fever to return to Russelcondah. The sum expended on the work amounted to 4,120 rupees.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Expenditure.

170. The total expenditure incurred on public works during the year 1861–62 has been 89,980 rupees, viz.:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	15,955	6,906
Communications	22,826	23,058
Buildings	12,206	9,029
TOTAL Rs.	50,987	38,993

Irrigation new works.

171. Of irrigation new works the principal have been those in connexion with the Gubbada River, and the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda.

Gubbada works.

172. The Gubbada works, which consist of an anicut head and surplus sluices, with supplying channel therefrom, are sufficiently advanced to allow of the water being admitted for irrigation as far as Neelampett, two miles by the new channel, and thence to Nursipatam through the whole channels. The expenditure in the year amounts to 10,674 rupees, for which sum the anicut has been nearly completed, and the other masonry works fully so.

Dam across the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda.

173. Of the dam across the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda, 1,505 rupees have been expended in completing the foundations.

174. The

174. The other works of irrigation undertaken were of minor importance, and comprise small calingulahs, sluices, &c., costing in the aggregate 3,615 rupees.

Outlay on minor new works.

175. On the salt pans of the district there has been an expenditure of 1,350 rupees.

Outlay on salt pans.

176. Under the head of communications, the following were the principal new works executed:—

Communications, new works.

		Rs.
1.	Improving road from Ankapillay on trunk road No. 6, to the ferry landing place near Vizagapatam - -	5,363
2.	Ditto - branch road between Vizagapatam and Vamlavalsa	3,370
3.	Ditto - road from Kotur to the Harris Valley at Galipurvatum - - - - - - - - -	728
4.	Constructing road from Vizianagrum to Jeypore - - -	4,564

177. The first three works have been completed, but further improvements are required to place them in good order.

Progress made with new works.

178. As repects the fourth work, it is observed that there are two roads which go under the name of the "Jeypore Road," viz., one from Vizagapatam and the other from Vizianagrum, both of which will meet at Bodara, and from thence form one line to Jeypore. The first-mentioned line has been cleared to its full width of ten yards for a distance of 37½ miles, or a mile beyond Bodara, so as to admit of its being used for traffic. His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagrum has liberally contributed 9,000 rupees towards this work, of which 5,790 rupees have been laid out on it; besides this amount, a sum of 246 rupees has been expended from the discretionary allowance for roads in the preliminary operations of surveying and tracing, making 6,036 rupees in all. For marking out the line between Kotur and Jeypore, 377 rupees have been spent out of a grant by Government of 1,000 rupees.

Progress made with new works.

179. A sum of 816 rupees has also been expended from funds given by the Rajah of Vizianagrum, on repairs and improvements to the road between Kotur and Gali Kondah. His Highness has also most liberally offered 50,000 rupees towards the construction of a road from Vizianagrum to Jeypore *viâ* Rayavalsah, to meet the Vizagapatam road at Bodara, an offer which has been accepted by the Government, and the work will be carried out during the current official year.

Outlay on repairs, &c. to road between Kotur, and Gali Kondah.

Liberality of his Highness the Rajah of Vizianagrum.

180. All the roads in the district for which there are maintenance allowances have been repaired. Good roads are said to be much required to the several salt pans, which being necessarily situated in the lowest parts of the district, are very difficult of access during the monsoon, and for some months after it.

Repairs of district roads.

181. The principal works in progress under the head of buildings were the following, all of which have been completed:—

Buildings, principal new works.

		Rs.
1.	Converting a building at Vizagapatam into a police kacheri -	2,414
2.	Constructing a new burial-ground at Waltair - - - -	2,907
3.	Additions, &c., to the arsenal at Vizagapatam - - - -	1,166
4.	Erecting standards in the grand magazine at Vizagapatam -	796
5.	Repairs to Sebundy Barracks at Nursapatam - - - -	794
6.	Ditto to Sebundy Hospital at ditto - - - - -	643
7.	Enlarging the cemetery at Vizianagrum - - - - -	735

182. The prices of labour and materials remain about the same as last year. Good bricks are seldom procurable; and it is considered that stone, which is abundant in most parts of the district, might be substituted with great advantage to the works, both as regards durability and economy.

Cost of labour and materials.

UPPER GODAVERY.

183. The actual expenditure incurred during the past year for the works on the Upper Godavery amounts to 3,57,260 rupees exclusive of advances.

Amount of expenditure.

184. The principal object of the operations of the past year has been the formation of a connected line of land and river transit between the coast and the Nagpore districts, by means of tramroads round the barriers, and steamers in the navigable reaches between them. It was hoped at the commencement of the year that the line would be completed and opened by June; but in consequence of the constant prevalence of fever among the workpeople, this hope will be but partially realised.

Principal object of the operations of the past year.

185. The first thing done was to place steamers in the reach above each barrier; by taking advantage of a succession of unusually high floods, the steamer "May Flower" was warped over 30 miles of rock to the top of the third barrier by the 4th of September last. She then proceeded to Hinginghat, and subsequently returned to the barrier, where she now remains awaiting the first freshes of this year.

Steamers placed above each barrier.

186. While the "May Flower" was ascending the third barrier, the "Queen," a steamer of greater power, was taken over the second barrier, and after sundry exploratory trips was finally moored off Sironcha during the dry weather.

Result of steamer taken over the third barrier.

CHAP. X. Madras.

Accident to the "Arthur Cotton" steamer.

187. Above the first barrier it was intended to station the "Arthur Cotton" steamer, but owing to an accident which she met with after passing the barrier, it was found necessary to send her to Dowlaishwaram, where she remains in readiness for the operations of the next season.

Two new steamers launched during the year.

188. During the year, two new steamers, one of 200 I. H. P. and a speed of 10 miles, the other of 60 I. H. P., drawing only 14 inches, and when worked to full power, a speed over nine miles, have been launched for navigating the river during the low water season.

Progress made with works at the first barrier.

189. The preliminary surveys of the three lines of tramroad were commenced during the monsoon, and in November and December ground was broken at the first and second barriers. In October there were at one time, at the first barrier, 1,200 coolies, besides skilled workmen, and in December 1,000 at the second barrier; but with the cessation of the heavy rains fever broke out all along the river, and in one week 600 of the men employed at the first barrier fled to their villages. Almost every European was also attacked, and several, besides East Indians, were compelled to leave the district.

Ditto - second barrier.

190. At the second barrier, a great portion of the coolies from the surrounding country, and every subordinate, both European and native, suffered from fever; but owing to the determined devotion to his duty of Mr. McGregor, the sub-engineer in charge, better progress was made with the works than had been accomplished at the first barrier.

Ditto - third barrier.

191. At the third barrier, but little was done, Lieutenant Roberts, with his assistant and workpeople, having been prostrated by fever.

Fever has been the great difficulty during the year.

192. As above remarked the fever, which has continued up to the present time, has proved to be the one great difficulty of the year. It has nullified many of the calculations, greatly added to the expense of the operations, and prevented the accomplishment of more than one-half of what might otherwise have been performed.

Particulars of progress made at the three barriers.

193. The actual progress made at the three barriers has been as follows:—

First barrier, earthwork of eight miles completed. Sleepers laid down on six miles of road. Rails (wooden) on one mile.

Second barrier, earthwork of about 13 miles finished. Sleepers laid down on nine miles of road. Rails on 2¼ miles.

Third barrier, earthwork of six miles completed.

Blasting operations between the first and second barriers.

194. Blasting operations have also been carried on about half way between the first and second barriers, and a small quantity of rolling stock has been got ready for working the lines when completed.

Anicut and lock at the first barrier.

195. Besides the above, the construction of an anicut and lock at the first barrier has been undertaken during the year; but as only such surplus labour as could not be used on the tramroads was employed on these works, the progress made has on this account, as well as in consequence of fever as abovementioned, been on the whole but trifling.

Progress made with the anicut.

196. About 600 cubic yards only of rubble have been built in the "shoot" of the anicut, and a little of the cut-stone coping laid. The stone facing to the bank of island next the anicut has been commenced.

Progress made with the lock.

197. About 500 tons of stone have been quarried for the anicut lock, and a tramroad completed for depositing it at the site of the work.

Work done to river bank.

198. About three-quarters of a mile of river bank on the island, and one mile on the main land, have been completed.

Efficient state of workshops.

199. The workshops have been brought into a more efficient state by the present superintendent, Mr. Vanstavern.

Work done at the canal round the first barrier.

200. On the canal round the first barrier, the only work done, besides sundry preliminaries, has been the excavation of about 100,000 cubic yards of earth, which has been thrown up to form the bank over which the tramroad passes for a length of two miles, half way between Dumagúdien and Budrachellum.

Little progress made with works for the improvement of the river.

201. The works for the improvement of the river have made but little progress, owing to the officer entrusted therewith having been detached during the monsoon months to conduct the exploration of the Wurdah and Wyne Gunga rivers.

Success attending the exploring expedition.

202. The exploring expedition was very successful. Besides examining the Wurdah up to Hinginghat, the Kanhan and Wyne Gunga rivers were explored from Kamptee to the junction with the Wurdah, and the general result of those investigations is, that the Wurdah is found to be well adapted for navigation, but that the bed of the Wyne Gunga abounds in rocks to such a degree as to make it doubtful whether it can ever be turned to account for the purposes of commerce.

Groynes at Rudramcota, &c.

203. At Rudramcota a groyne commenced last year is being lengthened to 800 yards. A second groyne has also been commenced four miles lower down the river, and the removal of detached rocks in the bed of the river at that part is in progress. The same is the case at Albaca, half way between the first and second barriers.

Work done by sappers stationed at Rudramcota.

204. A company of sappers has been stationed at Rudramcota, but as they only arrived in January, they have not done much beyond hutting themselves.

205. The

205. The earthwork, done chiefly by daily labour, has been very expensive, having cost from 3 to 3¾ annas per cubic yard; but latterly the cost has been more moderate, and Captain Haig considers that 2 annas per cubic yard is likely to be the rate at which a large part of the canal earthwork will be executed. Price of labour, &c., and cost of work performed.

206. The work performed at the anicut has also proved expensive, owing to the heavy charge which attended the carting of lime for a distance of 17 miles. Cost of work performed at the anicut.

207. The levy of taxes has affected the cost of all jungle produce, particularly that of timber, which has risen nearly 100 per cent. since November last. Effect of the levy of taxes.

208. Preparations are making for working the line between Chandah, or Hinginghat, and the coast, as soon as there is a possibility of opening the line for traffic, which it is hoped may be done by the end of June next. Line between Chandah and the coast.

GODAVERY.

209. The expenditure in this important district during the past year amounts to 5,01,436 rupees (inclusive of 45,956 rupees on the Kistna portion of the high level canal to Ellore) under the following heads:— Expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	99,285	2,29,089
Roads and bridges	7,286	17,398
Canals	17,261	65,758
Ports and harbours	33,378	—
Fitting up Paumben steam tug	22,000	—
Ferry boats	-	1,028
Buildings	1,080	7,933
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,80,290	3,21,206

210. The principal new works of irrigation and navigation combined undertaken, was the high level canal to Ellore, from the Wyairoo on the one side, and the village of Perikeed in the Kistna district on the other. On the first portion, the masonry works have been pushed on as rapidly as possible, and all are expected to be shortly completed. On the second portion, a lock 150 by 20, and its adjacent weir, 60 feet long at Ellore, with several tunnels, have been nearly finished, and are expected to be completely so by the end of May; but owing to the scarcity of labour available, the population of this part of the country being but scanty, the progress of the excavation of the canal has been retarded. Efforts are, however, being made to procure more labour, and every exertion will be used to have the canal re-opened for traffic as far as the river Tamelairoo, before the next heavy rains set in. Principal new works of irrigation and navigation.

211. The excavations for the foundations of an aqueduct, which is to carry the canal over that river, are in a forward state, 500 persons being engaged thereon; and the construction of the work will probably commence in the course of another month. The total sum expended on both portions of the canal was 63,926 rupees. Aqueduct over the Tamelairoo.

212. The next works in point of importance undertaken, have been the completion of the main line of irrigation and navigation in the central Delta and the Amlapur canal. On these 14,888 rupees have been expended chiefly in various masonry works, consisting of an aqueduct, locks, calingulahs, &c.; 5,979 rupees have also been laid out on the extension of the Amlapur canal itself, from Nadipudi to the head of the Bendamoor Lunka canal. On the completion of this junction before the setting in of the monsoon, one of the richest tracts in the whole Delta will have the benefit of cheap water communication with the rest of the Delta and with the ports. Outlay on main line of irrigation and navigation in the central Delta.

213. The other works of irrigation in progress were of minor importance, and do not require to be particularized. Minor works of irrigation.

214. Under the head of communications in progress may be noticed the towing path of the Nagarum aqueduct, and the bridge at its head. The total expenditure on this work amounts to 22,000 rupees, of which 7,286 rupees were spent in the year under review, and the whole work has been finished with the exception of the iron railing to the towing path, which has yet to be fixed in position. New works of communication.

215. The junction canal from Samulcottah to Cocanada is another important communication, on which 8,428 rupees have been expended in the construction of three calingulahs in connexion with locks. Junction canal from Samulcottah to Cocanada.

CHAP. X. Madras.

Head of the Rally main channel.

216. The last new work under the head of communications which calls for notice, is the improvement of the head of the Rally main channel. On this work the expenditure has been 5,837 rupees, and it is expected to be completed within three months.

Shoals in the river between Dowlaishwaram and the entrance to the hills.

217. The most important point under the above-mentioned head of communications, is the successful manner in which the shoals in the river between Dowlaishwaram and the entrance to the hills have been managed. There has been no interruption to the passage of the steamers "Hope," "Arthur Cotton," "Little Neil," and "Pioneer," the whole of which have been employed throughout the season in towing stone boats from the Poorabatputnam quarry, a distance of 25 miles. The outlay has been 3,018 rupees, or about 120 rupees per mile.

Outlay under the head of ports and harbours.

218. Under the head of ports and harbours, 33,377 rupees have been expended in the construction of a light-house, the erection of a flagstaff, and on improvements to the river at Cocanada. In carrying out the latter work, one of the sea dredges sent to the district has been constantly employed, together with one of Blythe & Co.'s steam tugs. This vessel, in addition to towing the spare boats, was turned to good account in February last, in recovering from the wreck of a French ship, cast on the shore, property to the value of 30,000 rupees; and again in March following, in towing out of imminent danger another French vessel, with a cargo on board worth 70,000 rupees.

Value of work performed in the workshops.

219. The workshops have this year been actively employed, the total value of work performed in them amounting to 1,76,092 rupees, or 18,191 rupees in excess of the previous year. Two steamers, the "Prince," and "Hope," have been turned out, and a third nearly put together for use at the Paumben passage. Four canal dredges, 16 iron punts, one large iron boat, and a great deal of work for the Upper Godavery, have also been executed.

Quantity of stone quarried.

220. In the quarries, 74,868 tons of stone were excavated, at a cost of 35,860 rupees. Five channel steam dredges have also been employed from time to time, the work of which amounted to 46,381 cubic yards, at a cost of 10,423 rupees.

Expenditure on repairs to irrigation works.

221. Owing to violent storms and floods in July and September last, the outlay on account of repairs has been large. On irrigation works alone it amounted to 2,29,089 rupees, or about 6¾ per cent. on the land revenue, and of this sum, 46,457 rupees, or about 5 per cent. on its first costs, were expended on the anicut and head works damaged during the freshes of last year; that of July 1861 being nine feet higher than the average of of any July fresh, and six feet higher than that of any September fresh for ten years previous.

Condition of anicut.

222. The anicut has been thoroughly examined and repaired, and is in good order. The river embankments have also been repaired, strengthened and raised, so as to be at least half a yard above the highest flood.

Expenditure on trunk road from Toonee to Ellore.

223. Towards improving the trunk road from Toonee to Ellore, 9,065 rupees have been expended in collecting materials.

Value of traffic passing through the head locks.

224. The value of traffic passing through the head locks during the past year, has not been so great as it was in the previous year, owing to the length of time communication was suspended in all the Deltas, but particularly in the western, by the effects of the floods on the canals.

Unfavourable season.

225. The season was unfavourable, generally, for the Delta taluqs, on account of the unusually heavy floods and rains, the amount of the latter being 44·4 inches.

Amount of revenue collected.

226. The collection of the revenue within the year does not therefore show so favourably as that in 1860–61, having fallen short by 2,71,470 rupees. Of this, however, 54,439 rupees have since been paid, and of the remainder 55,315 rupees is due to the abolition of the moturpha duties, 50,242 to diminished sea customs' dues owing to smaller exports, 12,500 to the cessation of export of seeds through the French territory of Yanam, and 30,023 rupees to smaller sales of salt owing probably to the enhanced duty.

Value of exports and imports.

227. Owing to the high prices of grain, the exports of rice and paddy have been much less, and the total exports fall short of those of the previous year by 10,85,513, while the imports have increased by 66,064, the relative amounts being 31,29,232 rupees, and 7,07,573 rupees, in both cases, exclusive of treasure, the imports of which have been 11,16,031 rupees, and the exports 1,36,850.

Customs dues on imports.

228. The customs dues for exports are less by 55,000 rupees, while those from imports have increased from 2,796 to 8,559.

Expenditure from local funds.

229. Out of the local funds, 4,600 rupees have been expended in the construction of a good road for carts, between Gunnearum and Ambojeepett, in the Amlapur taluq, and from Kotipillay towards Cocanada, in the Ramachendarapooram taluq.

KISTNA.

Progress made with the works considered to be satisfactory.

230. Although the usual delays and inconvenience occasioned by a deficiency of labour have been experienced, the progress made during the past year, in this district, with the execution of public works, is on the whole satisfactory.

231. The

231. The expenditure, exclusive of local funds, amounts to 2,92,435 rupees, viz.:— Analysis of expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	1,29,678	92,852
Communications - - - - -	31,785	19,576
Buildings - - - - - -	10,473	8,071
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,71,936	1,20,499

232. The principal irrigation works undertaken were— Irrigation new works.

	Rs.
1st. The high level canal from Bezoarah to Perikeed - - -	7,471
2d. Two channels in the Eastern Delta, or Captain Ryves' Channels	33,385
3d. The Masulipatam Canal - - - - - - - -	35,753
4th. The main channels for four miles from Seetanagrum - -	12,288
5th. The Nizampatam Canal - - - - - - - -	26,243

233. The portion of the first work within the limits of the Kistna District has been opened during the year, but in consequence of non-completion of the subsidiary works required to regulate the height of water, there has been but little traffic on it. Another masonry work is required across the canal, where the slope of the bed changes from four inches to half an inch per mile; and this important communication will then be effective throughout its whole length, in the Kistna District. Progress made with works.

234. Water was admitted into "Ryves" Channels late in October, though they were incomplete; but owing to the fall of rain in November, the effect was not so great as it would have been in an ordinary season. The works are now well advanced, and will come into full operation during the ensuing season. Progress made with "Ryves" Channels.

235. On the Masulipatam Canal, a lock has been built at Aukumurru, and another (a tidal lock) commenced immediately eastward of the fort ditch. A small irrigation sluice has also been built, and 5,752 rupees laid out in excavations. Work performed on the Masupilatam Canal.

236. The main channels from Seetanagrum, situated in the Guntoor Delta, have been much improved; and on the Nizampatam Canal, the lock at Kutchipudy has been completed, and a second lock, for which a large quantity of materials has been collected, is now in progress at Yintur. Main channels from Seetanagrum.

237. Of the sum expended on repairs to irrigation works, 12,262 rupees were spent on the anicut and head works. During the year a considerable quantity of the rough stonework of the anicut was removed by the violent action of the river; but the portion so injured is being repaired, and will be strengthened by the addition of party walls which have been found to answer well at other points where they have been constructed. Repairs to irrigation works.

238. The remainder of the outlay on irrigation repairs was on account of various works, both in the Delta and in the Taluqs, not affected by the anicut. Works in the Delta not affected by the anicut.

239. The principal work under the head of communications has been the restoration of the road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier, which has been opened the whole of the way for traffic. The expenditure thereon amounts to 16,481 rupees, and there is a fair prospect of the work being completed this year. A continuation of the same line from Ibrampatam to Bezoarah, and from the latter place to Masulipatam, has also been improved, and several other roads have had attention paid to them. New works of communications.

240. Two large and three small bridges have been nearly completed. The expenditure on the former description of works amounted to 18,436 rupees, and on the latter to 13,135 rupees. Progress made with new works of communications.

241. The minor communications of the district have also been improved to a considerable extent, with the aid of the local funds, the disbursements from which source amount to 31,647 rupees. Minor communications of the district.

242. Under the head of Military Buildings, two soldiers' rest-houses have been built at Bezoarah and Shair Mahomed Pettah, at a cost of 2,724 rupees. Military buildings.

243. Rupees 3,232 have also been laid out in the purchase of materials for the new police buildings sanctioned for the district. Outlay on police buildings.

244. The traffic through the head locks at Bezoarah and Seetanagrum has fallen off to a considerable extent; the high state of the river in the months of July, August, and September, together with the force of the stream and the unfavourable direction of the wind, having rendered it difficult for dhonies to ascend the river above the anicut. At the Traffic through the head locks at Bezoarah, &c. and Seetanagrum.

the same time a comparison of the returns of traffic at the first locks below Bezoarah on the Masulipatam and Ellore Canals, with those which passed the lock at Bezoarah, shows a large excess in favour of the former.

Canal to Masulipatam.

245. The opening of the canal to Masulipatam has already had a beneficial effect on the trade of that port, and the traffic at Nizampatam is also increasing.

Effect of the season.

246. The season has been a most favorable one for the Delta Taluqs, and in these the harvest has been an unusually fine one; but in the non-Delta Taluqs the rice crops under some of the tanks withered for want of a sufficient supply of water.

Amount of revenue realised.

247. The revenue realised during the past year from wet and dry lands irrigated from the Kistna Channels, amounted to 4,70,431 rupees, or 63,286 rupees in excess of the preceding year, and is an increase of 3,34,749 rupees over the annual average, prior to the construction of the anicut.

NELLORE.

Expenditure.

248. The amount expended on public works in this district during the past year was 2,21,506 rupees, under the following heads:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - -	94,504	39,993
Communications - - - - - -	33,795	49,387
Buildings - - - - - - -	2,637	1,190
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,30,936	90,570

Pennar anicut.

249. The principal new work of irrigation was the Pennár anicut, which, with the exception of the levelling of a few square yards of the apron at the northern end has been completed. The expenditure during the year amounts to 34,794 rupees, and the works performed consisted of the construction of additional under sluices at the north end, and increasing the width of the apron from 40 to 80 yards.

Channels connected with the anicut.

250. On the channels connected with the anicut, the outlay was 32,658 rupees. The work done will have an important effect on the irrigation of the present year. During the past year, the lands at present under the influence of the anicut were sufficiently watered, notwithstanding unusually scanty freshes, and a generally deficient monsoon, and the benefit derived from that work is reported to have been a saving in actual revenue, of from one-third to one-half of the cost of its construction on the revised section.

Improvement effected in the bed of the river above the anicut.

251. Considerable improvement has been effected in the bed of the river above the anicut, by the construction of two stone groynes, at a cost of 3,652 rupees.

Outlay on important main channels.

252. On two important main channels, which have their heads at Sungum, 20 miles west of Nellore, regulating sluices have been built, one at the head of the Duvur tank supplying channel, at a cost of 2,968 rupees, and one at the head of the Gundavaram channel, at a cost of 4,362 rupees.

Outlay on Kalavoy tank.

253. At the Kalavoy tank, one of the most important reservoirs of the district, 3,353 rupees were expended in restoring the revetment of the inner face of the bund, destroyed by the cyclone of 1857.

Minor new works.

254. Of minor new works, 26 calingulahs and 10 sluices have been completed during the year, at a cost of 6,215 rupees; and on 16 calingulahs yet in progress, 3,676 rupees were expended.

Outlay on minor tanks.

255. The annual maintenance of the minor tanks has cost 39,993 rupees. Most of these works are now in serviceable order, but a considerable outlay is yet required to secure them from a recurrence of the damage effected by the storms of 1856 and 1857, and the floods of 1859.

Particulars of expenditure on roads and bridges.

256. Of roads and bridges, the following are the most important on which expenditure has been incurred:—

	Rs.
1st. The Kota and Dugurazapatam road - - - - -	16,509
2d. Trunk road, No. 6 - - - - - - - -	1,393
3d. Nellore and Dorenal road - - - - - - -	5,208
4th. Cotton road from Cumbum to Kotapatam, *vid* Ongole - -	9,386

257. On

257. On the first road, the length of which is about 20 miles, 16 miles have been nearly completed. Progress made with roads and bridges.

258. On the second road, a bridge and a few small tunnels and road dams were constructed. Progress made with roads and bridges.

259. The third road was commenced in December last, and up to the end of April two miles of road have been metalled; a road dam of 150 yards in length, with a small culvert, built, and materials prepared for other masonry works. The ghât over the Sungum Hill has also been much improved. Progress made with roads and bridges.

260. On the fourth road, the first eight miles east of Ongole have been repaired, and on the portion west of that station, two small masonry works have been built, and materials for others collected. Progress made with roads and bridges.

261. The maintenance of the completed portions of the main roads of the district has been well attended to, and their condition is represented to be good. Where incomplete, provision was made for such repairs as tended to facilitate traffic. Hitherto but little benefit has resulted from the outlay of former years on these lines of communication, owing to their liability to be closed to traffic at any moment for want of bridges and metalling, but efforts are being made to remedy this evil, and if sufficient funds are forthcoming, it is expected that in the course of three years their condition will be greatly improved. Maintenance of main road of the district.

262. The value of work executed from the local funds amounts to 15,219 rupees, for which sum several small masonry works have been constructed, and the minor communications of the district improved. Value of work performed from local funds.

263. The rates of labour and prices of material have increased considerably in all parts of the district, particularly in the eastern taluqs, owing chiefly to the greater demand for labour caused by the extension of cultivation, and to the rise which has taken place in the price of food. Rates of labour and material.

264. The monsoon of the year under review was decidedly unfavourable. The supply of rain was insufficient for the requirements of the district, and in the north-west division the monsoon lasted only one day; the rain which fell during that time having reached the hitherto unprecedented amount of 15 inches, causing floods which breached trunk roads Nos. 6 and 7, for a distance of about 12 miles, and several important tanks. Monsoon unfavourable, supply of rain deficient.

CUDDAPAH.

265. In this district the total expenditure during the past year amounted to 2,35,971 rupees, viz.:— Expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	23,533	24,606
Communications - - - -	1,16,690	63,318
Buildings - - - - - -	168	7,656
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,40,391	95,580

266. The principal new works of irrigation have been the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud, Mutialcherru and Anantaraz tanks. On the first work the expenditure has been 1,966 rupees; on the second, 9,028 rupees; and on the third, 11,251 rupees; and every exertion is being made to complete the works as soon as possible. New works of irrigation.

267. On new roads the outlay has been 1,16,690 rupees, and the progress made is reported to be very satisfactory, and to have been attended with immense benefit to the community. Outlay on new roads.

268. The greatest outlay, amounting to 23,944 rupees, was made on the road from Royachoti over the Sanepoy ghât to the railway station at Rajampett. This road, though not yet completed, the trace over the ghât being as yet only four yards broad, was opened for traffic in November last, and is already very much used. When finished, it will prove an important feeder to the North West Railway, for it is the only road passable for wheeled conveyances over the range of hills extending from Cuddapah to Kirkumbady, a distance of 70 miles. Road from Royachoti to the railway station.

New line from Royachoti to Punganoor.

269. Much has been done on the new line from Royachoti *viâ* Gurramkonda and Mudnapilli to Punganoor, by an expenditure of 21,144 rupees.

New line from Royachoti to Punganoor.

270. Formerly this road was the worst in the district, but now it is in tolerably good order, and is largely used by carts proceeding to Bangalore with cotton.

Road from Cuddapah to the Kurnool frontier.

271. The road from Cuddapah *viâ* Kazipett to the Kurnool frontier has been very much improved, at a cost of 15,000 rupees; but a large expenditure is still required to render it passable at all seasons of the year.

Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier.

272. The line from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier, along which a great quantity of cotton is sent, has been improved at a cost of 10,831 rupees. Although it runs parallel to the North West Railway, it will be of the greatest use for some years to come, as it will be long before the rail to Bellary can be opened.

Road from Cuddapah towards Madras.

273. The continuation of this road south of Cuddapah towards Madras has also been put in good order, by the expenditure thereon of 22,099 rupees.

Trunk road, No. XI.

274. On trunk road No. XI., the great line of communication between Cuddapah and Vellore, Arcot, and Madras, bearing a very heavy traffic, several bridges and tunnels have been in progress. The expenditure during the year amounts to 14,645 rupees.

Road from Cuddapah to the Nellore frontier.

275. And on the road from Cuddapah *viâ* Budwail to the Nellore frontier, 4,829 rupees have been expended, chiefly between Budwail and the top of the Dorenal Pass, a distance of nine miles; a new road has also been made between Yenagundlacotta and the railway station at Kodur.

Condition of existing lines of communications.

276. The made portions of existing lines of communications have been kept in good order, and metalling laid down as far as the sanctioned sum would admit, at a cost of 62,985 rupees; but a great deal more remains to be done, as there is not one road in the district metalled throughout. The principal outlay was on the following lines:—

	Rs.
1. Road from Cuddapah *viâ* Balpalli towards Madras - - -	6,949
2. Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier - - - -	10,600
3. Road from Cuddapah *viâ* Budwail to the Nellore frontier -	5,265
4. Trunk Road No. XI. from Cuddapah to Kullur - - -	14,000

Outlay on minor district roads.

277. The minor district roads have been improved at a cost of 9,846 rupees.

Outlay on buildings.

278. The expenditure under the head of buildings was chiefly on account of repairs, which do not call for special notice.

Repairs to works of irrigation.

279. The outlay, 24,606 rupees, on repairs to works of irrigation, scattered over an area of about 8,700 square miles, has been very much less than in preceding years, owing to both monsoons being very light, and also to the great attention paid to them by the department since 1857. Upwards of 66 tanks, five channels, six dykes, and four head sluices have been repaired or improved during the past year. The large tanks and anicuts are reported to be all in very good order, and ought not to need repair for the next 10 years. The repairs to those tanks which were injured by the storm of November 1859 have been completed.

Condition of nurseries.

280. Nurseries are kept in the compound attached to the overseer's bungalows in each taluq, and every endeavour is made, as far as the funds will allow, to plant avenues. The young trees, however, are often pulled up by travellers and villagers for firewood, or destroyed by cattle.

Failure of monsoon.

281. The monsoons of 1861-62 were a total failure; dry crops were grown under many of the large tanks, and in some villages there is a great scarcity of water, though much relief has been experienced by the great number of new wells sunk during the last five years. The prices of grain are higher than in the famine years of 1853-54 and 1854-55: but there is not much distress among the people, owing to the large expenditure on the North Western Railway, and also on public works.

Rates of labour and material.

282. From various causes the rates of labour and materials have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. during the past year. The lately imposed tax on wood has affected the price of bricks and chunam, whilst the great demand for wudders, for new wells and tanks, has raised the rates of stone, while the works connected with the North West Railway and Irrigation Company's Canals have created a demand for skilled labour which cannot be supplied.

BELLARY.

283. The expenditure in this district during the past year has been 2,57,503 rupees, under the following heads:— Summary of expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	8,991	48,659
Communications - - - - -	7,318	77,600
Buildings - - - - - -	1,01,538	13,397
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,17,847	1,39,656

284. The principal new irrigation work in progress has been the improvements and extension of the Sirgoopah channel from the Toongabudra river; operations were commenced in December last, and since then the old channel has been widened and fair progress made with the extension. The expenditure on the work amounts to 4,905 rupees. Irrigation new works.

285. With regard to communications, the chief outlay has been 21,852 rupees on the road from Bellary to the Cuddapah frontier. This line is being laid down as rapidly as possible, but the work is of necessity very slow and expensive. Several parts have, however, been reformed and improved, and it is anticipated that the amount, 28,500 rupees, sanctioned for the line will be all laid out within another three months. Principal works of communication.

286. A bridge of three arches has also been constructed across the Yettenhully at a cost of 7,318 rupees. The parapets and approaches alone remain to be completed. Bridge across the Yettenhully.

287. Military buildings in this district have, as in 1860-61, and the preceding year, absorbed a large portion of the funds placed at the district engineer's disposal. Military buildings.

288. The most important works in progress under this head were the following: — Principal works under the above head.

	Rs.
1. New European hospital at Bellary - - - - -	1,413
2. Married men's quarters at Bellary - - - - -	50,061
3. Out-offices to the new European Hospital at Bellary - -	7,076
4. Temporary artillery barracks at Bellary - - - -	36,268
5. Improvements to the old hospital at Bellary - - -	3,068

289. The first and fifth works have been completed at an aggregate cost of 99,615 rupees and 12,301 respectively, and the former was made over to the military authorities for occupation on the 1st August 1861. Progress made with Nos. 1 and 5.

290. Three ranges of the married men's quarters, giving accommodation to 48 families, have been completed. Of these two are occupied, and the third will be given over immediately. Progress made with No. 2.

291. The out-offices of the new European hospital have also been finished. Progress made with No. 3.

292. At the temporary artillery barracks good progress has been made. Two ranges with out-houses, &c., have been completed, and are now occupied. The third range is being roofed. Progress made with No. 4.

293. The tanks in this district are reported to be generally in good repair, and very little damage was done in the last monsoon. The total number repaired has been 125, at a cost of 27,738 rupees. Twenty-nine channels and four anicuts have also been put in good order, the chief of which were the Toongabudra and Raupoor channels and the Walabapoor and Toombiganoor anicuts. Repairs to tanks.

294. The outlay on repairs to roads is rather large. The trunk road from the Mysore frontier near Heerial to the Dharwar frontier is in excellent order, but the last 40 miles of it are unbridged. Repairs to roads.

295. Of the other principal lines some portions are in tolerably good condition, but others again are said to be very bad, and to require bridging. Condition of other lines.

296. The expenditure under the head of repairs to buildings, &c., for the accommodation of the military, has been 8,216 rupees, and consists of sinking wells, annual white-washing of barracks, and other trifling works too numerous to mention. Repairs to buildings.

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297. The repairs to civil buildings call for no particular remark.

Repairs to civil buildings.

Prices of labour and material.

298. The prices of labour and material are the same as in 1860-61; but some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of the former in the Hospet taluq. As respects timber, the department has a large quantity on hand, and there is not likely to be a want of that material for some time to come.

Expenditure from local funds.

299. The district roads have been kept in order, and improved by the local funds, of which 13,254 rupees have been expended on four different lines.

KURNOOL.

Expenditure.

300. The expenditure in this district during the year 1860-61 amounts to 85,438 rupees. The prevalence of sickness and consequent changes and removals among the officers and subordinates, and the great drain on the labour market, caused by the operations of the Irrigation and Canal Company, prevented any greater outlay.

Summary of expenditure.

301. The sum above-mentioned was distributed in the following manner:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - - - -		17,221
Communications - - - - - -	26,957	26,723
Buildings - - - - - - -	12,960	1,577
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	39,917	45,521

Expenditure on the Nundy Canama ghât.

302. The greatest expenditure has taken place on the Nundy Canama ghât, on which 8,170 rupees were laid out in completing the western face. The whole of the new trace has now been made passable for carts with the exception of about half a mile above the principal viaduct, and this portion is expected to be completed within the next working season, if efficient superintendence be made available. The traffic at present averages 2,737 carts and 4,700 cattle monthly.

Kunderu bridge.

303. The next greatest outlay has been in the Kunderu bridge. This work which was suspended in 1857, is now progressing very satisfactorily. The expenditure thereon during the past year amounts to 7,014 rupees.

Progress made at the Dorenal pass.

304. At the Manteral Kanama ghât or Dorenal pass the whole distance from Bairluty to Mantrallama has been made passable for bandies. Until lately the ghât has only been used by Lambadi traders, who take grain and salt from the Guntoor district on the backs of cattle, but in future it will be available for cart traffic from Kurnool towards the coast. At the close of the season, carts employed in bringing up supplies crossed the ghât from Venkatapuram, on the western side, to Dorenal at the eastern foot of the pass.

Expenditure on Dorenal.

305. The expenditure on this work during the year was 5,930 rupees. The extreme unhealthiness of the locality prevents any great number of labourers from being collected and so necessarily limits the amount of progress, and as long as the Irrigation Company's operation affords employment on the plains there will be difficulty in obtaining labour for this ghât.

Road from Dorenal to Dapadu.

306. The next work which may be noticed, is the new road from Dorenal to Dapadu, intended to facilitate the approach to the Manteral Kanama pass from the Guntoor district. On this 4,549 rupees have been expended during the year in opening out, levelling, and draining 17 miles in length.

Principal buildings in progress.

307. Of buildings, the chief work in progress has been the new church at Kurnool, on which the outlay amounts to 2,190 rupees. The work was commenced in November 1861, and will probably be completed in the course of six or eight months.

School room at Kurnool.

308. A new school room has also been built at Kurnool by means of private subscriptions. The expenditure on it during the year was 436 rupees.

Repairs to irrigation works.

309. On repairs to irrigation works, the expenditure was 16,915 rupees. The largest amount was at the channels of the Cumbum tank and at the Nandial and Paniem Row tanks.

Repairs to the Owk tank.

310. The repairs to the supply channel of the Owk tank, mentioned in the last Administration Report, have been completed, and the revenue greatly benefited thereby. In all 83 tanks and 90 channels were repaired during the year.

311. On

311. On repairs to roads, 26,723 rupees have been expended in keeping 256 miles of district roads and 7 miles of branch roads in repair, the whole of which are reported to be generally in fair order. Repairs to roads.

312. The great project of the Irrigation and Canal Company for a canal through the centre of the district has attracted to itself all the available labour within 60 to 70 miles of Kurnool, and has, besides affecting the operations of the department in other ways, caused the prices of labour and carriage to rise greatly, and will probably continue to do so for some time. Difficulty of obtaining labour.

MADRAS.

313. During the year 1860-61 the expenditure on public works in this district has been 2,72,119 rupees, viz.:— Amount of expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	24,629	37,503
Communications - - - - -	7,399	1,25,922
Buildings - - - - - -	57,156	19,510
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	89,184	1,82,935

314. Under the head of irrigation the largest outlay has been 19,802 rupees on the channels connected with the Palar anicut project. Very fair progress has latterly been made with these works, and every effort is being used to hasten on their completion. Channels connected with the Palar anicut project.

315. The next work of importance in progress was the extension of the coast canal from Sadras to the Palar river. The allotment for the year was 17,000 rupees, but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining possession of the land through which the cuttings are to be taken, the progress has not been very great, the expenditure not being more than 6,674 rupees. Coast canal from Sadras to the Palar river.

316. Of communications, the chief work during the year has been the re-metalling of trunk road No. 6, on which 18,237 rupees have been laid out from an estimate of 32,200 rupees. Trunk road, No. 6.

317. Under the head of buildings a sum of 23,626 rupees has been expended in completing the eastern range of the artillery depôt at St. Thomas' Mount. Artillery depôt at St. Thomas' Mount.

318. The army school at the same station, which was commenced in April 1859, has been finished at a total expense of 21,108 rupees, of which 7,576 rupees were spent during the year under review. Army school at St. Thomas' Mount.

319. The stables at Guindy Park have also been improved at a cost of 3,335 rupees. Stables at Guindy Park.

320. The extensive repairs and alterations sanctioned to an extent of 11,600 rupees to the Chingleput gaol have been commenced, but as yet only 1,602 rupees have been expended thereon. Repairs to the Chingleput gaol.

321. *Rs.* 8,104 have been laid out in constructing salt platforms at the depôt near the collector's cutcherry in Homes' Gardens, and in completing the following buildings in connexion therewith:— Salt platforms, &c.

	Rs.
Salt Cutcherry at Homes' Gardens - - -	2,367
Constructing Record-room at ditto - - -	460

PULICAT.

	Rs.
At Pulicat quarters for the Superintendent of the light house have been erected at a cost of - -	2,947

322. The irrigation works of the district are reported to be not in such good condition as could be wished. During the past year 37,513 rupees have been laid out in repairs to 175 tanks and channels. Condition of irrigation works.

323. Under the head of communications, 1,06,206 rupees have been spent on repairs to 225 miles of road, and 98 miles of coast canal have been maintained at a cost of 19,716 rupees. Repairs to communications.

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Repairs to buildings.

324. The outlay on repairs to buildings was distributed in the following manner:—

	Rs.
Military buildings	12,456
Civil ditto	6,605

None of these call for special remark.

NORTH ARCOT.

Expenditure.

325. The outlay in this district during the past year has amounted to 1,95,442 rupees, under the following heads:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	50,532	40,630
Communications	50,189	45,018
Buildings	2,091	6,982
TOTAL Rs.	1,02,812	92,630

Principal new works in progress.

326. The projects connected with the Palar and Poinay anicuts have been the principal new works in progress.

Progress made with the Palar project.

327. At the former, the outlay on the left or north bank of the river was 36,178 rupees, with which sum the Mahindravady channel, and the calingulahs at the north and south ends of the tank of the same name, have been nearly completed.

Progress made with the Palar project.

328. On the south bank 16 small channels have been cut from tank to tank in connexion with the Doosy Mamundoor main channel on an expenditure of 14,250 rupees.

Progress made with the Palar project.

329. The tanks connected with this project have received considerable attention, more particularly the Caverypauk tank, the rough stone revetment of which is under thorough repair. In order to take as much advantage as possible of the early freshes, a small embankment has been formed on the top of the anicut, the entire length across the river. The completion of the bridge over the anicut will shortly be commenced, materials for the purpose having been collected.

Progress made with the Poinay project.

330. On the Poinay project, the western channel has been partly opened as far as Verantangle, four miles from the anicut; two surplus calingulahs have also been built, at a total cost of 1,001 rupees. The eastern channel has also been improved.

Poinay anicut.

331. The anicut itself is in very good order, and a small bank has been raised over it, similar to that on the Palar anicut.

Communications; new ranks.

332. Of communications, the following new works may be noticed:—

	Rs.
1. Road from Arnee to Conjevaram	9,998
2. Road from Tiruttany to Arcot cuppum	4,315
3. Road from Ramakistnapuram to Tiruttany	5,688
4. Road from the Puttur station to Nagalapuram	4,000
5. Road from Vellore to Arnee	7,004

Progress made with new works.

333. The first three works were completed in April last, and will be of great benefit to the district.

Road from Puttur station to Nagalapuram.

334. On the road from the Puttur station to Nagalapuram, upwards of eight miles of earthwork have been finished, and all the masonry works on the road from Vellore to Arnee are nearly completed.

Road from Tirupatty to Kalastry.

335. On the road from Tirupatty to Kalastry, 14,658 rupees have been laid out in improvements, and the road from Nagary to Balapully has been repaired as far as Mamundur at a cost of 2,396 rupees.

Approaches of the Palar Bridge.

336. The approaches of the Palar Bridge at Vellore have also been widened and completed. The expenditure thereon during the year was 2,130 rupees.

Principal new works in progress under the head of buildings.

337. Of buildings the principal work undertaken was the repairs and improvements to the roof of the lower barracks at Raneepett. This work was completed in January last at a total cost of 7,943 rupees, of which 2,976 rupees were expended during the year.

338. The

338. The other new works in progress under the head of buildings were the police ameen's kacheri at Vencatagherry Cottah, the cutwall's choultiry at Wallajapett, and a few military buildings, &c., at Raneepett, which do not require special notice. Principal new works in progress, &c.

339. Under the head of repairs to irrigation works, 40,630 rupees were expended on 160 tanks and channels; for the outlay, 45,018 rupees, on roads, the following lines received the principal attention:— Repairs to irrigation works and roads.

	Rs.
1. Trunk Road No. 1	7,759
2. Trunk Road No. 10, from Raneepett to the Mysore frontier beyond Palmanair	12,746
3. Trunk Road No. 11, from Chittoor to Kullur	6,403
4. Trunk Road No. 7, from Poothulput to Kircumbady	3,850

340. The whole of these roads are represented to be in fair order, though in some instances the maintenance allowance has been considerably reduced. On road No. 10, the traffic has continued to be very considerable. Condition of district roads.

341. There has been little or no change in the prices of material and labour during the past year. Prices of material and labour.

342. The expenditure from the local funds amounts to 35,256 rupees, for which sum 165 miles of new district roads have been made, and 365 miles of the same description of road repaired. Expenditure from local funds.

SOUTH ARCOT.

343. The expenditure in this district has been 1,83,989 rupees, of which the following is a summary:— Summary of expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	37,239	56,697
Communications	30,586	56,305
Buildings	559	2,603
TOTAL Rs.	68,384	1,15,650

344. No new irrigation work of importance has been commenced during the year, but the Ponniar anicut, commenced in the previous year, is now almost completed, the coping of the body of the anicut alone remaining to be built. The expenditure for the year has been 27,902 rupees. Progress made with the Ponniar anicut.

345. Under the head of communications, the works most deserving of notice are the following:—First, the road from Porto Novo to Shatia Tope on trunk road No. 9, on which 13,083 rupees have been expended in gravelling 2½ miles, and in raising and covering the remainder with sand. Second, a bridge of four arches, of 36 feet span, on the road from Ooloundoorpett to the western frontier. This work, which was commenced previous to the restrictive orders, has been completed at a cost of 4,500 rupees, and will be of great convenience to the traffic passing over the road. Third, two bridges of 24 feet span each, one of 10 feet span, and seven tunnels. These have also been completed, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected for work to be done in the present year, at a cost of *Rs.* 7,414. 7. Works under the head of communications. Road from Porto Novo to Shatia Tope. Bridge of four arches on the road from Ooloundoorpett to the Western frontier.

346. The principal roads in the district have been put in as good order as the allowance sanctioned for their maintenance will admit. The traffic on some of these lines is very heavy, and an increased maintenance allowance is reported to be necessary. Principal roads have been improved.

347. The expenditure under the head of repairs to irrigation works amounted to 56,697 rupees, inclusive of the cost of "minor new works;" for this sum many works of utility have been executed, of which the following are the principal:— Repairs to irrigation works.

	Rs.
1. Repairs to the Vellaur anicut, apron and channel	1,235
2. Repairs to the Mana Voikal bank	1,499
3. Two vaganies in the Coleroon river	1,817
4. Repairs to the Davangudi Channel	1,851
5. Repairs to the Veranum tank bank	1,999
6. Clearing the main supplying channel of the Manambatham tank	2,878

Anicut across the Mullataur.

348. A small anicut has also been built across the Mullataur at a cost of 550 rupees, which it is expected will nearly pay for itself by the increase of revenue in the present year.

Repairs to salt platforms.

349. On repairs to salt platforms, 1,278 rupees have been expended.

Performance of work on contract.

350. The work in the district has, wherever practicable, been carried out on the same system as during the year 1860-61. Contracts were entered into, but no advances were given except in a few instances, and those were for very trifling amounts. Very little assistance has been given by the ryots in repairing the works in which they are interested.

Repairs to buildings.

351. The repairs to buildings were of the ordinary description, and call for no remark.

Expenditure from local funds.

352. The expenditure from the local funds amounted to 54,582 rupees, for which sum 200½ miles of road have been repaired, 34 miles covered with sand, and 24½ miles gravelled. Ninety-nine small bridges and tunnels have also been built, and the traffic has been much facilitated by these improvements.

Rates prevailing in the district.

353. The rates prevailing in the district are much the same as those of the preceding year, with the exception that at Cuddalore, and in the vicinity of the larger coast towns, the rates for building materials have still a tendency to rise.

Season.

354. The season has not been very favourable. On the whole, the south-western taluqs have received perhaps the best supply of water.

TANJORE.

Expenditure.

355. In this district, as respects new works, there is but little to record, the works of importance carried out during the past year being few in number. The expenditure, exclusive of advances, amounts to 1,95,968 rupees, viz:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - -	4,562	1,14,286
Communications - - - - - -	13,442	45,647
Buildings - - - - - - -	2,096	15,935
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	20,100	1,75,868

Revetment to the Yengen Coroomboo.

356. The principal new irrigation work in progress, was the revetment to the Yengen Coroomboo below the Valayar head sluice, the expenditure on which has been 1,909 rupees, and the work is nearly completed.

Tulnoyer Cotagum project.

357. *Rs.* 1,534, have also been spent during the year in completing the project sanctioned in 1855 for improving the irrigation and drainage connected with the Tulnoyer Cotagum, a work which had been in progress since April 1855, and has cost in the aggregate 35,003 rupees.

Outlay on communications.

358. Of the outlay on communications, the greater portion was on account of the following works:—

	Rs.
1. Reconstructing bridge across the new Munnyar, on Road No. 2 -	2,536
2. Reconstructing bridge over the Codamurutti, on Road No. 36 -	3,816
3. Reconstructing bridge across the Nasoommiaur, on Road No. 15,	1,922
4. Reconstructing bridge across the Nasoommiaur, on Road No. 8, from Tanjore to Puttucottah - - - - - - - -	1,104
5. Reconstructing bridge across the Nasoommiaur, on ditto - -	2,815
6. Reconstructing bridge across the Nasoommiaur, on Road No. 19, from Manargudy to Arunthangy - - - - - -	988

Progress made with improvements to communications.

359. The first two works, commenced in the previous year, were completed a little before the setting in of the north-east monsoon. At Nos. 3 and 6 works, the arches are in a forward state, and at the other two, Nos. 4 and 5, the superstructure has been built up to the springing line of the arches.

Sea Custom House at Negapatam.

360. The only building that need be mentioned is the Custom House at Negapatam. The expenditure to the 30th April 1862 was *Rs.* 9,902 7. 10. on an estimate of 13,319 rupees.

rupees. The whole of the brickwork except that of the verandah had been finished, and the flooring and roofing only remained to be done.

361. The expenditure on repairs to irrigation works during the past year amounted to 1,14,286 rupees, or 25,815 rupees less than that of the preceding year. There were no very heavy freshes in the rivers, and as the embankments were greatly strengthened in 1859 and 1860 they have not since sustained much damage. Groynes and nanal plantation have lately been substituted for modussils for their protection, and it is hoped that the annual cost of their repair will in future be much reduced. Repairs to irrigation works.

362. Although the embankments have not been injured, the southern branch of the lower Coleroon anicut has been seriously damaged. In December last several portions were undermined, and five were so much injured that it was necessary to remove them. Since January the repairs to the work have been actively carried on, and it is expected that the anicut will be restored to its former condition before the early freshes come down the Coleroon, but it is doubtful whether all the arches will have been re-built within that time. Injury effected to the lower Coleroon anicut.

363. Owing partly to the high price of grain, which enables the Merassidars to give constant employment to their coolies, and partly to the great demand for labour at the railway, there has been a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of men for the Government works. Prices also have risen, and in one taluk the cost of earth and masonry work has increased from 10 to 12½ per cent. on the rates of the preceding year. Increase in price of materials, &c.

TRICHINOPOLY.

364. The total expenditure during the year amounts to 2,14,358 rupees, viz.: Expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	27,142	62,853
Communications - - - - -	76,876	34,684
Buildings - - - - - -	6,374	6,429
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,10,392	1,03,966

365. The principal new works of irrigation have been— New works of irrigation.

	Rs.
1. The Peravally Channel improvements - - - - -	10,398
2. The re-construction of the Nat Voikal head sluice - - -	2,411
3. Ponnairy project works - - - - - - - - -	9,329
4. Sluices in the Rutnagudi Anicut - - - - - -	4,987

366. At the first work good progress has been made; the second has been completed, with the exception of a small portion of the rear revetment, and the fourth work has been finished. Progress made with irrigation.

367. On the Ponnairy project the under tunnel was completed, and the main and branch channels so far advanced that water was admitted into them, but immediately afterwards a very high flood caused by local rains seriously injured the tunnel, breached the embankments, and silted up a portion of the channel. The repairs of the tunnel are now in progress, and efforts are being made for the early completion of the work. Ponnairy project.

368. Under the head of communications, the chief expenditure has been on the road from Trichinopoly to Salem, 40 miles in length, which has been improved and gravelled at a cost of 23,945 rupees. Road from Trichinopoly to Salem.

369. The first seven miles of Trunk Road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras have also been metalled, and a large quantity of material collected for the remaining portion of the road. The expenditure during the year has been 10,190 rupees. Trunk road, No. 8, from Trichinopoly to Madras.

370. On the Coimbatore line 11,652 rupees were laid out in gravelling 18 miles of road, and the whole of the improvements, on which there has been an aggregate expenditure of 48,869 rupees since their commencement in March 1859, are fast approaching to completion. Coimbatore line.

371. Rapid progress has also been made with the repairs to the road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul on which the expenditure during the year amounts to 7,234 rupees. Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul.

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Bridges in progress.

372. Besides the above improvements, the re-construction of three bridges has been in progress, viz.:—

	Rs.
The Codamurutty Bridge (arches all turned and uncentred)	9,278
The Iyar Bridge (four arches turned)	7,426
The Koolyar Bridge (completed)	5,352

Buildings in progress.

373. Under the head of the buildings, the district engineer's office and store-yard was the principal work in progress. The main buildings have been completed, and the artificer's sheds only remain to be built. The expenditure in the year was 3,545 rupees.

Buildings in progress.

374. The following works have also been completed:—

	Rs.
1. Wall to the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow at Trichinopoly,	599
2. Wash-house for the Artillery Barracks	922
3. Improvements to the drainage of the Infantry Barracks	1,386

Repairs to irrigation works.

375. The expediture on repairs to irrigation works was distributed in the following manner:—

	Rs.
Channels	28,006
Tanks	12,874
Embankments	21,973
Total	Rs. 62,853

with this sum the channels and tanks have been kept in good order, and the river embankments well strengthened and improved.

Repairs to buildings.

376. The repairs to buildings call for no special remark.

Condition of main lines of communication.

377. The main lines of communications have been kept in fair order at a cost of 34,684 rupees. The work extended over 253 miles of road, or 53 miles in excess of the preceding year.

Rates of labour and prices of material.

378. The rates of labour and prices of material have been about the same as in 1860–61, and all the earth-work repairs, as well as the digging and carting of gravel for roads, were readily taken up on contract, and executed without advances by the several villagers interested in the work. The only rise has been in the rate of bandy hire, which has increased upwards of 30 per cent. on the prices formerly given.

Sickness among the subordinates.

379. During the year there were several cases of cholera among the members of the department, and one of their number, Mr. Supervisor Dick, died. Notwithstanding the reduced strength of the Department caused by Mr. Dick's death, and the temporary absence of Lieutenant Mead on duty in Madura, the expenditure has been 41,400 rupees in excess of the year 1860–61, and many works of importance have been executed.

Expenditure from local funds.

380. The expenditure from the local funds amounted to 2,584 rupees, chiefly in removing walls round the Nabob's palace, and repairing roads in the Fort at Trichinopoly.

MADURA.

Expenditure.

381. The outlay in this district during the past year has been 1,44,484 rupees, under the following heads:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	3,602	32,501
Communications	76,640	12,960
Canals	10,262	1,924
Buildings	3,202	3,393
Total Rs.	93,706	50,778

Formation of road No. 4, from Trichinopoly to Madura.

382. Of new works, it will be observed that the chief outlay has been on communications and canals. Under the first head the principal work undertaken was the formation of road No. 4, the high military and commercial road leading from Trichinopoly to Madura, and thence to Tinnevelly and Travancore. The expenditure on this line has been 31,542 rupees, and

and of the length of road estimated for, viz., 60 miles; 48 miles, including 17 bridges and tunnels, have been completed, and 13 other masonry works nearly finished.

Bridge over the Ambravutty river.

383. The next work that may be noticed is the bridge of nine arches of 40 feet span over the Ambravutty river on the road from Dindigul to Paulghat and the western coast. The expenditure thereon during the year has been 8,891 rupees. From various causes the construction of this work was long delayed, but latterly its progress has been expedited, and its early completion may be expected.

Outlay on Road No. 25.

384. On road No. 25, 5,264 rupees have been spent in completing the portion between Tiroomangalum and Oosalamputty, and this line only wants metalling for three-quarters of a mile to complete it.

Outlay on Road No. 15.

385. Upon road No. 15, between Dindigul and Madura, 3,614 rupees have been laid out in improvements, and 1,904 rupees in completing what remained to be done to road No. 1, between Dindigul and Trichinopoly, on an estimate of 6,800 rupees.

Other roads in progress.

386. Of the other roads in progress, and which are still under execution, the following are the most important:—

	Amount Expended in 1861-62.
	Rs.
1. Road from Madura to Paulghat - - - - -	2,745
2. Ditto from Tondi *viâ* Davacottah an dTripattoor to Dindigul - - - - - - - - - -	2,179
3. Ditto No. 16 from Camoothi to Soylegoody - -	2,065
4. Ditto between Cariaputty and Arooppoocottah -	2,004
5. Ditto from Palkanooth to Aummanaickenoor - -	4,469
6. Ditto between Chuttraputty and Pulkanoth - -	2,716
7. Ditto between Madura and Paraputty - - -	2,383

Improvements to salt roads.

387. Eight salt roads have been also improved at a cost of 987 rupees, and the other roads in the district are being rapidly-brought into order.

Principal buildings in progress.

388. The new works carried out under the head of buildings hardly call for notice, but the following may be mentioned:—

	Rs.
Constructing moonsiff's court house at Dindigul - - -	364
Store-room at Paumben - - - - - - - -	956
Travellers' bungalow at ditto - - - - - - - -	1,270

The two first works have been completed, and the second nearly so.

Repairs to irrigation works.

389. The expenditure on repairs to the several irrigation works in the district was distributed in the following manner:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
116 Tanks - - - - - - - -	19,863	4	9
20 Channels - - - - - - - -	2,445	10	7
19 Sluices - - - - - - - -	574	3	1
37 Calingulahs and weirs - - - -	9,613	1	5

Work performed at Paumben.

390. At Paumben the out-turn of work done by the steam dredge has not been so great as was desired, owing to the continued illness of the mechanical engineer, and to the dredge itself having been under repair for upwards of six months.

Usefulness of the hand dredge at Paumben.

391. The hand dredge was, however, very useful at the Sand bank channel for some time, and afterwards it was removed to the Reef channel where it did good service until April last, when the wind and current became too strong for it to work there any longer.

Work executed at the Sand bank channel.

392. At the Sand bank channel the expenditure has been 933 rupees, and its depth throughout is at present 11 feet at low water neap tides.

Work executed on the Reef channel.

393. The expenditure in removing the inner angle of the Reef channe was 2,483 rupees, for which sum 48,580 cubic feet of stone and *débris* were removed therefrom.

Reef channel.

394. The Reef channel has been kept at a uniform depth of 12 feet at low water neap tides.

Number of vessels passing through the Paumben channel.

395. During the year, 2,123 vessels passed through the channel, and 555 others were warped through it. One of the former, the "Sir James Melville," was 213 feet long, with 64 feet beam.

Cost of repairs to steam dredge.

396. The cost of the repairs to the steam dredge has amounted to 2,963 rupees, and a further sum of 3,883 rupees was spent in constructing the mud lighters sanctioned for the channel; of the four sanctioned, two have been completed, and a third is under progress.

Great use of the new lantern exhibited in the Light House.

397. The new lantern on the catadioptric principle of Monsieur Tresnell, exhibited in the lighthouse at Paumben, is a most excellent one, and is duly appreciated.

Failure of carrying out works on contract.

398. The system of excavating works on contract has not worked well in this district; in several cases much inconvenience and delay has been occasioned by the failure of the contractors, and as a rule it has been found much better to carry out works by means of the subordinates of the department.

Insufficient supply of rain.

399. The district has suffered severely during the past year from want of rain and an insufficient supply of water in the principal river, the Vigay.

TINNEVELLY.

Difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour has prevented greater outlay.

400. No works of any magnitude have been executed in this district during the past year, and owing to the difficulty met with in procuring sufficient labour, the expenditure has fallen short of the amount sanctioned in the Budget, though it is nearly double the sum spent in 1860-61.

Actual outlay.

401. The actual outlay was as follows:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	5,473	49,373
Communications - - - - -	44,776	43,190
Buildings - - - - - -	4,020	2,604
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	54,269	95,167

Anicut across the Vurruttaur.

402. Of the amount laid out upon new irrigation works, 3,759 rupees have been expended in completing a new anicut across the Vurruttaur, which is now in full working operation, and has been reported upon in satisfactory terms.

Minor works of irrigation.

403. The balance has been expended in the construction of several petty calingulahs and sluices for the improvement of different tanks, &c.

Work performed on Trunk Road No. 4.

404. Under the head of "New Roads," 15,842 rupees have been expended in forming portions of the main trunk road No. 4, leading from Madras to the Travancore frontier.

Work performed on Cotton Road leading into Tuticorin.

405. Rupees 15,259 have also been laid out on the Cotton road to Tuticorin. In accordance with the desire of Government, the chief portion of this work was given to a contractor to execute, but in consequence of the interruption caused by the operations of the pearl fishery, its progress has been much retarded. The fishery has, however, now ceased, and there is every hope that a large quantity of work will be completed by the end of June.

Salt Pan Roads.

406. The Salt Pan roads under construction in this district have progressed but slowly. The sum expended upon them during the year amounts to 9,669 rupees.

New buildings.

407. The new buildings executed have been chiefly small works connected with the Salt Pans.

Repairs to irrigation works.

408. The expenditure on repairs to irrigation works has preserved in a state of efficiency numerous tanks and channels, with their subsidiary works, and the more important channels have been carefully looked to, their beds cleared of deposit, and banks strengthened and raised where most needed. During the year under notice a great many cases of wilful injury to irrigation works have been brought to notice, but the punishments awarded are so trivial, that they do not deter others from committing similar offences.

Outlay on repairs to roads.

409. The expenditure on repairs to roads has had the effect of placing in good order many previously impracticable portions. On trunk roads Nos. 4 and 5, 20,975 rupees have been spent in improvements, and the balance of the outlay under the head of Communications was expended in judicious repairs to several of the most important lines in the district.

Repairs to Protestant Church at Tuticorin.

410. The chief item in building repairs has been 950 rupees in putting the roof of the old Protestant church at Tuticorin into good order.

411. The

411. The principal works executed from local funds have been a bandy pettah and line of bazars in the town of Tinnevelly, and repairs to the road connecting that town with Palamcottah. On the former work the expenditure has been 3,750 rupees, and at the latter 752 rupees. Works executed from local funds.

412. The necessaries of life in this district are considerably dearer than they were a few years back, and the price of labour has been much affected by the change. Woodwork, owing to the restrictions now in force upon cutting timber, is nearly 100 per cent. dearer than it was seven years ago; and building materials of all kinds have risen so considerably in price, as to necessitate a corresponding increase being made in existing rates for labour and materials, in those cases where large improvements have to be carried out. Prices of labour and material.

COIMBATORE.

413. The expenditure in this district has been as follows:— Expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - -	1,288	36,461
Communications - - - - - -	17,470	72,044
Buildings - - - - - - -	28,169	2,486
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	46,927	1,10,991

414. The only new works of "Irrigation" in progress were the Arrakankottah and Thadapillay channels on which an expenditure of not more than 1,288 rupees has taken place, owing to a suspension of work pending the submission of revised estimates. Arrakankottah and Thadapillay channels.

415. The principal new works of "Communications" were the following:— Principal new works of communication.

	Rs.
First class road from the railway station to connect Trunk Road No. 5 and the town of Coimbatore - - - - -	3,983
First class road from the railway station at Shoranoor to Trunk Road No. 5 near Karoomathamputty - - - - -	2,203
First class road from Perudarry to the railway station - -	2,869

416. These lines, intended to serve as railway feeders, have been completed, and are now open for traffic. Railway feeders.

417. Of new buildings, the principal in progress was the gaol at Ootacamund, the expenditure on which has been 27,138 rupees. The work was completed during the past year under the immediate superintendence of the Inspector General of Gaols, at a total cost of *Rs.* 73,448. 12. 8., and 29 prisoners sent from Calcutta have since arrived, and been lodged in the building. Jail at Ootacamund.

418. The irrigation works of the district have been kept in order for a sum of 36,461 rupees, the usual current repairs having been the special object of attention with the department. Irrigation works.

419. As respects communications, the ordinary maintenance allowance has been in one or two cases increased, and the usual repairs to all the roads have been executed at an aggregate cost of 67,189 rupees. It is found, however, that owing to the increased wear and tear attendant upon the wheel traffic from and to the railway, the traffic on one road being five times as great as formerly, the repairs hitherto sufficient to maintain the communications in good order will not be sufficient for the future, and the subject of increasing the annual maintenance allowance is now under consideration. Repairs to communications.

420. In addition to the ordinary repairs to buildings, the Travellers' bungalows at Neddivattam and Sisparah have received special attention, and an expenditure made on them of 1,700 rupees and 930 rupees respectively. Travellers' Bungalows at Neddivattam and Sisparah.

421. Want of rain and consequent failure of crops have enhanced the price of labour and materials in every part of the district, except in the Collegal range, where they remain the same as in 1860-61. Want of rain has affected the prices of labour and materials.

422. Cholera has also been very prevalent, and towards the close of the past official year, Government, in consequence of the wretched condition of the poorer classes, granted a special sum of 30,000 rupees for expenditure upon public works, under the joint direction of the collector and district engineer; of this sum, the collector has expended *Rs.* 10,874. 15. 1. Prevalence of Cholera

Expenditure from local funds.

423. In regard to local funds, the whole amount available, viz., 32,905 rupees, has been expended chiefly on district roads and chuttrums.

Expenditure inclusive of local funds.

424. The expenditure, inclusive of local funds, amounted to 1,90,823 rupees, and the whole district has, during the past year, received a proper share of attention.

SALEM.

Expenditure.

425. In this district the expenditure upon public works has been 1,58,850 rupees, as follows:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	2,159	28,431
Communications	18,033	77,650
Buildings	30,771	1,806
TOTAL *Rs.*	50,963	1,07,887

Principal works carried out under the head of Communications.

426. There were no large new works of irrigation in progress during the year. Of those carried out under the head of Communications, the following may be noted:—

	Rs.
1. Constructing a metalled road from Rajipur to Senkajiridroog	2,232
2. Making a cart track between Suramungalum railway station, and the town of Nangavally	2,031
3. Improving the road from Dharampuri to Morapur	4,885
4. Constructing road from Adamankotta to the railway station at Mallapuram	2,743
5. Constructing road between the town of Dharampuri and the railway station at Morapur	2,287

Progress made with ditto.

427. These roads have, with the exception of No. 2, which is yet under progress, been completed during the year, and the four last will be very important feeders to the South-West Railway, to which they are likely to bring considerable traffic from the interior of the district.

New buildings in progress.

428. The principal buildings in hand were the following, all of which have been completed:—

	Rs.
1. Gaol at Salem	5,249
2. Court Houses at Salem	15,919
3. District Engineer's office, &c. at Salem	1,917
4. Moonsiff's Court House at Senkajiridroog	1,445
5. Stables at Oossoor	1,405

Total cost of ditto.

429. The total cost of the first two works amounts to 35,770 rupees and 85,830 rupees respectively, while that of the third is 5,500 rupees.

Salem and Trichinopoly road.

430. On the Salem and Trichinopoly road, two bridges have been commenced between Namad and Valyapatty, and on trunk road No. 1 another bridge has been built near Oossoor at a cost of 3,611 rupees.

Irrigation works carried out.

431. Of irrigation works, 93 tanks, 16 channels and 29 weirs have been repaired at a cost of 28,431 rupees, and the general condition of all those yielding a revenue of 500 rupees and upwards is reported to be satisfactory.

Outlay on repairs to roads.

432. On roads, 77,650 rupees have been laid out in keeping 650 miles in repair.

Repairs to buildings.

433. The repairs executed to buildings were of the ordinary description.

Expenditure from local funds.

434. The expenditure from local funds was 31,532 rupees, viz., 7,394 rupees on the formation of about 19 miles of new road, and 24,138 rupees on repairs and improvements to 357 miles, of which 50 were made in the previous year.

Result of the general working of the department.

435. Nearly all work of importance was done by contract, and although rates of labour and prices of material continued very high, yet the general working of the department in this district is represented to have been satisfactory during the past year.

NORTH CANARA.

436. The principal event of the year has been the transfer of the district from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency, carried out as regards the Public Works Department on the 1st February 1862, up to which date the expenditure amounted to 1,34,540 rupees, viz.:— Transfer of District to the Bombay Government.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Communications	52,462	60,520
Ports and Harbours	15,105	—
Buildings	1,650	4,803
TOTAL *Rs.*	69,217	65,323

437. With the exception of the Kyga ghât among new works, and the Dharwar and Coompta road among repairs, the expenditure has not been so great as was desired, owing chiefly to the want of adequate and efficient superintendence, but also to the scarcity of labour caused by the unhealthiness of the season, and the demand for coolies in the coffee estates of Mysore and Coorg. Unhealthiness of season.

438. The total outlay on the Kyga ghât has been 43,003 rupees on an estimate of 1,05,330 rupees, of which 28,007 rupees were spent during the past year by this department prior to the work being handed over to the Bombay Government. Commencing at Iddagoonjee, six miles from Yellapoor on the Arbyle road, 16 miles of approach to the head of the ghât have been opened to a width of 12 feet, and rendered passable for carts in the dry weather. Of the ghât itself seven and a half miles were similarly opened, except at a few places where rocky obstructions had to be removed. The trace of the remaining 25 miles from the foot of the ghât to Beitkul is of various widths, from that of a bridle-path to 18 feet, near the harbour. Outlay on the Kyga Ghât.

439. Another work of importance in progress was the road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river by the Unshy ghât. On this line the expenditure during the year amounted to 21,743 rupees, for which the portion from Hullial to half-way down the ghat has been made practicable for carts in dry weather. One bridge at Kaysaroly has also been nearly completed, and fair progress made with two others at Birchy Nulla and Kaysaroly respectively. Road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.

440. The junction roads from Moondagode and Palla towards Bunkapoor have also been marked out, and operations commenced, and materials are being collected for bridges on the Gairsoppa ghât. The expenditure on these roads was 542 rupees, and on the bridges 2,070 rupees. Junction roads from Moondagode towards Bunkapoor.

441. At the proposed new port of Beitkul, near the village of that name, 15,006 rupees have been expended, chiefly on account of plant and machinery, beyond the obtaining of which little else had been done but to mark out the intended work. Expenditure on work at Beitkul.

442. Owing to the unsettled feeling which existed for some time regarding the transfer of the district to the Bombay Presidency, and to the unhealthiness of the season which, according to the district engineer's report, has been unprecedented for the last 16 years, there was a general rise in the rates of labour; enhanced rates were therefore allowed wherever it was an object to mass labour, as on the Kyga ghât and its approaches from the interior, and up to the date embraced by this report, the arrangements made for the purpose secured a fair supply of workpeople to the ghât. General rise in the price of labour and materials.

443. The distribution of small coins over the district has been particularly attended to by the department, and every effort was made during the past two seasons to carry out effectively the intentions of Government on the subject. Distribution of small coins.

SOUTH CANARA.

444. Want of labour, caused by the prevalence of sickness, and the preference shown by coolies for employment on the coffee estates, has prevented the full allotment of funds from being expended in this district. Full allotment of funds not expended.

445. The total amount of outlay was 51,353 rupees, classified in the followed manner:— Summary of expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Communications	9,512	28,898
Buildings	7,750	5,193
TOTAL *Rs.*	17,262	34,091

Sumpajee Ghât.

446. Under the head of Communications, *Rs.* 2,791. 10. 2. have been expended in metalling nearly two miles of the Sumpajee ghât.

Kautyar bridge on Trunk Road No. 2.

447. *Rs.* 3,678. 2. 5. have also been laid out on the construction of the Kautyar bridge on trunk road No. 2. This work is completed, and is a great improvement to the road.

Maury bridges on Trunk Road No. 3.

448. The Maury bridges on trunk road No. 3 have been completed at a total expense of 8,058 rupees, of which 834 rupees were spent last year.

Re-construction of two bridges on the same road.

449. Materials were also collected at a cost of 2,208 rupees for the re-construction of two bridges on the same trunk road. At one of these works a portion of the foundations of one of the piers has been laid, but at the other nothing can be done until after the monsoon.

Collector's cutcherry.

450. On buildings, the chief outlay has been on the collector's cutcherry at Mangalore, where it amounted to *Rs.* 4,086. 1. 10.

Other works.

451. The following works have also been in progress:—

	Rs.
Moonsiff's court at Karakal (roof remaining to be put on) -	448
Sea Custom House at Angarkotta (completed) - - - -	548
Taluq cutcherry at Upmangudi (materials being collected) -	466

Repairs to communications.

452. Under the head of "Repairs to Communications," trunk road No. 2, or Sumpajee ghât road, leading from Mysore to Mangalore, has been efficiently maintained at an outlay of *Rs.* 6,369. 12. 4. on the portion in Canara, and *Rs.* 3,925. 2. 4. on that in the Coorg territories, and the whole line within these limits is reported to be in good order.

Hallaydy road circuit.

453. *Rs.* 9,776. 2. 1. have been expended from the Hallaydy road circuit estimate on improvements to the roads from Agumba to Mudbidry, Someshwar to Hallaydy, Someshwar to Mulpy, and on the reconstruction of a bridge at Billbyle. On all these lines the gradients have been lessened, the road widened, and bridges repaired.

Charmady road.

454. From the discretionary allowance, *Rs.* 5,425. 8. 8. have been spent chiefly on the Charmady road, where several new bridges have been nearly completed, and other improvements effected.

Other lines of communication.

455. Other lines of communication have been repaired and improved out of the discretionary allowance.

Repairs to buildings.

456. The repairs to buildings call for no further notice than that all have been maintained in good condition.

Increase in rates of labour and material.

457. The prices in this district are high and still increasing, owing to the large extent of coffee cultivation in Coorg and North Astagram in Mysore, and to the establishment of coffee works at Mangalore. Difficulty is also experienced in obtaining artificers, such as carpenters, sawyers, &c., and, with a view to remedying it, sepoys from the 8th Regiment Native Infantry have been lately employed on buildings in the town of Mangalore, though, owing to their being new to the work, the cost is not much reduced, notwithstanding that the rates of wages given to them are less than those asked for and paid to the ordinary workpeople.

Amount expended from local funds.

458. The amount expended from the local funds is *Rs.* 7,976. 14., viz., on communications (new works), *Rs.* 6,124. 13. 1., and on repairs *Rs.* 1,852. 0. 11.

Irrigation works.

459. There are no irrigation works in this district.

MALABAR.

Progress of works retarded by heavy rain.

460. The season of 1861-62 has been more healthy than that of 1860-61, and consequently more favourable during the hot months for the prosecution of works, but the lateness of the south-west monsoon and heavy rain in November last seriously retarded the progress of several bridges under construction.

Comparison of outlay with expenditure of three preceding years.

461. The outlay, amounting to 1,75,209 rupees, exclusive of 24,978 rupees from local funds, has, however, exceeded that of the preceding three years, and many important works have been carried out under the following heads:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - -	- - -	6,651
Communications - - - - -	1,11,038	21,729
Buildings - - - - - - -	16,202	19,589
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,27,240	47,969

462. The

462. The largest expenditure on new works, as is always the case in this district, has been on roads and bridges. Largest outlay on roads and bridges.

463. The chief works in progress were the Wynad communications, the outlay thereon amounting to 29,668 rupees. With this sum the road from Luckadi to Manantoddy, *viâ* Terriote, has been (with the exception of two miles) opened for bullock traffic 29 miles in length. The roads from Manantoddy to Bahally on the Mysore frontier, and from Manantoddy towards the Periah ghat, as far as eight miles, have also been repaired, bridged, and rendered practicable for carts, and the line to the Neilgherries from Manantoddy, *viâ* Gudaloor, has been repaired, as also the road from Manantoddy to Pannamanum and on to Kulputti and Luckadi. Wynad communications. Roads from Manantoddy to Bahally, &c.

464. The next largest outlay has been incurred on the important bridge of seven arches of 50 feet span at Kalputti, across the Ponany river near Palghat, connecting that town with the railway station. All the arches had been turned, and five of them uncentered at an expenditure during the year of 19,842 rupees, and fair progress has been made towards the completion of the work. Bridge across the Ponany river at Kulputti.

465. Another very important work in progress was the opening of a bullock trace from Karkur to Nadkany, at the head of the Karkur pass. The expenditure thereon was *Rs.* 15,442. 4. 8., and the trace has been carefully formed with an easy gradient of one in 19 for a distance of 14½ miles from Karkur to Ambala Vailoo, a village five miles from Nadkany. In a few places precipitous rock and large boulders are met with on the line, but with these exceptions a good trace eight feet wide has been made. Bullock trace from Karkur to Nadkany.

466. The following important lines have also been partly completed or improved :— Other important lines in progress.

	Rs.
1. Road from Calicut to Palghat (opened as far as Manaar) -	14,994
2. Perambady Ghat and Road No. 4 (whole line of Ghat re-metalled and Road repaired throughout) - - - -	10,235
3. Tambrachari new Ghat (its completion expected at the end of 1862-63) - - - - - - - - - -	9,439

467. The road from Calicut to Palghat is now practicable for carts the whole way, and traffic has in consequence commenced. The minor works along it will be completed this season. Roads from Calicut to Palghat.

468. The Perambady Ghat has been thoroughly re-metalled and the road from the top to the boundary, or 20 miles in length, has been gravelled. The Trunk Road itself has been repaired, where required, and the whole line is in excellent order and sustaining a great traffic. Perambady Ghat.

469. The progress in the Tambrachary Ghat has been retarded owing to the quantity of rock met with. During the year a large bridge at its foot, consisting of five bays of 20 feet each, has been constructed for a sum of 1,200 rupees. Tambrachary Ghat.

470. On canals, 3,015 rupees were laid out in deepening the line from Ponany to Chetwye, and from Cannanore to Cawoi. Outlay on Canals.

471. As respects repairs, the expenditure incurred under the head of Irrigation, 6,651 rupees, was for the Yennamakal and Veatit dams, and the chief outlay under the head of Communications was on account of Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5, both of which are now in better order than heretofore. Expenditure on repairs to roads.

472. The repairs to buildings, amounting to 10,692 rupees, have principally consisted of petty works costing less than 50 rupees, and are too numerous to particularize. Repairs to buildings.

473. The price of every commodity of life has steadily increased in the district, and the prices of materials and labour for public works have been affected in the same way. The old rates prevailing in Malabar were low, and the construction of the railway in the immediate vicinity of some of the district engineers' most important operations, has tended to raise the rates and to render necessary in some cases the revision of estimates sanctioned for the execution of work. Prices of material and bour.

474. The expenditure from local funds amounted to 24,978 rupees; of this sum *Rs.* 4,232. 11. 8. were spent in constructing new, and in repairing old bridges; 17,591 rupees on roads, and the remainder on canals and extra establishments. Expenditure from local funds.

PRESIDENCY.

475. The expenditure in this district during 1861-62 has been 3,21,130 rupees, viz. :— Expenditure.

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - -	332	874
Communications - - - - - -	66,523	13,728
Buildings - - - - - - -	1,77,262	62,411
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,44,117	77,013

Particulars of outlay under the head of Communications.

476. The outlay under the head of Communications has taken place chiefly on several long-desired works which have been carried out either by the municipal commissioners, or by the district engineer, and of which the following are the principal:—

	Rs.
1. Formation of new road east of the Madras Club House	43,000
2. Ditto along the east side of the canal north of the General Hospital	4,044
3. Improvements to the eastern portion of Royapooram	5,000

Drainage of Black Town.

477. Besides these works, a portion of the drainage of Black Town has also been improved at a cost of 10,580 rupees, all which, though only partial in effect, will conduce greatly to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the localities in which the works are situated.

Repairs to the fortifications of Fort Saint George.

478. The principal buildings in progress were the alterations and repairs to the fortifications of Fort Saint George, and the construction of a new wing to the General Hospital. At the former, the expenditure during the year has been 43,467 rupees, and at the latter 31,216 rupees.

Other works in progress.

479. The following works may also be mentioned:—

First.—MILITARY.	Rs.
1. Improvements to the drainage of Fort Saint George	3,585
2. Rebuilding public latrines in ditto	4,742
3. Laying down a new line of water pipes from the Seven Wells to the Fort	2,742
4. Building for a Nasmyth's hammer at the Gun Carriage Manufactory	1,007
5. Buildings for the drying apparatus obtained for the Gunpowder Manufactory	10,190

Particulars of works in progress.

480. The first and fifth works are still under progress, the second is nearly finished, and the third and fourth have been completed at a total cost respectively of 38,622 rupees and 6,372 rupees.

Second.—CIVIL.	Rs.
1. Constructing a bandstand on the South Beach; completed July 1861	3,485
2. Upper story to the Central Office, Chepauk; completed in October 1861, at an aggregate cost of 15,442 rupees	2,026
3. Arrack distillery at Tondiarpett; completed in April 1862. Total cost, 22,200 rupees	2,698
4. Additional accommodation for the Paper Currency Department at the Mint, under execution by the Mint Master	7,700

Work performed at the People's Park.

481. Several works have also been carried out at the People's Park under the supervision of the honorary secretary to the committee, at an expense of 17,517 rupees, and 2,175 rupees have been laid out in the collection of materials for the construction of the approaches to the Madras Pier.

Repairs to buildings.

482. The repairs to buildings do not call for special remark.

Supply of materials.

483. The supply of materials generally has been equal to the requirements of the works in progress, but much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining well-seasoned teak timber.

Efforts made to introduce gravel bricks.

484. As respects bricks, it is hoped that by the introduction of liberal rates a better description will be furnished than formerly. Last year, an attempt was made by a private individual to manufacture a superior article by machinery, but within a short time after commencing operations he failed for want of funds, and the machinery has been taken over by a company, which, with a larger capital at its command, may probably be more successful.

Price of timber.

485. The price of timber has, notwithstanding its inferiority, increased nearly 50 per cent., and the cost of other materials has also risen, excepting that of chunam, which procured from the shell quarries on the Pulicat Lake, and manufactured under the immediate control of the district engineer, is supplied at 25 per cent. less than the market prices. The rates of labour remain the same as in 1860-61.

BANGALORE.

Expenditure.

486. The actual expenditure on Public Works executed at this station, exclusive of 25,096 rupees advanced for materials, amounts to 1,37,893 rupees, of which by far the greater amount has been on account of military buildings, as will be seen from the following statement:

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Communications	349	5,320
Buildings	1,24,364	7,860
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,24,713	13,180

Principal Military buildings.

487. Of military buildings the following may be noticed:—

	Rs.
1. New dragoon barracks on the race course	94,401
2. Married men's quarters at the old dragoon barracks	10,924
3. Ditto ditto at the horse artillery lines	8,165

Progress made with buildings.

488. The first work is represented to be progressing favourably. Four ranges have been so far completed as to be ready for occupation. A fifth range is in an advanced state and requires little more than the flooring to be finished, and the remaining three ranges with their out-houses will, it is expected, be completed within another six months.

Progress made with buildings.

489. It is intended that the water from the roofs of these buildings shall be stored, and with this object in view 9,800 rupees have been sanctioned for the necessary works, of which 1,225 rupees have been expended during the year in the construction of a reservoir.

Married men's quarters. Old Dragoon Barracks.

490. Of the married men's quarters at the old dragoon barracks, 24 have been completed, and altogether there are now 84 quarters ready for occupation.

Married men's quarters. Horse Artillery Lines.

491. The married men's quarters at the Horse Artillery Lines, 16 in number, have also been finished.

Public buildings in the Cantonment.

492. All the public buildings in the cantonment have been kept in proper repair, and the roads maintained in an efficient condition.

Buildings at the Military Stations in the Mysore Territories.

493. The buildings at the military stations in the Mysore territories have as usual been attended to by the executive officer at Bangalore, and are reported to be all in good order.

Prices of material and labour.

494. Prices of material and labour have gradually risen. The cost of timber has in particular increased, and large scantling can only be obtained from the Madras market.

Value of work performed in the Engineer's work-yard.

495. Materials to the value of *Rs.* 54,282. 11. 5. were prepared and issued from the engineer's work-yard during the year 1861-62, and a sum of 711 rupees has been expended from local funds on improvements to the cantonment roads and nurseries.

WELLINGTON.

Following the practice of the last three years, the following separate report on the operations at Wellington is furnished, though, as explained in the Administration Report of 1860-61, the works have been placed under the general control of the district engineer.

Expenditure.

496. The expenditure during the year has been 43,590 rupees, viz.:—

	NEW WORKS.	REPAIRS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Communications	-	6,084
Buildings	20,574	16,932
TOTAL *Rs.*	20,574	23,016

Married men's quarters.

497. The remaining work of the married men's quarters, consisting chiefly of granite flooring to the verandahs, and plastering the basements has been completed; but the upper story flooring of six rooms remains to be fitted up for use as solitary cells.

School and library rooms.

498. The furniture of the school and library has been completed and handed over to the barrack department.

Hospital drains.

499. The granite drains and discharge culvert of the hospital square has also been finished, and about one-half of the stonework for the drains of the barrack square is ready.

Upper storey of the Staff quarters.

500. The asphalte flooring of the upper storey of the staff quarters has been removed and re-placed with teakwood.

Repairs to reservoir.

501. The condemned portion of the reservoir has been removed. The body of the work has also been thoroughly repaired, and the whole of the water service appears to be answering well.

Other new works in progress.

502. Other new works have also been undertaken and finished, but none of them need special mention.

Forest road and Coonoor ghat.

503. The Forest road and the Coonoor ghát has been kept in thorough repair. On the latter the traffic has greatly increased during the year.

Nurseries.

504. Many trees have been planted, and a nursery established for the plantation; but owing to the unusual dryness of the season, several trees have died. Those, however, obtained from the nursery and planted on the sides of the cantonment roads have thriven well.

Road to Peat Bog.

505. The road to the Peat Bog has been repaired, and a small sum has also been expended on the cantonment roads, but owing to the original sum sanctioned for the latter having been disallowed, they are not in such good order as they ought to be.

Repairs to Military buildings.

506. All the military buildings have been repaired where necessary, and are in good order.

Public works on the Neilgherries.

507. Besides the buildings at Wellington, the whole of the public works on the Neilgherries and the ghâts leading thereto have been placed under the charge of the executive officer, who, in addition to his special duties, has prepared 80 estimates, many of extensive projects requiring much personal consideration. The following testimony is borne by the late collector, Mr. Thomas, to Captain Farewell's exertions: "I should do you less than justice if I failed to say that in 14 years of duty here I have never seen the roads and ghâts and works generally in such good order as since they have been in your charge."

Rates of labour, &c.

508. The rates of labour have remained unchanged during the year. Labourers also and artificers have been easily obtained when required.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNT AND AUDIT DEPARTMENTS.

Appointment of a special officer to the Audit branch of the Public Works Department.

509. In December 1861, it was determined that a special officer should be appointed to secure an independent audit in the Public Works Department, and simultaneously therefore with the appointment of the chief engineer as Secretary to Government, and in order that no extra expense might be incurred, the assistant to the chief engineer was placed in charge of the Audit Department, and subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel Rundall, Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, assumed charge of the office.

Work performed in Bill branch.

510. The following statement exhibits the work performed in the Bill branch in 1861-62, as contrasted with that of the previous year.

	Bills received during the Year.		Disposed of.		Remaining on hand on the 30th April 1862.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1860-61 -	12,386	66,39,195	12,388	71,43,190	212	83,583
1861-62 -	8,611	59,12,258	8,822	59,95,823	1	18

Comparison of work performed in 1861-62 with that done in 1860-61.

511. The difference in the number of Bills received in 1861-62 is due to the greater portion of the arrears in Tanjore having been worked out in 1860-61. Thus while in the latter year the number of bills disposed of relating to that district was 4,229 for 16,01,364 rupees, in 1861-62 it was 1,802 for 3,90,053 rupees. The number of bills objected to in 1861-62 have been less than in the previous year, evidencing that greater care has been exercised by district engineers and their subordinate officers in their preparation.

Number of bills above and below 1,000 rupees received.

512. During the year under review 7,635 bills have been received for works below 1,000 rupees, and 1,187 bills for works above that amount.

513. A portion

513. A portion of the permanent establishment of the Audit Department has been engaged on the adjustment of the expenditure of the years 1855-56, 1856-57 and 1857-58. That work which has been attended with some difficulty is almost completed, and the services of a temporary establishment employed to supply the places of those of the permanent establishment above adverted to, will shortly be dispensed with.

Bill Registers for the year 1860-61.

514. The bill registers for the year 1860-61 are almost all closed. Bills, however, to the extent of *Rs.* 2,04,187. 6. relating to the expenditure of that year, have been returned for explanation of doubtful items.

Total amount of Bills disposed of.

515. The aggregate sum accounted for in bills disposed of during the past year is 59,95,823 rupees, an amount much in excess of the average yearly expenditure, inasmuch as it includes that incurred in previous years. There are no current arrears in the department.

Amount of travelling allowance passed.

516. Travelling, &c., allowances to officers of the engineering department, and to executive agents in charge of ranges, have also been passed; out of 1,607 bills, amounting to *Rs.* 1,18,290. 10. 3., submitted for audit, *Rs.* 6,570. 13. 1. were retrenched, or about 5½ per cent, on the whole amount.

Amount of Contingent Bills.

517. Contingent bills to the amount of *Rs.* 5,637. 15. 10. have also been passed for the conveyance of office records, tents, &c., as well as bills amounting to *Rs.* 86,987. –. 10. for setting up steam tugs, dredges, punts, and machinery.

Work performed in the account branch.

518. The work done in the account branch consisted of the compilation of accounts and financial statements for the Accountant General, and for Government, and does not call for special notice.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

519. IN the last Administration Report it was notified that Government had authorised the resumption of active operations, and had on the 31st May 1861 sanctioned estimates for 4,60,000 rupees for the first 17 miles of the Main Canal, from the village of Soonkasala, on the Tumbuddra, to the town of Kurnool.

Estimates sanctioned during the year.

520. During the year the following estimates have also been sanctioned:—

Rupees 1,25,000 for an anicut across the Tumbuddra at Soonkasala, with head works to the canal.

Rupees 1,45,000 for an aqueduct of 14 arches, 40 feet span, with a water-way of 94 feet across the River Hindri, capable of discharging upwards of 4,00,000 cubic yards per hour.

Rupees 7,22,500 for the Main Canal from the 18th to the 43d mile, with the attendant masonry works.

Rupees 5,19,830 for the Main Canal from the 44th to the 72d mile. This latter includes the cutting through the water-shed which separates the river Kundar, a tributary of the Pennar, from the valley of the Tumbuddra and of the mountain stream Bowanassy.

Rupees 5,520 have also been sanctioned for distributing sluices in the first 17 miles.

Besides the above, 13,488 rupees have been sanctioned for various buildings connected with the works; making a total of 19,91,338 rupees sanctioned for estimates submitted during the year.

Estimates forwarded to the consulting engineer and still under examination.

521. Estimates amounting to 3,02,000 rupees have also been forwarded to the consulting engineer's office, for the extension of the canal into the valley of the Kundar from the 73d to the 92d mile, inclusive of lockage for a descent of 200 feet, and also for the whole of the works in the Nellore district, commencing from Someswaram in the gorge of the river Pennar, and extending to Kistnapatam on the coast. These estimates, amounting to 11,75,833 rupees, will be shortly submitted for the sanction of Government.

Progress made during the year.

522. The progress made on the works hitherto has been as follows:—

Main Canal from Soonkasala and Kurnool.

523. The first 17 miles of canal have been nearly completed, and it is expected that water will be admitted during the present season, sufficient to irrigate the land lying between Soonkasala and Kurnool, and to supply the town for municipal purposes.

Anicut at Soonkasala.

524. The anicut across the Tumbuddra, founded on rock, has been raised all across the river, sufficient to afford a supply of three feet during the present season, and a total expenditure of 62,280 rupees incurred thereon.

Aqueduct.

525. The aqueduct over the Hindri is a work of great magnitude. The foundations, based on rock, have been completed, with the exception of those of the southern wing-wall; and the piers and abutments raised to nearly their full height, a total of 32,460 rupees having been expended thereon.

Main Canal from Kurnool to Water-shed.

526. Of the 55 miles of Main Canal between Kurnool and the water-shed 12 are in hand.

Progress made in the survey of the remaining portions of the line.

527. Besides the executive operation, surveys have been completed of the Main Canal for a length of 64 miles from Nundial to the head of the river Vaikalar, a feeder of the Kundar, and estimates nearly completed for 14 miles, and in good progress for the remaining 50 miles. Further surveys of the line from the junction of the Kundar and Pennar as far as the gorge at Someswaram, a distance of 60 miles, have been completed; but the plans and estimates have been delayed in consequence of the sickness which has overtaken the establishment engaged thereon.

Portion yet unsurveyed.

528. The only link as yet unsurveyed, is the portion lying between the head of the Vaikalar and the confluence of the Kundar and Pennar, a distance of 25 miles.

Exploration of sites for reservoirs discontinued, pending decision regarding the Mauri Canavai.

529. All exploration and surveys for fixing sites for reservoirs, have been discontinued, pending the decision of Government with respect to the site in Mysore at the Mauri Canavai. In proceedings of Government of the 12th April 1862, No. 742, information was conveyed to the agent, that the Mysore authorities intended to construct the reservoir at the site themselves, but they were willing to hand over the site on the river Buddra at Luckowally to the Irrigation Company.

Number of labourers employed on the works.

530. The numbers of labourers employed during the past year, have varied from 14 to 20,000 per month.

Expenditure during the year, particulars given in Appendix.

531. The gross expenditure during the year has been 7,58,949 rupees, the particulars of which will be found in the Appendix.

Total expenditure in India from the commencement.

The total expenditure in India from the commencement up to 30th April last, amounts to 14,41,633 rupees; the sum drawn from the Government Treasury has been 18,34,560 rupees, leaving a cash balance at that date of 3,95,548 rupees, inclusive of *Rs.* 2,620. -. 11., on account of miscellaneous receipts by the agent.

Progress made in each division of the work given in the Appendix.

532. The progress made in each division of the work as compared with the estimates, will be seen from the Appendix.

Quantity of land made over to the Company, and the amount of compensation paid for private property.

533. The quantity of land made over by the revenue authorities for occupation by the works has been 1,969 acres, of which 1,004 acres belonged to Government, and 965 acres to private individuals. The amount of compensation paid in cash has been *Rs.* 8,290. 1.

Decision of Government on the water-rate to be paid to the Company.

* No. 1,036.

534. The subject of the rates to be paid to the Company for their water and the mode of collection, that has been discussed during the past year. The Government, in their order* of the 10th May 1862, considered that a consolidated wet assessment would be the fairest mode of dealing with the question as between the Company and the ryots, and that between the Company and the Government the difference between the wet and dry assessments should be the measure of the amount credited to the Company.

Mode of collecting the returns.

535. They likewise ruled that the collection of the assessment is to be left to the Government, that their officers were to be the judges of the nature and extent of remissions, and that a reasonable charge for collection was to be placed to the debit of the Company.

Distribution of the water to be left to the Company.

536. The distribution of the water, the Government considered, should be left altogether to the Company, who, having constructed the works, should maintain them in repair; but that at the same time, as the Government have, by guaranteeing the interest of the capital, a distinct interest in the maintenance of the works, the collector should, through his officers, be kept cognizant of the state and condition of the works.

Loss from existing wet cultivation being interfered with to be made good by the Company.

537. They ruled further, that all existing wet cultivation should be carefully ascertained, and its area excluded from the account, as between the Company and the Government, and that if the Company's works interfered with the supply to these lands, the loss was to be made good; but if by their means the lands became available for a second crop, there would be a fair claim against the Government for any assessment resulting from such an application of the additional water.

A rate of three rupees per acre to be charged for the present.

538. In a subsequent order, the Government observed that the consolidated assessment could not be immediately imposed; but as the Company's chief engineer expected to be able shortly to supply water to the tract of land between Soonkasala and the Hindri, as well as to Kurnool, and its suburbs, some temporary arrangement must be made, and they therefore decided on allowing a separate water-rate of 3 rupees per acre to be charged in addition to the dry assessment, crediting the same to the Company.

The above arrangement to be considered purely temporary, pending the completion of the survey and settlement operations.

539. This rate, the Government observed, had been ordered for the Godavery Delta, and they were not prepared to allow of a higher charge at present in Kurnool. This arrangement, however, is to be considered as a purely temporary one, adopted solely because the consolidated assessment cannot be carried out until further progress had been made in the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments, who have been desired to push on their work as rapidly as possible, so as to admit of its early introduction.

RAILROADS.

Work executed.

540. During the official year 1861-62, the engineers of the Madras Railway have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-West and the North-West lines, and the Bangalore Branch, and the engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway have proceeded with the construction of the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly.

Quantities.

541. The average quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the Progress Reports from the 1st May 1861 to the latest date up to which the returns have been received, have been—

	Madras Railway Company.			Great Southern of India Railway.
	S. W. Line.	N. W. Line.	Bangalore Branch.	
	C. Yards.			
Earth-work - - - -	26,073	99,648	86,310	86,023
Masonry - - - -	1,004	2,829	10,095	2,204
Ballasting - - - -	35,103	8,799	1,843	—
Permanent way - - -	11,604 S. yds.	2,673	- -	9,408
Fencing - - - -	11,067	2,914	6,557	8,476

Portions of the South-west line open to traffic.

542. On the 1st May the western division of the Madras South-West line was extended 9½ miles from Tiroor to Cootipooram, and, on the 23d September 1861, 11½ miles more from the Cootipooram to the Puttamby Station. On the 1st December a portion of the eastern section, 24 miles in length, between Salem and Senkerrydroog, was opened to the public. On the 14th April 1862 the opened portion of the western division of the South-West line was extended from Puttamby to Coimbatore, a distance of 64¾ miles.

Extension of the North-west line.

543. On the 8th December 1861, the opened portion of the North-West line was extended from Naggery to Poottoor, a distance of 9¾ miles.

Total length of open portion of Madras Railway.

544. The total length of the open portion of the Madras Railway on the 30th April was 362 miles, of which 335½ miles belonged to the South-West line, and 26¾ miles to the North-West line.

The fares charged during the year were as follows:—

	Per Passenger.			Per ton of Goods.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Special Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	a. p.	*a. p.*	*a. p.*	*a. p.*	*a. p.*	*a. p.*	*a. p.*
From the 1st May 1861 to 15th September 1861 -	1 -	- 6	- 2	- -	- 8	- 10	1 -
From the 15th September 1861 to 30th April 1862 -	- 8	- 4	- 2	- 8	- 9	- 11	1 1

Number of passengers carried and revenue therefrom.

545. The number of passengers, and the quantities of goods carried, and the revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows:—

South-West Line.				North-West Line.			
Passengers.	No.	*Rs.*	*a. p.*	*Passengers.*	No.	*Rs.*	*a. p.*
1st Class -	7,359 -	18,592	- 4	1st Class -	300 -	267	14 4
2d „ -	39,599 -	42,816	5 4	2d „ -	3,598 -	1,331	- -
3d „ -	10,97,274 -	4,58,311	1 10	3d „ -	1,29,585 -	19,055	3 2
Goods.	Maunds.			*Goods.*	Maunds.		
Special Class	3,18,595 -	37,117	6 2	Special Class	56,857 -	1,643	5 -
1st - „	14,54,462 -	2,55,406	2 6	1st - „	1,58,472 -	4,664	15 5
2d - „	12,12,390 -	2,72,755	15 9	2d - „	1,75,766 -	7,777	13 3
3d - „	1,51,977 -	39,653	4 7	3d - „	17,761 -	929	6 11

Principal Officers employed on Madras Railway.

546. The principal officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company on the 1st May 1861 were—

1 Agent and Manager.
1 Chief Engineer.
1 Traffic Manager.
1 Assistant *ditto*.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 Deputy ditto.
1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Assistant ditto.
5 First-class Engineers.
11 Second-class ditto.
19 Third-class ditto.
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.
1 General Storekeeper.
1 Accountant in the Engineer Department.

Advances to the Madras Railway Company.

547. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were—

	Rs.
For Construction	35,11,000
„ Stores	6,85,000
„ Sleepers	7,80,000
„ Rolling Stock	1,50,500

For Salaries.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Agent's Establishment	79,914	10	–
Engineer and Telegraph Departments	4,72,231	1	8
Locomotive ditto	95,171	15	–
Contingencies	30,895	15	–

Total expenditure sanctioned.

548. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement in March 1853 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to *Rs.* 3,49,94,166.1.10.

Sections of the Great Southern of India Railway opened.

549. The Great Southern of India Railway line has been opened in sections as follows:—

From Negapatam to Trivallore - 14 miles, on the 15th July - 1861.
„ Trivalore to Tanjore - 35 „ „ 2nd Dec. „
„ Tanjore to Trichinopoly 30 „ „ 11th March „

Principal officers employed on the Great Southern of India Railway.

550. The principal officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company on the 1st May 1861 were—

1 Agent.
1 Chief Engineer.
1 First-class ditto.
2 Second-class Engineers.
2 Third-class Engineers.
1 Accountant.
1 General Storekeeper.

Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway.

551. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company were:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
For Construction	7,10,000	–	–
„ Stores	1,45,000	–	–
Agency Contingencies	2,723	11	5
Rolling Stock	30,000	–	–

For Salaries.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Agency	49,273	2	–
Engineer and Telegraph Departments	1,13,904	5	–
Locomotive Department	13,224	11	–

Expenditure sanctioned by Government.

552. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to *Rs.* 28,85,336. 4. 11.

MARINE.

Transport of troops less frequent

553. THE transport of troops by sea from Madras, has considerably diminished during the past two years. The forces in Burmah have been reduced from 11 native regiments to 3. The China war has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and, with a view to economy, no movements either by sea or by land have been made, except such as were imperatively called for. The consequence of this has been shown in a less expenditure of coal, and the ability to dispense with the services of the "Dalhousie," which vessel was sent to Bombay in November last, as being no longer required for service in this Presidency. The "Coromandel," having

having been built expressly for Madras, has been retained; although she is a component part of the Indian navy, and is in commission.

554. The Marine Acts that have been passed during the year, having reference to this Presidency, are three: Act XXVIII. of 1861, and Acts I. and II. of 1862. Marine Acts.

555. The first authorises all courts having Admiralty Jurisdiction in India, and the principal Court of Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction at every port having no Court of Admiralty Jurisdiction, to make inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of any master or mate, as contemplated by Section 242 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Section 82 of the Indian Merchant Seaman's Act I. of 1859. Act XXVIII. of 1861.

556. The next, which is the first Act passed by the Local Legislative Council legalises the levy of port dues at the port of Ganjam, at the rate of one anna per ton on square-rigged vessels, and half that sum on native craft employed solely in coasting voyages. Act I. of 1862.

557. The last extends the provisions of Act XXV. of 1859, for preventing the overcrowding of native passenger ships in the Bay of Bengal, to vessels leaving Ceylon for India. Act II. of 1862.

558. The Pier Act, and a new Boat Act have likewise been passed; but they have not yet been promulgated, pending the assent of the Governor General of India. Boat and Pier Acts.

559. There are now eighteen ports under the Ports Conservancy Act, which seems to work well, and to give general satisfaction. Occasionally on the Malabar coast, where sometimes a passenger has been landed from a ship without anchoring, under the impression that dues were not thereby incurred, dissatisfaction has been expressed when the due has been demanded, and payment enforced; but the legal authorities at Madras and Calcutta, having decided on the liability, no late attempts to evade the payment have been made. The figures against the ports, in the margin, represent the maxima of dues per ton, allowed by law to be levied, and the actual dues now charged.

CONSERVANCY PORTS under Act XXII. of 1855.

	Maximum.	Actual.		Maximum.	Actual.
	Annas.	*Annas.*		*Annas.*	*Annas.*
Ganjam	1	1	Tranquebar	1	1
Monsoorcottah	1	1	Negapatam	1	1
Calingapatam	1	1	Paumben	0	0
Bimlipatam	1	1	Tuticorin	3	3
Vizagapatam	1	1	Cochin	2	2
Cocanada and Coringa	3	2	Calicut	1	1
Masulipatam	1	1	Tellicherry	1	1
Madras	3	3	Cannanore	1	1
Cuddalore	1	1	Mangalore	1	1

560. In many of the ports, the duties of the conservator are undertaken by the superintendent, or manager of sea customs, and up to the present time, these duties have been performed without remuneration. In the course of the year under review, Mr. C. R. Pelly, member of the Board of Revenue, was directed by Government to revise, in communication with the superintendent of marine, the marine establishments at the out-ports, and at the lighthouses. Some places had increased in importance since the establishments were fixed; and at nearly all, wages had risen so considerably, that efficient servants could not be procured at the original rates. It was also thought expedient that those local sea custom officers, upon whom, from there being no marine officer at the port, devolve the duties of conservator, should receive a moderate remuneration for the services thus rendered. The alterations recommended by Mr. Pelly, and approved by the Government, have raised the cost of the marine establishments from *Rs.* 8,555. 12. 0. per annum to 9,617 rupees, and this increased expenditure has received the sanction of the Supreme Government. Revision of Establishments at Out-ports and Lighthouses.

561. In Appendix A. will be found the receipts and disbursements in connexion with the port funds at each port; the principal being, although there are exceptional cases differing from this rule, that two-thirds of the marine establishments and expenses shall be borne by the port fund, and one-third by the Government; the former, however, bearing the entire expense of the port lighthouses. Port Funds.

The usual statement of the trade of the ports, follows in Appendix B.

562. Several vessels have been fined at Cochin for infringing the provisions of Act XXI. of 1858. It must, however, be admitted, that in some cases they appear to have been led into error by the authorities at the ports whence they took their departure. Pilgrim ships.

563. The floating police continues to be of service in checking depredations in boats, and no change is contemplated. Floating Police.

564. In consequence of the frequency of wrecks on the Coromandel coast, a coast presenting few dangers, and these avoidable with ordinary skill and care, inquiries under Section 100, of Act I. of 1859, have been instituted, regarding the loss of three: namely, the "Albion," wrecked near Nursapoor in May; the "Hersilia," wrecked near Poondy in June; and the "Alert," near Cuddalore in October. The first two were proved to be cases of gross carelessness; the latter appeared to be more an act of wilfulness. The reports of the committees ordered to investigate the circumstances, were sent to the Board of Trade. Wrecks:—Loss of "Albion," "Hersilia," and "Alert."

In Appendix C. will be found a brief statement of the wrecks that have occurred.

565. Few masters and mates have offered themselves for examination during the past year. Examinations in Navigation and Seamanship.

year. The numbers passed since the Board of Examination was established are as follows:—

7 Masters	Competency	Foreign Trade.
3 Ditto	Service	
8 Mates	Competency	
4 Ditto	Service	
1 Ditto	Competency.	Home Trade.

Infractions of Native Passengers' Act XXV. of 1859.

566. Several instances have been brought to light of evasions of this Act by vessels clearing out at Negapatam and Nagore for the Straits and Burmah, and then touching at Karikal, and there receiving more passengers than could have been legally embarked at our own ports. Endeavours have been made to convict the offenders at the ports of discharge, but in some cases the surplus passengers had been disposed of before a scrutiny could take place; and in others the magistrate, before whom the parties were arraigned, did not view the proceeding as an infraction of the law.

567. At present there are 14 vessels prohibited from engaging in this trade, consequent on their having been found committing glaring breaches of the Act.

Coast surveys.

568. No surveys have been in progress during the past year; all having been completed with the exception of that part of the Coromandel coast extending from the Santapillay Rocks to the north extreme of the Ganjam District.

569. The charts of the coast from Ennore to Point Calimere, the survey of which was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, Indian Navy, in September 1860, have not yet been furnished.

Packet line of steamers.

570. The line of mail steamers between Madras, the northern ports and Rangoon, which was commenced in January 1861, was continued till March 1862, the steamer, Rangoon, having left Madras for the last contract trip on the 11th February. With the reduced number of regiments in Burmah, it was found that the advantages of the line were not commensurate with the expense incurred; and, moreover, the arrangements, as well in respect to Government passengers as to the general public, were not of a character to merit confidence and encouragement. Complaints were constant; and, except latterly, generally unattended to; and on one occasion it became necessary to fine the contractors for their vessel leaving Cocanada without waiting the specified time, and before the mails could be put on board.

Proposed extensions of coastal communication.

571. Mr. J. Mackinnon, the managing partner of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company, came out in the beginning of the year, with the view of organising a comprehensive system of steam communication along the Indian shores. That portion which most affects this Presidency is a monthly line between Calcutta and Bombay *viâ* Paumben; the vessels to touch at fixed dates at all the intermediate ports. The offer has not yet been accepted; but as the subsidy asked is moderate (7,500 rupees per trip), it will probably soon come into operation.

Steam communication with Burmah.

572. Our communication with Burmah will be kept up by an occasional direct trip of a Government steamer, and *viâ* Calcutta by either the P. and O., or the coast steamers abovementioned, and the Burmah steamers from Bengal, of which there will now be three every month, one of which will proceed on to the Straits.

Transport of troops.

573. The movement of troops by sea having been, as before stated, reduced to a minimum, no transports have been engaged during the past year, although it was necessary to embark a certain number of men on each trip of the contract mail steamer, to avoid having to pay forfeit, as Government guaranteed public freight and passage to the extent of 7,500 rupees on each trip.

In Appendix D. will be found a statement of the dates of departure and return of each vessel, the numbers carried, and the amount paid by Government, in addition to the subsidy of 4,500 rupees as freight and passage money.

The regiments moved by sea are:—

20th N. I. which had left Madras for the Straits in April 1861.
31st N. I. which had left Moulmein for Calingapatam about the same time, and arrived there on 13th of May.
22d N. I. from the Straits to Madras in May.
32d N. I. from Moulmein to Masulipatam in October.
42d N. I. from Rangoon to Masulipatam in October.
43d H. M.'s from Madras to Calcutta; one wing in October the other in February.
33d N. I. from Rangoon to Madras in December and January.
60th H. M.'s from Madras to Rangoon, by wings, in January and February.
69th H. M.'s from Rangoon to Madras, by wings, in February and March.
28th N. I. from Cocanada to Rangoon in March.
52d N. I. from Rangoon to Madras in April.

Steamers: "Arracan," "Dalhousie," "Tubal Cain," "Sydney."
Sailing Transport: "Sesostris."

574. The Government vessels employed are stated in the margin.

Troops to and from England.

575. The number of troops, invalids, &c., arrived from and embarked for England is shown in Appendix E., which likewise exhibits the rates paid.

Inconvenience

Inconvenience and expense having occurred from troops landing in the Thames, who were destined for some other part of the United Kingdom, instructions were sent out to arrange for all vessels taking home regiments to touch at Falmouth, there to receive orders at what port to land them. But as this would manifestly increase the cost of passage very considerably, the modified course has been sanctioned, of requiring such vessels to call at Falmouth, and to land the troops at any port in the English Channel as may then be ordered.

Another slight alteration has been introduced in respect to invalids. Vessels having such passengers are to touch at Spithead, to enable the authorities to remove at once to Netley Hospital any men they may wish to place there.

Coals.

576. No further supplies of coals have been received from home during the year, except in completion of previous demands. The contract price has been 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton, delivered into store. One or two small parcels have been purchased at Cochin and Cocanada, at prices varying from 18 to 20 rupees alongside. Appendix F. shows the quantity on hand at the various depôts on the 1st May 1861, the receipts and expenditure during the year, and the balance carried forward for 1862-63.

WEATHER.

Seasons.

577. The weather has generally been fine, and the surf less than usual, having been even in the north-east monsoon exceedingly moderate. Two cyclones have been experienced; one in the lower part of the Bay, from the 26th December to the 2d January; the other in the centre of the Bay, from 22d to 24th March. Neither of them reached as far as Madras, although the weather here on each occasion was very exceptional, showing that a disturbance was taking place at some distance.

The actual disbursements during the year under Report 1861-62, on account of the Marine Department, are as follows:—

	Rs.
Marine Superintendent's Office - - - -	24,912
Master-Attendant's Department - - - -	49,805
Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship -	600
Shipping Master's Establishment - - - -	3,960
Marine Establishment at Outports - - - -	26,708
Lighthouses - - - - - - - -	17,080
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	1,78,164
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	3,01,229

The ports and lights will now be noticed in the order previously observed.

GANJAM.

Ports in Ganjam.

578. This port has been brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855. It was found that the trade was considerably increasing, and that much difficulty was experienced from there being no sufficient local controlling authority. A superintendent of sea customs has therefore been appointed.

MONSOORCOTTAH, SONAPORE, BARWAH POONDY, BAPANAPAUDO, AND CALINGAPATAM.

No material alterations have taken place, nor is there anything calling for notice in any of these ports.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHTHOUSE.

Santapillay lighthouse.

579. A small store-godown is about to be constructed here, at an estimated expense of 132 rupees, in consequence of one previously in use having been blocked up by a masonry shaft, rendered necessary for the support of the lantern.

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM

Ports in Vizagapatam District.

580. Serious complaints have been made of the inefficiency of the boats at Bimlipatam at which port trade has been lately much on the increase. The master-attendant of Vizagapatam, who has charge of both ports, used to visit Bimlipatam once a month to examine the boats and to inquire into the affairs of the port. He has now been directed to consider Bimlipatam as his permanent station, and to visit Vizagapatam once a month.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

Ports in Godavery District.

581. A steam dredge is at work under the orders of the Public Works Department, clearing out the river and bar at Cocanada; but the shoal from Hope Island is still progressing northwards, although not with such rapid strides as in previous years.

Some addition has been made to the small lighthouse, but it is not yet complete.

The Hope Island light remains as before, and the three buoys laid down to denote the north and east limits of the bank are retained in position.

NURSAPORE.

Nothing to report.

MASULIPATAM.

Kistna District.

582. The trade of this port is very moderate, and did not warrant the costly establishment assigned to it. The expenses were far in excess of the revenues, the deficit on the 30th April 1861 being 6,539 rupees. The Government therefore determined, as the Port Establishment was kept up for State purposes, Masulipatam being the point of embarkation and disembarkation of troops and stores between Madras and Hyderabad, to charge the port only with the expenses incurred in keeping up the light on the Fort Flagstaff.

583. Two buoys were laid down at this port in 1859-60, one has broken adrift, both ends of the link of a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch having been found worn through. It has been determined not to replace it, as the buoy left clearly indicates the anchorage.

POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHTHOUSE.

Lighthouses at Point Divi and Monapollium.

Nothing new to report.

PULICAT LIGHTHOUSE.

Lighthouse at Pulicat.

584. This column has been completed and the lantern put up. As yet, however, no sufficient accommodation has been prepared for the light keepers, who live in the town separated from the lighthouse by the backwater.

The light, which shows red by means of coloured glass, has been exhibited since the 1st April last; but as the attendants are new to their work and failures must at first be anticipated, no official or public intimation of it has been given.

MADRAS.

Port of Madras. Time-ball.

585. The time-ball has not been working well of late, in consequence of some defect in the apparatus for releasing it, the management and control of which is now exercised by the superintendent of electric telegraphs, while the signal for dropping the ball is of course given by the government astronomer. The Government have suggested that the latter should have the whole management, the superintendent of marine affording such assistance as the means at his command will admit.

Pier.

586. The pier, so far as the contractor's work is concerned, is nearly completed, but its connexion with the Custom House has yet to be commenced; estimates to the amount of 64,277 rupees have been sanctioned for this work, for rolling stock and for laying down pipes for watering the shipping from the pier end; and the work will now be immediately commenced.

Screw moorings.

587. The contract provides for laying down 13 screw moorings round the pier head. It was at first intended to dispense with these, and to substitute in lieu a wave screen along the entire length of the outer side of the T head. This arrangement was subsequently reversed; the screen was considered ill adapted for the position it would occupy, and the moorings have been called for.

Pier opened to passengers.

588. In accordance with one of the provisions of the contract, the pier was opened to passengers on the 1st December last, and from the 1st of January a toll of two annas has been levied on all persons embarking from or landing at the pier; a small temporary establishment having been entertained to collect the tolls and to preserve order.

Pier Establishment:	Rs.	a.	p.
2 Boatswains at 35 rupees each	70	–	–
4 Toll-takers at 15 rupees each	60	–	–
1 Duffadar	10	8	–
6 Peons at 7 rupees each	42	–	–
TOTAL	Rs. 182	8	–

The receipts and expenses under this arrangement are as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1861:					1861:				
December	Tolls	–	–	–	December	Establishment	122	8	–
1862:					1862:				
January	ditto	266	14	–	January	ditto	182	8	–
February	ditto	431	10	–	February	ditto	182	8	–
March	ditto	360	8	–	March	ditto	182	8	–
April	ditto	150	8	–	April	ditto	182	8	–
						Contingencies	87	4	7
	Total	Rs. 1,209	8	–		Total	Rs. 939	12	7

Since the commencement of the pier no damage has occurred to it from collision or other cause.

589. Ships

589. Ships in the Madras Roads have always been permitted to take water free of expense from one of the cisterns fed from the Seven Wells. The general public are charged for this water, and it has been ruled that the shipping shall also pay for it. A fee of two annas per ton has consequently been ordered to be levied on all water supplied on and after the 1st May 1862. Supply of water to ships.

590. In November last, a large steam dredge, which had been built on the banks of the Cooum, was successfully hauled out over the bar, without at any time taking the ground. The "Dalhousie," which was in the roads at the time, towed her at once to Negapatam, for which port she was destined. Dredge hauled out over the Cooum bar.

591. The diving bell is in good working order, but as there have been no gales of late, its services have not been called into play. Diving bell.

CUDDALORE, PORTO NOVO.

Ports in South Arcot.

Nothing new to report.

TRANQUEBAR.

592. The new flagstaff has been erected here. Ports in Tanjore.

NAGORE, NEGAPATAM, POINT CALIMERE BEACON.

Nothing of consequence to note.

PAUMBEN.

593. The operations for deepening the Paumben Channels have not resulted in any great accession of depth over that which had been attained at the end of last year, for it is found that the southern passage, which is through sand, silts up fast; a contingency which was formerly pronounced to be improbable, if not impossible. Labour has been employed in keeping this clear, and in cutting away an elbow in the North Channel, which offers a serious impediment in that part of the passage. The district engineer considers that about 18 or 24 months, according to weather, will be required to complete the whole of the passage to 13 feet depth at low water, neap tides, with a breadth of 150 feet; that the cost will be 70,000 to 80,000 rupees; and that it will require an annual expenditure of about 3,500 to 4,000 rupees to keep it open. Paumben channels.

At present the depth may be safely stated at 11 feet low water throughout.

A new flagstaff was to have been put up, but it has now been determined to fix a small staff for this purpose on the lighthouse, which will answer equally well, and entail only about a fifth of the intended outlay.

The steam tug for towing vessels through the Pass is still under construction at Cocanada, and will be launched in August next.

The pilot fees have been raised 25 per cent. from the 1st of May 1862, *vide* Appendix G., and the pilots' share reduced, from that date, from one-fourth to one-fifth, which leaves their emoluments as they were before The usual statements of the tonnage that has passed through during the year, and of the pilotage levied, are to be found in Appendices H. and I. The returns show a decrease on last year, but this is to be accounted for by the general depression of trade caused by two dry seasons.

KEELAKARRY.

594. Nothing new to report.

The total pilotage levied during the year between Paumben and Keelakarry, was 3,737 rupees, of which 2,987 rupees were the pilot's share, and 750 rupees were credited to Government. Madura District.

TUTICORIN.

595. Nothing to report, except that a successful pearl fishery has been held, particulars of which will appear in the revenue report. Tinnevelly District.

ALIPEE.

596. This port is in the territory of the Rajah of Travancore, but it will not be out of place to record here that a brilliant revolving light has been displayed from a column at this port since the 28th March last, the elevation being 131 feet above the mean sea level, and the flashes appearing once a minute, visible about 18 miles off. New light at Alipee.

COCHIN.

597. In the last year's report mention was made of an arrangement whereby the pilotage fees were to be divided between the Government and the licensed pilot, in the proportion of three-fifths to the latter, and two-fifths to the former, to be appropriated towards the expense of keeping up the buoys and other facilities for entering the port. If the pilot's share fell short of 1,800 rupees during the year, or 150 rupees a month, the amount was to be made up to this at the end of the year. The system came in force on the 1st November 1860, Ports in Malabar.

CHAP X. Madras.

since which, up to the 30th April 1862, 5,510 rupees were collected, 2,204 rupees being the Government or port fund share, and 3,306 rupees that of the pilot, who has consequently averaged a monthly income of nearly 184 rupees.

Consequent on the accession of these fees, on the increase in the port due, and on the trade having been drawn from Alipee, owing to the late change in the Sea Custom tariff, the port fund, which before barely paid the expenses, shows a surplus of 5,660 rupees.

Ship-building is on the decline, occasioned, as the master-attendant states, by the scarcity and dearness of teak timber, and the facilities offered to native British subjects for obtaining British registers for foreign ships.

The flagstaff is in need of repair; but the boats, buoys, and the lantern are reported to be in good order.

During the past year it was brought to notice by the master-attendant that a mud bank, similar to the well-known one at Alipee, existed about five miles north of Cochin. He was directed, therefore, to watch it during the south-west monsoon; and the result is that during the heaviest weather of the monsoon, which however was of a moderate character, the water on the bank, as far as five fathoms, was perfectly smooth, and not a ripple was found on the shore. This is owing to the ocean undulations stirring up the soft mud of which the bank is composed, and thus deadening the force of the sea. The bank commences about five miles north of Cochin, and continues for three or four miles northwards, extending to sea to about five fathoms; and as it affords excellent anchoring ground during the south-west monsoon, when the rest of the coast, with the exception of Alipee, is dangerous, a flagstaff is about to be erected there for the guidance of shipping when seeking shelter.

The usual tables will be found in Appendices J., K., L., showing the vessels built at Cochin and the neighbouring ports, and the pilotage fees and tonnage.

CALICUT.

Nothing to report.

TELLICHERRY.

598. A new flagstaff is in course of erection, from which, as formerly, a high light as well as a low one, will be exhibited.

CANNANORE.

Nothing to report.

MANGALORE.

South Canara.

599. A new flagstaff has been sanctioned for this port.

COOMPTA, TUDDRI, SEDASHEGUR.

North Canara.

600. Two beacon buoys and moorings were sent round to Tuddri in October last by the "Dalhousie," for the purpose of marking off the channel into the port; and by the same vessel a large quantity of stores was sent to Sedashegur to be used in the improvements about to be undertaken at hat port. North Canara was, however, transferred to the Presidency of Bombay on the 16th April last, and as these three ports are included in the district, they have passed from the control of the Madras Government.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

601. REVIEW OF ACTUAL RESULTS OF 1861-62, COMPARED WITH THE ACTUALS OF 1860-61.—The present financial review is not, as in previous years, confined to a comparison of the actual results of the preceding official year with the estimated results of the year which has just closed, but a comparison of the actuals of 1860-61, with the actuals of 1861-62, with the exception of the interest on local loans and donations and contributions from Government to service funds and other charitable institutions, the former amounting to about five, the latter to about 13½ lacs of rupees, which have been necessarily estimated, as full returns have not been as yet received. The difference of exchange on transactions with the home Government is also an estimate. The above improvement is owing to the new system of accounts and the more punctual submission of returns than hitherto.

602. LAND REVENUE.—The amount of revenue actually realised in 1861-62 from land, was 4,08,19,670 rupees.* The actual collections of the previous year were 3,99,86,680 rupees,† being an increase of about 8¾ lacs in the collections of the past year, or rather more than two per cent. above the collections of 1860-61. This result is ascribable to the season having been more favourable in the last than in the previous year.

	Rs.
* Current	3,94,21,430
Arrears	13,98,240
	Rs. 4,08,19,670
† Current	3,88,69,590
Arrears	11,17,090
	Rs. 3,99,86,680

603. SALT

603. SALT REVENUE.—The next considerable source of revenue is salt. The actual receipts in 1861-62 amounted to 86,52,620 rupees. This, as compared with the receipts of the preceding year, viz., 70,67,890, shows an increase of 15,84,730 rupees, or 22¼ per cent. above the realisation of the previous year. This increase is partly due to the price of salt having been raised, during the past official year, from 1-6 to 1-18 rupees per Indian maund.

	Rs.
Actual of 1861 62 - - -	86,52,620
Ditto of 1860-61 - - -	70,67,890
Rs.	15,84,730

604. TRIBUTE.—The income from tribute is fixed, and amounts annually to the sum of 34,46,430 rupees.

	Rs.
Rajah of Mysore - - - - - - - - -	24,50,000
„ of Travancore - - - - - - - -	7,83,110
„ of Cochin - - - - - - - - -	2,00,000
„ of Travancore on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic	13,320
Rs.	34,46,430

605. ABKAREE.—The collections from this source amounted in 1860-61 to 31,54,840 rupees, and in 1861-62 to 33,33,930 rupees. being 1,79,090 rupees, or about 5¼ per cent. above the collections of the previous year. This favourable result is owing to the Abkaree farms having been leased out, in the year under review, at higher rents.

	Rs.
Actual of 1861-62 - - -	33,33,930
Ditto of 1860-61 - - -	31,54,840
Rs.	1,79,090

606. LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.—The receipts from these sources amounted in 1860-61 to 29,53,880 rupees, and in 1861-62 to 23,79,140 rupees, being nearly 5¾ lacs, or 19½ per cent., below the actual of the preceding year. This falling off is ascribed to the high rates of duty on staples, which it is believed has checked speculation. The actual collections for the past four years from sea customs alone, are entered in the margin.* A table is also annexed, showing the principal imports and exports at the port of Madras during the past three years.

	Actual of 1860-61 - - -	29,53,880
	Ditto of 1861-62 - - -	23,79,140
	Rs.	5,74,740

	Rs.	Per centage
*In 1858-59 -	13,31,636	Increase.
„ 1859-60 -	22,97,836	72¼
„ 1860-61 -	26,01,344	13¼
		Decrease.
„ 1861-62 -	20,92,746	19¼

IMPORT DUTIES.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.	Per-centage of the Net Increase and Decrease of the One Previous Year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits of Wines - -	1,54,913	1,72,502	1,55,442	- -	9¾
Cotton twist and yarn -	1,51,053	3,10,777	1,40,592	- -	54¾
Cotton piece goods -	2,28,804	3,07,546	2,37,476	- -	22¼
Malt liquor - - -	81,886	66,115	41,785	- -	36¾
Coral - - - -	14,119	15,306	9,597	- -	37¼
Metal - - - -	1,36,266	1,48,190	1,69,265	14¼	—
Gold and silver lace and thread.	- -	22,533	31,578	40	—
Woollens - - -	- -	17,158	18,942	10½	—
Total of the above Import Duties - Rs.	7,67,041	10,60,127	8,04,677	- -	24

EXPORT DUTIES.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Indigo - - - -	80,580	47,558	77,618	63½	—
Cotton piece goods -	16,103	19,780	23,375	18¼	—
Hides and skins - -	29,832	33,346	29,465	- -	11½
Rice - - - -	22,839	3,752	2,584	- -	31
Seeds - - - -	1,433	1,891	2,651	40¼	—
Coffee - - - -	2,927	Free under the present Act.	—	—	—
Saltpetre - - -	1,487	12,033	26,848	123	—
Total of Export - - Rs.	1,55,201	1,18,360	1,62,541	37½	—
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties - Rs.	9,22,242	11,78,487	9,67,218	- -	18

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	10,06,390
Ditto of 1861-62	3,49,500
	Rs. 6,56,890

607. Moturpha and Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.—The receipts under these heads have considerably fallen, owing partly to the operations of the income tax, whereby parties in the receipt of incomes of 200 rupees and upwards per annum, became liable to the latter tax, and were exempted from the Moturpha, and partly to the abolition in February 1862 of the duty on arts, trades, &c. The collections in 1861-62 amounted to 3,49,500 rupees, while in 1860-61 they amounted to 10,06,390 rupees, exhibiting a decrease of 6,56,890 rupees, or 65¼ per cent.

	Rs.
Actual of 1861-62	24,94,920
Ditto of 1860-61	10,14,270
	Rs. 14,80,650

608. Income Tax.—The actual receipts from this tax amounted in 1860-61, to 10,14,270 rupees, and in 1861-62, to 24,94,920 rupees, being nearly 15 lacs or 145¾ per cent. above the collections in the previous year. It must be remembered, however, that the receipts for 1860-61 embraced a period of only nine months.

	Rs.
Actual of 1861-62	31,18,830
Ditto of 1860-61	15,25,650
	Rs. 15,93,180

609. Stamps.—The revenue from this source amounted in 1860-61 to 15,25,650 rupees, and in 1861-62 to 31,18,830 rupees, being nearly 16 lacs or 104½ per cent. above the actuals of the previous year. The increase during the last five years is shown in the following statements:—

	Rs.
In 1857-58	7,55,485
In 1858-59	8,06,169
In 1859-60	9,30,409
In 1860-61	15,25,650
In 1861-62	31,18,830

610. Postal Collections.—Under orders from the Government of India, the receipts and charges of the Postal Department have been exhibited, as imperial revenue and expenditure, and have therefore been excluded from this report.

611. Sayer or Extra Revenue.—The revenue from this source in previous years having been small, the receipts were classed under miscellaneous. Recently, however, several items of revenue hitherto considered as appertaining to land revenue, such as forest revenue, revenue derived from the sale of Amendevi coir, tolls levied at the canal known as "Cochrane's Canal," &c., have been, under instructions from the Auditor General of India, classed under Sayer or Extra Revenue. The actual of 1861-62, amount to 7,36,330 rupees. The receipts for 1860-61 being 6,26,850 rupees, that is 1,09,480 rupees, or 17½ per cent. above the actual of 1860-61. The increase is owing principally to the forest operations having been more extensive in 1861-62 than in previous years.

	Rs.
Actual of 1861-62	7,36,330
Ditto of 1860-61	6,26,850
	Rs. 109,480

612. Miscellaneous.—The receipts from miscellaneous and minor sources are given in the annexed statement. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice:

	Rs.	Rs.
Law and justice, (fees, fines, &c.)		3,31,240
Police (fines, &c.)		32,340
Mint (seignorage and gain on copper coinage)		6,81,320
Marine (port dues and fees)		93,150
Public Works (refunds of charges, rent of buildings, &c.)		3,47,470
Miscellaneous (difference of exchange on transacti ns with the Home Government, &c.)		6,74,000
Military receipts, sale proceeds of provisions and Commissariat stores	8,68,302	
Ditto ditto in the Eastern settlements	1,46,513	
Stoppages from soldiers, &c., on account of diet whilst in hospital	49,654	
Sale proceeds of military stores	1,74,839	
Ditto clothing ditto	44,570	
Ditto medical ditto	3,190	
Ditto horses and cattle	75,439	
Retrenchments.—Table money, &c., recoverable	2,62,143	
Amount recovered by re-sale of huts	61,406	
Abkarry collections	2,16,055	
Miscellaneous receipts	1,00,237	
Recovery of unexpended portion of advances made for State purposes	3,082	
		20,05,430
Interest (Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares)		19,500
Total	Rs.	41,84,450

613. AGGREGATE REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.—The total receipts during 1861-62 under the several heads above mentioned, amounted to 6,95,15,820 rupees, being 36,79,420 rupees above the actual of the previous year, or equal to 5 per cent.

614. TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FROM 1837-38 to 1861-62.—The revenues and receipts, or territorial income for the past 25 years, is tabulated in the annexed statement with the per-centage of increase and decrease, as compared in each case with the year preceding:—

		Per-centage of Increase on the One previous Year.	Per-centage of Decrease on the One previous Year.			Per-centage of Increase on the One previous Year.	Per-centage of Decrease on the One previous Year.
	Rs.				*Rs.*		
1837-38	5,02,25,538	-	1¼	1850-51	5,24,13,799	1½	—
1838-39	5,12,20,800	2	—	1851-52	5,39,15,001	2¾	—
1839-40	5,97,80,914	16½	—	1852-53	5,48,69,598	1¾	—
1840-41	5,21,89,491	-	12¾	1853-54	5,09,83,383	-	7
1841-42	5,21,26,018	-	-⅛	1854-55	5,11,56,415	-¼	—
1842-43	5,29,34,259	1½	—	1855-56	5,49,66,757	7¼	—
1843-44	5,39,71,608	2	—	1856-57	5,76,70,497	5	—
1844-45	5,22,93,525	-	3	1857-58	5,66,20,366	-	2
1845-46	5,31,68,089	1¾	—	1858-59	6,24,58,384	10¼	—
1846-47	5,35,12,884	-¾	—	1859-60	6,53,42,670	4½	—
1847-48	5,38,16,036	-½	—	1860-61	6,62,30,668*	1½	—
1848-49	5,32,18,618	-	1⅛	1861-62	6,95,15,820	5	—
1849-50	5,16,07,106	-	3				

	Rs.
* Territorial income for 1860-61	6,58,36,400
Add—Post Office collections taken as territorial income in 1860-61	3,91,616
	6,67,28,016
Deduct—Amount on account of allowances, refunds, and drawbacks shown as deductions from the receipts in 1860-61	4,97,348
Actual of 1860-61, as shown above - *Rs.*	6,62,30,668

615. ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACK.—Before the introduction of the budget system, these charges were shown as deductions from receipts. Under the present system they appear separately. The actual charges for 1861-62 amounted to 2,51,240 rupees, being 2,55,020 rupees, or 50½ per cent. below the actual of 1860-61, viz., 5,06,260 rupees. The decrease is owing to the refund in 1860-61 of mesne profits collected from the restored zemindary of Neddadavole, while in the possession of Government.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	5,06,260
Ditto of 1861-62	2,51,240
	Rs. 2,55,020

616. REVENUE CHARGES.—The charges of the Revenue department comprise the cost of the Board of Revenue, the land revenue establishments in the provinces and at the Presidency, the general revenue settlement and survey, the Inam Commission, the forest conservancy, the establishments in the Presidency and provinces for the collection of income tax, stamp and salt duty, and the land and sea customs. The actual for 1861-62 amounted to 64,26,830 rupees, while that for 1860-61 was 74,48,920 rupees. The result is a decrease of 10,22,090 rupees as marginally indicated, or 13¾ per cent. below that of the preceding year. This decrease occurs chiefly in the items entered in the margin,* and is principally owing to the reduction of the revenue establishments consequent on the introduction of the new police, and to a comparatively small quantity of salt having been manufactured in 1861-62.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	74,48,920
Ditto of 1861-62	64,26,830
	Rs. 10,22,090
Decrease below 1860-61:	
* Land revenue charges	*Rs.* 4,99,551
Salt - ditto	7,45,025

The per-centage of charges of 1861–62 on the collections of that year under each source of revenue, is noted in the following table :—

HEADS.	Collections in 1861-62.	Cost of Collections in 1861-62.	Per-centage of Charge to the Collections.
Land Revenue	4,08,19,670	47,09,000	10½
Sayer	7,36,330		
Abkarry	33,33,930		
Salt	86,52,620	10,89,080	12⅝
Stamps	31,18,830	1,14,720	3⅝
Income Tax	24,94,920	1,21,940	4
Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	3,49,500		
Land and Sea Customs	23,79,140	1,59,740	6⅝

617. ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS, INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.—These charges have hitherto been included under general charges, but are this year shown separately with reference to the budget classification. They amounted to 33,58,480 rupees in 1861–62, and 50,32,080 rupees in 1860–61. There is therefore a decrease of 16,73,600 rupees, or 33¼ per cent. below last year's actual. This improvement is attributed to the stipends and extra allowances to the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan paid in Bengal, having been exhibited in 1861–62 as adjusted charges of the Madras Presidency in the accounts of the Government of India; while in 1860–61 the adjustment of these charges were made in the accounts of this Presidency. In addition to this, the arrears of stipends to his Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, were paid to a less extent in 1861–62 than in 1860–61, and the commutation of Tanjore pensions have been restricted under orders of Government.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860–61	50,32,080
Ditto of 1861–62	33,58,480
	Rs. 16,73,600

618. MILITARY.—The actual expenditure in 1861–62 was 2,98,60,020 rupees, showing a decrease of 71,65,130 rupees or 19½ per cent. below the actual of 1860–61. This decrease is owing to reductions made in the army, in the commissariat charges, and in the indents for supply of stores from England.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	3,70,25,150
Ditto of 1861-62	2,98,60,020
	Rs. 71,65,130

619. PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the budget classification, both the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure on account of public works have been taken together in 1861–62, whereas in the previous year they were shown separately. This head comprises the charges on account of repairs and construction of buildings for State purposes, of works of internal improvement and public convenience, and the cost of the permanent establishment of the department. The actual for 1861–62 amounted to 70,31,710 rupees exceeding the actual of 1860–61, viz., 66,94,900 rupees by 3,36,810 rupees, or 5 per cent. This increase is ascribable to the extension of Godavery works, and the construction of cotton roads in certain districts.

	Rs.
Actual of 1861-62	70,31,710
Ditto of 1860-61	66,94,900
	Rs. 3,36,810

620. GENERAL CHARGES.—These charges comprise the salaries, establishments, &c. of officers employed in the General, Educational, and Political departments; the pensions granted to superannuated servants in the Civil department, donations and contributions from Government to service funds and other local charitable institutions, and miscellaneous payments. The actual charges for 1861–62 amounted to 58,03,770 rupees, while those for 1860–61 were 66,55,480 rupees, being a decrease of 8,51,710 rupees, or 12¾ per cent. below 1860–61. This is attributed to the recent change in the mode of exhibiting the value of copper received for coinage. It now appears as a cash remittance, whereas, prior to 1st May 1861, it was credited to stores.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	66,55,480
Ditto of 1861-62	58,03,770
	Rs. 8,51,710

621. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY AND IN THE PROVINCES.—The judicial and magisterial charges at the Presidency have hitherto been shown separately from similar charges incurred in the provinces, but are now exhibited together. The aggregate of these charges in 1861–62 amounted to 31,17,780 rupees, and for the year preceding 31,57,480 rupees, showing a decrease of 39,700 rupees, or 1¼ per cent. This is ascribed to the reduction of revenue establishments, one-fifth of which is debitable to this department.—*Vide* explanation under "Revenue Charges."

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	31,57,480
Ditto of 1861-62	31,17,780
	Rs. 39,700

622. POLICE.—These charges have hitherto been included under the above head, but are now separately shown in consequence of the almost completed organization of the new police in the provinces. These charges amounted in 1861–62 to 33,44,440 rupees, or 9,99,390 rupees, or 42½ per cent. above the actual of 1860–61, which was 23,45,050 rupees. This arises from the introduction of the new police into almost all the districts of this Presidency.

	Rs.
Actual of 1861-62	33,44,440
Ditto of 1860-61	23,45,050
	Rs. 9,99,390

623. MARINE.—

623. MARINE.—These charges amounted in 1861-62 to 2,88,190 rupees, or 4,04,550 rupees, or 58¼ per cent. below the actual of 1860-61, which was 6,92,740 rupees. This diminution arises from a smaller quantity of coal having been purchased and received from England in 1861-62 than in 1860-61, in consequence of a large stock having been indented for and received during the preceding year.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	6,92,740
Ditto of 1861-62	2,88,190
Rs.	4,04,550

624.—INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS.—These charges, hitherto included under general charges, are estimated in 1861-62 to be 6,62,380 rupees, or 9,39,450 rupees, or 58⅝ per cent. below the actual of 1860-61. This is owing to the compound interest, viz., 10,90,000 rupees, allowed in 1860-61 to the Civil Service Annuity Fund on the deficiency of 10¾ lacs in the unappropriated branch of that fund, from 1846 to 1851.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	16,01,830
Ditto of 1861-62	6,62,380
Rs.	9,39,450

625. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES.—The total territorial charges, or charges proper of the State during 1861-62, under the several heads abovementioned, were 6,01,44,840 rupees, or less than the actual of 1860-61 by 1,10,15,050 rupees, or 15½ per cent.

	Rs.
Actual of 1860-61	7,11,59,890
Ditto of 1861-62	6,01,44,840
Rs.	1,10,15,050

626. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FROM 1837-38 TO 1861-62.—The territorial charges for the past 25 years are tabulated in the annexed statement with the per-centage of increase and decrease, as compared, in each case, with the year preceding:—

	Rs.	Per-centage of Increase on the One previous Year.	Per-centage of Decrease on the One previous Year.		Rs.	Per-centage of Increase on the One previous Year.	Per-centage of Decrease on the One previous Year.
1837-38	4,59,40,578	-	14	1850-51	4,87,50,388	-	-½
1838-39	4,74,30,024	3½	—	1851-52	4,92,84,343	1	—
1839-40	5,82,34,963	22¾	—	1852-53	5,06,33,053	2¾	—
1840-41	5,11,13,359	-	12¼	1853-54	5,36,07,601	5¾	—
1841-42	5,04,08,699	-	1½	1854-55	5,66,78,712	5¾	—
1842-43	5,13,27,381	10¾	—	1855-56	5,85,69,098	3¼	—
1843-44	5,17,26,688	-¾	—	1856-57	5,66,54,248	-	3¼
1844-45	5,28,96,849	2¼	—	1857-58	6,61,01,114	16¾	—
1845-46	5,42,59,249	2½	—	1858-59	7,49,72,479	13⅜	—
1846-47	5,20,20,519	-	4⅛	1859-60	8,03,62,006	7½	—
1847-48	5,31,43,084	2½	—	1860-61	7,19,86,689*	-	10½
1848-49	5,04,36,208	-	5⅛	1861-62	6,01,44,840	-	16⅔
1849-50	4,90,57,543	-	2¾				

	Rs.	Rs.
* Territorial charges for 1860-61		7,11,59,890
Deduct,—Amount on account of allowances, refunds, and drawbacks deducted from the receipts in 1860-61. *Vide* page 421 of this report		4,97,348
	Rs.	7,06,62,542
Add,—Postal charges now taken as Imperial expenditure	8,00,213	
Adjustment of postage on official letters and packages ordered to be discontinued	4,05,970	
Civil Service deputation allowance now exhibited under debt account	1,17,964	
		13,24,147
Actual of 1860-61, as shown above	Rs.	7,19,86,689

627. RESULT OF THE TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The total actual territorial income for 1861-62 has been shown to be 6,95,15,820 rupees,* and the actual charges 5,74,82,440 rupees, estimated charges, 26,62,400 rupees, or a total of 6,01,44,840 rupees. The total income above expenditure stands therefore at 93,70,980 rupees, or 13⅓ per cent. Instead of a deficit, as was the case in 1860-61,† and previous years (*vide* Finance Statement accompanying this Report) there is a large surplus as shown above available for Imperial and other purposes.

	Rs.
* Actual	6,91,48,420
Estimate	3,67,400
Rs.	6,95,15,820
Actual income of 1861-62	6,95,15,820
Ditto charges of ditto	6,01,44,840
Surplus	Rs. 93,70,980
Actual charges of 1860-61	7,19,86,689
Ditto income of ditto	6,62,30,668
† Deficit	Rs. 57,56,021

628. STATEMENT

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628. STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND CHARGES FOR 1861-62, SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS WHICH THE CHARGES OF EACH DEPARTMENT BEAR TO THE AGGREGATE INCOME.—The following Statement exhibits in one view the Revenues and Charges of the different Departments of the Administration for the year ended 30th April 1862, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the Charges of each Department bear to the total Income.

STATEMENT.

INCOME.	Total Actual Amount for 1861-62.	Per-Centage, *i.e.*, the Proportion yielded by each separate Source of Revenue.	CHARGE.	Total Actual Amount for 1861-62.	Per-Centage, *i.e.*, Proportion of Income allotted to each Branch of Charge.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Land Revenue	4,08,19,670	58¾	Allowances, Refunds and Drawback	2,51,240	½	
			Revenue Charges.			
Salt Revenue	86,52,620	12½	Land Revenue	47,09,000	6¾	
			Assessed Taxes	1,21,930	¼	
			Customs	1,59,740	¼	
Tribute	34,46,430	5	Salt	10,89,080	1½	A
			Stamps	1,14,720	¼	
			Superannuations	1,53,430	¼	
			Miscellaneous	78,360	–	
Abkarry	33,33,930	4¾	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	570	–	
			A, Total 64,26,830 rupees, or 9¼ per cent.			
Land and Sea Customs	23,79,140	3½	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	30,97,400	4½	B
			Miscellaneous Payments	2,61,080	½	
			B, Total 33,58,470 rupees, or 5 per cent.			
Moturpha and duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	3,49,500	½	Military	2,98,60,020	43	
			Public Works	70,31,710	10	
Income Tax	24,94,920	3½	*General Charges.*			
			Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	25,11,210	3½	
			Education, Science and Art	5,42,860	¾	
Stamps	31,18,830	4½	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	89,510	–	
			Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	16,15,000	2¼	C
			Miscellaneous	9,37,330	1½	
Sayer or Extra Revenue	7,36,330	1	Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	1,07,860	¼	
			C, Total 58,03,770 rupees, or 8¼ per cent., 21½ lacs of which have been estimated.			
Miscellaneous, *i.e.*, Military, Mint, Public Works, Law and Justice, Marine, Police and Interest—3,67,400 rupees estimated	41,84,450	6	Judicial and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency and in the Provinces	31,17,780	4¼	
			Police	33,44,440	4¾	
			Marine	2,88,190	⅖	
			Interest, 5 lacs estimated	6,62,380	1	
				6,01,44,840	86	
			Surplus	93,70,980	13	
Rs.	6,95,15,820	100	*Rs.*	6,95,15,820	100	

The actual cash balance on the 30th April 1862 (exclusive of the cash balances of the treasuries of Hyderabad, and East and West Berars, which were formed into a separate administration from 1st May 1862), amounted to 2,92,87,870 rupees, exceeding the cash balance on the 30th April 1861, viz., 2,18,39,788 rupees* by 74,48,082 rupees.

	Rs.
* Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861	2,11,70,060
Add—Value of Copper which remained on the 1st May 1861, for coinage	4,27,740
Cash Balance of Coorg Treasury	2,41,988
Cash Balance on 30th April 1861	*Rs.* 2,18,39,788

629. The

629. The following statement exhibits in one view the actual cash balance in the several treasuries at the beginning and termination of each official year, for the past five years.

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the Year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the Year	Increase at the end of the Year.	Decrease at the end of the Year.	Per-Centage of Increase and Decrease on the One previous Year.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1857-58 - -	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	- -	40,61,390	16¼
1858-59 - -	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	- -	3¾
1859-60 - -	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	- -	9,57,937	4
1860-61 - -	2,42,46,953	2,18,39,788	- -	24,07,165	11
1861-62 - -	2,18,39,788	2,92,87,870	74,48,082	- -	25½
Total of the five years - -	12,39,50,755	12,48,78,368	83,54,105	74,26,492	
Deduct—Total decrease at the end of the year -			74,26,492		
Net increase - - -			9,27,613		

It will be seen from the note in the margin* that the sum of 33,01,546 rupees included in 2,92,87,870 rupees, the cash balance on the 30th April 1862, is not available for immediate disbursement. This large balance of nearly 293 lacs is scattered over a number of treasuries. In this Presidency there are 19 provincial hoozoor or collectors' head treasuries, to each of which are attached several taluq or subordinate treasuries. The note in the margin† exhibits the amount of cash balance at the Presidency and in the Provinces, also the amount in transit.

630. The amount of small silver coins sent to the interior in the year under review, is very limited compared with the previous six years; this is ascribable to an unprecedentedly large quantity of these coins having been supplied to the collectors in the previous year 1860-61, which diminished the demand in the year under report. There is, however, an increase of 75,390 rupees in copper coins transmitted to the interior.

*

	Rs.
Silver Bullion - - - - - - -	7,50,410
Copper coins - - - - - - -	11,25,450
Copper for coinage in the Mint - - -	12,99,686
Remittance in transit to other Presidencies now included in the cash balance - - -	1,26,006
	33,01,546
Available for general circulation - - -	2,59,86,324
	Rs. 2,92,87,870

†

	Lacs.
In the Bank of Madras - - - - - -	54¾
„ Mint - - - - - - - -	20¼
„ Transit - - - - - - -	20¾
In the Provincial Treasuries - - - -	197
	Rs. 293

Circulation of Small Coins.

	Amount sent to the Interior.		Amount supplied to other Presidencies.	
	Silver.	Copper.	Silver.	Copper.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
In 1855-56 - -	4,03,500	84,300	In 1855-56 - - - -	10,000
„ 1856-57 - -	8,38,300	1,68,450	„ 1856-57 - - - —	—
„ 1857-58 - -	8,19,500	2,60,000	„ 1857-58 - - 1,40,000	2,33,413
„ 1858-59 - -	6,17,000	3,48,600	„ 1858-59 - - - -	1,06,805
„ 1859-60 - -	4,53,000	2,31,700	„ 1859-60 - - 1,00,000	8,00,000
„ 1860-61 - -	11,11,000	2,61,000	„ 1860-61 - - - -	5,00,000
„ 1861-62 - -	2,61,000	3,36,390	„ 1861-62 - - - -	3,00,000
Rs.	45,03,300	16,90,440	*Rs.*	2,40,000	19,50,218

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CIVIL PAYMASTER.

631. The past year, 1861–62, has been one of importance as regards the constitution and working of the Civil Paymaster's Office.

Change of official designation and transfer of Bill and Resource Departments to Civil Paymaster.

632. With the introduction of the Budget system which came into operation on the 1st of May 1861, the duties and responsibility of the Civil Auditor, whose official designation was at the same time changed to that of Civil Paymaster, were very materially increased by the transfer to his control of the Bill and Resource Departments previously under the Accountant General, and by his being required to audit charges not only in accordance with the special orders and rules regulating the same, but also in accordance with the Budget grants.

Change in the division of departmental business and breaking up of "Contingent Department."

633. The division of business into department which obtained under the old system had, in a great measure, to be revised. Formerly, the charges, other than those of the Presidency and Public Works Department, were divided into two branches, "Fixed and Contingent," and were passed in separate departments; but as under the new system charges of both branches were estimated in the Budget under their respective heads of service, it was found necessary to make each auditor supervise the entire charges appertaining to the head of service entrusted to him, so that the department termed "Contingent" was broken up, and the auditors and assistants forming it were incorporated with those of the "Fixed" Department, to assist in the increased work thrown upon the latter.

Re-arrangement of Audit Registers.

634. The Audit Registers which were formerly prepared according to departments, and comprised charges from May to April of each year, were also re-cast, so as to agree in classification with the Budget heads of service, as well as with the year of estimate and account which represents salaries and allowances from April to March, inclusive.

Revision of office establishment.

635. The office establishment was revised, and a fresh scale, amounting to 3,893 rupees per month (including the Bill and Resource Departments), sanctioned by the Government of India at a small increase of cost, 16 rupees per month, over the former scale.

Re-transfer of the Bill and Resource Departments to Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General.

636. On 1st February 1862, the Bill and Resource Departments were re-transferred, with the establishments attached thereto, under instructions from the Government of India to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, it having been found upon trial, that that officer possessed better means of checking the estimates and other returns appertaining to those departments than the Civil Paymaster.

Result of the above changes, and general working of the office.

637. The changes referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report, viz. the incorporation of the Fixed and Contingent Departments, and the alteration in the mode of keeping the Audit Registers, have fully met the exigencies of the department; and on the whole, the result of the first year's working of the Budget system in this office may be considered successful. The general working of the office during the past year was also satisfactory; and much credit is due to the establishment for the willingness and perseverance with which the increased work consequent upon the change of system was undertaken and accomplished.

Statement of increase and decrease of establishment.

638. Appendix VII. is a statement of establishments, permanent and temporary, sanctioned and discontinued during the year.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The constitution of the Military Finance Department.

639. IN the Report for the year 1860–61, the changes which were taking place in the Military Finance Department were briefly alluded to; they have been carried out in 1861–62, but the time has not yet arrived for the development of their full financial effects.

The department now consists of a—

Controller,	Commissariat Examiner,
Military Accountant,	Medical Examiner,
Pay Examiner,	Compiler Pay Department, and
Ordnance Examiner,	Eight Divisional Paymasters.

State of accounts.

640. Formerly it was the normal state of the Audit Department to be in arrears, but now the arrears have been cleared off, and the account of the different offices are current; within a month of the close of the official year (1861–62) they had all been audited and passed; much, it will thus be seen, has been accomplished, but much remains to be done before the new system can be pronounced to be either complete or perfect.

Changes in the personnel of the department in the year 1861–62.

641. Many changes have taken place in the personnel of the department during the year. It speaks well for the new system that these changes have been effected without retarding its working or impairing its efficiency. The designation of "Military Auditor General" has been altered to "Controller of Military Finance."

Changes in the organization and constitution of the Army in 1861–62.

642. Changes have likewise been made in the organization and constitution of the army during the year, but the time has not yet arrived for showing their full financial effects, although it may not be out of place to indicate briefly some of the more prominent of them.

643. The

643. The chief of these changes may be considered the institution of the newly organised staff corps, which has absorbed from the old Indian army— Staff corps.

7 lieutenant-colonels,	163 captains,
90 majors,	81 lieutenants,

at an additional cost to the State, as far as yet ascertained, of 2,28,960 rupees per annum.

644. Under the amalgamation order, the artillery has been re-organized at an extra charge as regards the pay and allowances of the officers of 35,496 rupees per annum. Re-organization of the Madras Artillery.

645. The corps of engineers has also been re-organized at an annual additional cost of upwards of a lac of rupees, of which sum, however, about a sixth only is debitable to the military department, as the officers generally are employed on civil duties. Re-organization of the Madras Engineers.

646. About the middle of the year a troop of Royal Artillery was withdrawn, causing an annual reduction in the military expenditure of the presidency of 1,07,580 rupees. Withdrawal of a troop of Royal Artillery.

647. During the year a regiment of European infantry (Her Majesty's 43d) was transferred to the Bengal Presidency, causing an annual saving of about 3,15,000 rupees. It has been determined to make a further reduction of one European regiment, which will cause an additional saving of the like amount. Reduction in the men of European infantry regiments for the Madras Presidency.

648. The numerical strength of regiments (cavalry and infantry) is also under reduction, and when fully carried out, will effect a corresponding financial reduction of *Rs.* 27,92,355. 4. Reduction in the established strength of regiments, cavalry and infantry.

649. Consequent on the withdrawal of a large body of native troops from Pegu, the departmental establishments there have been considerably diminished, and in the pay department alone there has already been a saving of about 10,000 rupees per annum.
Further reductions in the pay department are under consideration. Reduction in establishments in the Pegu division, and especially in the Pay Department.

650. The native army has been reduced by eight regiments of infantry, causing a prospective saving in the cost of the effective portion of the army of *Rs.* 7,92,232. 12. Reductions in the numbers of regiments of native infantry.

651. There has not been time to receive returns of the amount paid in gratuities, or the additional pensions caused by the reduction of these eight regiments, but they will be inconsiderable compared with the saving to the State which will eventually follow. Amount of bounties, and cost of increased number of pensions.

652. The number of men who volunteered for Her Majesty's service on the amalgamation of the two armies was 4,010, at a cost of 1,65,290 rupees. Number of men who have volunteered for Her Majesty's service, with amount of bounties.

653. During the year the system of payment by cheque was introduced into the different pay offices; it has worked well except at Hyderabad, where the Civil Treasury is at an inconvenient distance from the military cantonments; cash payments have in consequence been resumed. Payment by cheques.

654. Formerly the pay proper and the regimental pay and allowances of staff officers, in whatever capacity they were serving, was debited to charges regimental, but as a general rule the pay and allowances of such officers are now debited to the department, civil or military, with which they are serving, and thereby exhibiting the actual cost of each department, and relieving the army of a charge which did not properly belong to it. Pay proper, and pay and allowances of staff officers.

Another important change has taken place in the course of the year, viz., that when any civil or military department has occasion to employ the services of another department or to indent on it, for stores, or goods of any kind, the department so applying has to provide the funds, and pay for the services of stores; this system was partially in operation during the year 1861-62, but it will have full effect during the current year of 1862-63.

The retirement of 48 lieutenant-colonels, 31 majors, and 16 captains at the end of the year, on a bonus graduated according to standing and rank, relieved the cash requirement for the payment of the army to the amount of *Rs.* 5,32,518. 13. per annum; this decrease has of course caused an increase in the home expenditure for pensions for the time being, but at no distant period the saving will be very considerable.

655. The Budget estimate for 1861-62 was 3,18,60,137 rupees, and this sum will not, as far as has been ascertained, have been exceeded. Budget estimate for 1861-62.

MINT.

656. The amount of merchants' silver bullion received during the year 1861-62 was 44,64,999 standard tolas, or 51,664 less than during the previous year, and that of uncurrent coin and public bullion, transferred from the general treasury and other public offices, being 2,13,967 standard tolas, or 1,59,417 above the receipts of the former year; the total amount of silver received for coinage during the year was 46,78,966 standard tolas, of which *Rs.* 43,99,068. 14. were coined and remitted. The denominations, numbers, and value of the respective pieces were:— Silver receipts, 46,78,966 standard tolas. Value of coins remitted, 43,99,068 rupees. Receipt of bullion.

	Rs.	*Rs.*
Of single rupees	39,77,440	39,77,440
Of half rupees	2,65,490	1,32,745
Of quarter rupees	4,94,024	1,23,506
Of double annas	13,23,023	1,65,377
Total	*Rs.* 60,59,977	43,99,068

CHAP. X. Madras.

The result of coinage operations favourable, gross excess 197 rupees per lac.

657. The out-turn was very favourable, as the excess of silver delivered above the amount with which the Mint was debited, was 8,655 rupees, or at the rate of 197 rupees per lac, as shown in the following statement of receipts and remittances:—

		Rs.
To balance on hand on the 1st May 1861		4,66,127
„ Merchants' silver bullion purchased		44,64,999
„ Uncurrent coin and public bullion received		2,13,967
		51,45,093
By standard value of coin remitted	Rs. 43,99,290	
„ Balance in the Mint	7,54,458	
		51,53,748
Excess	Rs.	8,655

Copper coinage.

658. The supply of copper slips from England having been very large, the coinage of that metal both from slips and re-melted scissel was steadily maintained; 419 tons of slips and 230 tons of scissel having been worked up.

Total out-turn of coin, both of silver and copper.

659. The total out-turn of coin, both of silver and copper, was 7,70,09,737 pieces, in value 54,76,040 rupees. The average out-turn of pieces per working day was therefore 2,70,000. The numbers of each denomination of coin, and their values, with the rates at which they were coined, are shown below.

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Single rupees	39,77,440	39,77,440 at trifle above 7/8 p'cent.	35,336 8 1	
Half ditto	2,65,490	1,32,745 at „ 2 ditto	2,654 14 4	
Quarter ditto	4,94,024	1,23,506 at „ 4 ditto	4,940 3 10	
Double annas	13,23,023	1,65,377 3/8 at „ 5 ditto	8,268 14 3	
				51,200 8 6
Half annas	141,96,480	4,43,640 at 313 rupees per lac	44,434 15 8	
Quarter ditto	324,01,920	5,06,280 at 191 ditto ditto	61,887 10 8	
Single pies	243,51,360	1,26,830 at 119 ditto ditto	28,978 1 10	
				1,35,300 12 2
			Rs.	1,86,501 4 8

Receipts and disbursements.

660. The receipts of the Mint amounted to 6,74,784 rupees, and the expenses, including the Assay office and other charges, with the loss on the sale of copper scissel, were 2,49,609 rupees. There was therefore a clear profit of 4,25,175 rupees. The particulars are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Seignorage and refining charges on silver bullion	90,394 8 11	
Gain on copper coin, after deducting value of the copper	5,66,454 13 6	
Excess of silver found in different departments	8,655 7 2	
Amount of acids and unserviceable articles sold at the Mint	9,279 3 3	
		6,74,784 – 10
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Mint master's salary	18,681 8 –	
Mint establishment, including paper currency Department	42,043 11 10	
Contingent servants	58,288 15 9	
Gram, straw purchased, articles, &c.	18,430 5 6	
Coal	21,000 – –	
Coke	12,404 13 1	
Store articles	26,151 5 9	
Moulder and pattern maker	8,440 – –	
Total Assay Office Establishment	29,418 – 8	
Loss on copper scissel	14,750 5 1	
		2,49,609 1 8
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint books	Rs.	4,25,174 15 2

661. The

661. The coinage of the past fifteen years is shown below :— Coinage of fifteen years shown.

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total Value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
1847-48 - -	59,41,157	34,95,300	118,38,828	1,90,946	177,79,985	36,86,246
1848-49 - -	18,51,764	12,96,676	55,66,932	82,460	74,18,696	13,79,136
1849-50 - -	16,42,676	8,64,371	70,93,550	1,05,960	87,36,226	9,70,332
1850-51 - -	39,92,173	19,54,271	77,53,321	1,16,886	117,45,494	20,71,157
1851-52 - -	50,14,308	37,07,032	55,10,710	91,330	105,25,018	37,98,362
1852-53 - -	39,34,975	39,35,171	48,73,850	1,01,610	88,08,825	40,36,781
1853-54 - -	77,61,272	67,51,002	52,86,894	99,502	130,48,166	68,50,504
1854-55 - -	40,96,170	28,68,626	60,68,284	1,27,329	110,64,454	29,95,956
1855-56 - -	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	150,60,462	55,72,726
1856-57 - -	151,31,526	86,78,139	151,29,884	2.59,435	302,61,410	89,37,575
1857-58 - -	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	102,72,724
1858-59 - -	67,63,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,572
1859-60 - -	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61 - -	66,18,433	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62 - -	60,59,977	43,99,068	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,76,040

662. In the machinery department an excellent 30-horse power non-condensing engine, received from England in September 1861, was set up in the silver laminating room, and has added greatly to the power of the Mint; and two small non-condensing engines of the aggregate power of about 30-horse were purchased on the spot to increase the laminating power of the copper department, and thereby provide the means of working up nearly all the scissel produced in the process of coining from slips, and of preventing the loss usually sustained on its sale. Machinery department. One 30-horse power engine received from England, and set up for laminating silver; two others purchased, and set up for laminating copper.

663. The foundry attached to the Mint was fully employed throughout the year, having turned out 149 tons of castings on Government account, and for private parties eight tons of small articles. Foundry.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The operations of this department during the two months that have elapsed since its establishment under Act XIX. of 1861, have been confined to the issuing of notes to the Bank of Madras in exchange for current silver coin, and to the custody of that coin. No applications have as yet been made for the issue of notes at the Mint, and no investments of any part of the cash received in exchange for notes have been authorised by the Government of India.

664. A supply of 1,50,000 notes, representing a value of 164½ lacs of rupees, was received from England, and the issues have consisted of— Paper currency.

			Rs.
5,000	notes of	10 rupees	in value 50,000
5,000	ditto	20 ditto	„ 1,00,000
4,000	ditto	50 ditto	„ 2,00,000
4,000	ditto	100 ditto	„ 4,00,000
1,500	ditto	500 ditto	„ 7,50,000
1,500	ditto	1,000 ditto	„ 15,00,000
21,000			*Rs.* 30,00,000

Of the cash received in exchange, 25 lacs have been deposited in the old Treasury strong room within the fort, and five lacs in the vaults of the Mint.

The expenditure of the department has been solely on the salaries of the establishment, and has amounted to *Rs.* 1,381. 8. 3.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

665. The administration reports sent by the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin are for the Malabar year 1036 (1860-61), which closed on the 14th August 1861.

The period embraced by these reports, and that which it will be desirable to notice with a view to bring the history of the administration down to the 30th April 1862 (finance excepted), had both elapsed before the present Resident entered on the duties of his office.

The late Resident, Mr. F. Maltby, who has been compelled by ill-health to resign the appointment of Resident, has submitted a detailed report on the administration of the territories of Travancore and Cochin up to the 30th April 1862.

Satisfactory administration of Travancore and Cochin.

666. The state of things disclosed in this report is most satisfactory and encouraging. It shows that the able and zealous exertions of the Resident have been cordially seconded by the Rajahs and their ministers, and that, with scarcely an exception, the reforms which have so long been called for in the administration of these States are either already accomplished, or are in a fair way of being carried out. The Government of Cochin has been placed upon a satisfactory footing by the appointment of a Dewan, who possesses the confidence both of the Rajah and of the Resident. In both States, important improvements have been introduced in the administration of justice. The salaries of the judges have been increased. In Travancore the proceedings in criminal trials have been shortened and simplified by the amalgamation of the Sessions and Zillah Courts; the penal code of British India and the code of civil procedure have been introduced, and the latter, when the Resident wrote, was about to be declared law in the Cochin State. In both States the respective duties of the Dewan and of the Courts of Appeal in judicial matters have been properly defined, and the position of these Courts has been raised; and in both, the Rajahs have consented to exercise their functions, as the source of justice to their people, by the appointment, from time to time, of a Commission composed of the Dewan and other persons approved by the Resident, who will perform duties very similar to those performed by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council—the final decisions resting with the Rajah and being issued in his name. The proceedings of these Commissions will be conducted in a public and regular manner, and will supersede that system of arbitrary interference with the decisions of the higher Courts, which has heretofore brought so much discredit on the administration of justice in the two States. Small Cause Courts have been successfully established in Cochin; and speaking of the Courts generally, the Resident states, that, "in promptness of decisions, as well as in the quality of the decisions, and in the public feeling regarding the administration of justice," a marked improvement has taken place.

Tobacco monopoly abolished in Cochin.

667. The tobacco monopoly has been abolished in Cochin. In Travancore the financial condition of the State does not at present admit of this source of revenue being interfered with; but Mr. Maltby expresses his hope, that it will be gradually superseded by the introduction of a sounder fiscal system.

Dress of Shanar women.

668. The question of the dress of the Shanar women has of late been quiescent. Mr. Maltby views it as a political, rather than as a religious question, or one connected with female decency, inasmuch as it is the assumption of a dress similar to that worn by the Soodras, and not the amount of covering worn that is objected to by the latter. The laws and customs of the country recognise the superiority of the Soodras or Nairs, which the Shanars, many of whom are wealthy persons, returned emigrants from Ceylon and Tinnevelly, will not admit. As it is, the law is daily broken by thousands. The state of the country has outgrown it, and it cannot long be maintained. Mr. Maltby, while under present circumstances he deprecates any pressure being put by the British Government on the native state in this matter, has impressed strongly the views entertained by our Government in regard to such questions, both on the Rajah and on his ministers, and has urged that the earliest favourable opportunity be taken for intimating that the Rajah will neither allow his courts to be used for enforcing restrictions upon dress, nor allow private parties to take the law into their own hands.

669. Two important measures have been commenced towards breaking down caste distinctions, viz., the erection of suitable buildings for the Courts in which all castes may be admitted, and the adoption of forms of address adapted to the rank of the Court addressed, and not, as hitherto, to the rank of the person addressing it; and in other ways the Rajah's Government has shown to all parties that it is desirous of affording actual and not only nominal toleration.

Public works.

670. The public works in both States are progressing satisfactorily. The Shoranore Bridge, which is to connect the Madras Railway with the Trichoor Road, is advancing rapidly, and the Tramway Company, it is stated, propose to make a tramway from Shoranore to Trichoor. In Travancore, the Victoria Canal is progressing, the Southern Road has been re-constructed, and the road from Alleppy over the mountains to Madura is being rapidly pushed on. Two coffee estates have been already opened on the hills above Cottayam.

tayam. On the same hills a public garden has been commenced at the expense of the Rajah of Travancore. At Alleppy the lighthouse has been completed, and a short tramway, constructed eighteen months ago at a cost of 12,000 rupees, has already yielded a return of over 7,000 rupees.

The late resident, Mr. F. Maltby.

671. The Government have recorded the high sense they entertain of the services rendered by Mr. Maltby, during the short period for which he held the office of British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and their regret that failing health has compelled Mr. Maltby to quit a post which he was filling with so much credit to himself and to his Government, and with so much advantage to the two States to which he was accredited. Mr. Maltby's administrative ability and earnestness in the discharge of his duties have long been recognised by the Madras Government, and he has fully supported his former reputation by his services in Travancore and Cochin.

Famine.

672. The present Resident brings prominently to notice that, during a period of great and general distress, amounting in the south to famine, heinous crime does not appear to have increased, though the total number of cases of which the police took cognizance exceeded considerably those exhibited in the returns of the previous year.

By the liberality and praiseworthy exertions of the Travancore Sirkar, much was done to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the famine-stricken districts of the south.

Remission of revenue and expenditure on public works.

673. Whilst Land Revenue to the extent of two and a-half lacs of rupees was remitted, one lac and thousand rupees was expended on public works in that portion of the State. The charitable efforts of the Sirkar were seconded by those of private individuals, and assistance was also received from the Famine Relief Fund Committee.

Suspension of duty on grain exported from British ports.

674. It is gratifying, moreover, to learn that the supply of food was largely augmented by the measures respectively adopted by the British and Travancore Governments, in suspending the levy of duty on grain exported from British ports for consumption in Travancore.

Mortality in the Trevandrum gaol.

675. The extraordinary number of deaths in the Trevandrum Gaol from small-pox, will be brought to the notice of the Dewan, with a view to ascertaining whether vaccination cannot be made compulsory on the admission of a prisoner, if it is not so already.

Revenue customs, &c. Travancore.

676. The abolition of the monopoly of pepper, and the substitution of an excise on that article, is worthy of notice.

The quantity of pepper on which duty has been levied, together with that sold on account of the Sirkar during that portion of the year over which the monopoly extended, seems to indicate that the excise was readily collected.

The reduction of taxation will prove not only of great and immediate advantage to the ryot, but the stimulus given to the cultivation of pepper by the relief afforded, will, it is hoped, gradually restore to the State the income now given up for the benefit of the people.

The labour of the Commission on the Tariff, alluded to in the last report, has resulted in a revision which in many respects assimilates values to those of the British Indian Tariff, whilst the change is likely to increase the revenues of the State.

Education.

677. Educational measures have received careful attention.

The number of students in the Free School of his Highness the Rajah at Trevandrum has increased very considerably.

The study of the vernacular, hitherto neglected, has been encouraged; and a class has been formed for training youths for service in the department of public works.

To the beneficial effects of the spread of knowledge in this highly-favoured kingdom, as respects the number and attainments of those through whom the blessings of education are becoming known to the people, the Dewan bears valuable testimony, when pointing to the increased powers of discerning between right and wrong which they exhibit.

Finance.

678. As regards Travancore, the financial results of a year altogether exceptional in character, cannot of course contrast advantageously with those of the preceding year, when the latter was the most favourable on record. No ordinary difficulties, moreover, have been met and overcome; and, notwithstanding diminished revenue from causes beyond human control, and heavy demands of a nature not ordinary, though unavoidable, the outlay on public works has been large, and the present financial position of the State will compare favourably with any former period, that immediately preceding it excepted.

TRAVANCORE:			Rs.
Total Revenue	1859-60	-	51,41,918
	1860-61	-	41,03,778
Disbursements	1860-61	-	46,41,242

679. In Cochin, the results of the year under report have been in every respect highly satisfactory. Permanent sources of revenue exhibit great improvement, and notwithstanding a larger outlay on public works, and the grant of more adequate salaries to the servants of the State, a far larger cash balance is carried forward to the next year's accounts than that exhibited at the close of the preceding year.

COCHIN:			Rs.
Total Revenue	1859-60	-	9,26,945
	1860-61	-	10,40,207
Disbursements	1860-61	-	8,81,167

More detailed information will be found in the reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin, which are published in the Appendix.

TANJORE.

680. In last year's report it was shown that the Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore had completed its inquiries. The amount awarded was 1,86,332 rupees, of which 1,41,122 rupees were awarded by the Commissioner, and 45,210 rupees were added by Government.

The smaller claims under this award were paid by the Commissioner. The heavier claims, amounting to 1,52,336 rupees were referred for the sanction of the Government of India.

Several other questions connected with the affairs of the Tanjore Raj remained unsettled at the close of last year, being then under the consideration of the Government of India.

These questions have been decided, and it has been resolved that all the landed property of the late Rajah, not being a portion of the hereditary Raj, or their value, shall be made over to the family of the Rajah, in accordance with the provisions of the Hindu law; of the personal property the sum which was in the treasury at the time of the Rajah's death, is made available for the payment of the Rajah's debts. The remaining personal property, not State property, is to be made over to the Rajah's family. The payment of the remainder of the Rajah's debts, and the pensions to the various members of his family and dependents, allotted by the Madras Government, were also sanctioned by the Government of India. It was also decided that a sum of 35,000 rupees which had been advanced for the marriage of the Rajah's daughter, should not be reclaimed.

These orders are being carried out.

CARNATIC.

Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor's claim on the Musnud finally rejected.

681. There is nothing of importance to report in connexion with the affairs of the late Nabob of the Carnatic and the Carnatic stipendiaries, except the reception of an answer by the Secretary of State for India in reply to Prince Azeem Jah's memorial, informing him that his claim to the Musnud of the Carnatic has been finally rejected.

Notice was given on the 15th January 1862, that no claims against the estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic would be received after 15th March 1862. Prior to this date, 2,310 petitions were received. The claims therein contained are under investigation.

Number of stipendiaries.

682. The total number of stipendiaries of the classes 1801 and 1855 in Madras on 1st May 1862, was 1,904, and at out-stations 330.

Amount of stipends.

683. The actual payments made in Madras for the stipends, &c. of 1801 and 1855, including jaghiredars, during the last official year, were 7,88,975 rupees.

Number of lapses.

684. The lapses of stipends by death were 90, amounting to 12,442 rupees per annum, and the lapses by commutation were 133, amounting to 3,001 rupees per annum.

POODOOCOTTAH.

The affairs of the Poodoocottah State continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the political agent.

Revenue Expenditure.

685. The season of 1860–61, the last that was reported on, though generally healthy, was unfavourable for cultivation. The revenue from land and extra sources, &c., amounted to 2,71,200 rupees, and showed a decrease below that of the preceding year of 20,264 rupees, which was owing mainly to a falling off in the cultivation. The total actual receipts, inclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to 7,47,868 rupees, and the disbursements for the year to 5,34,195 rupees, leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of 2,13,673 rupees.

Conduct of the Rajah.

686. The Rajah continues to indulge in his former habits of extravagance which necessitated the interference of Government in his affairs; though it does not appear he has contracted any fresh debts, he is reported to have drawn and appropriated to his own use the sum of 81,000 rupees from the devastanum or pagoda funds, which with an increase of 28,000 rupees made to his allowance, and the expenses incurred for the preparations required for the Rajah's pilgrimage to Ramisswaram and Palney, made an aggregate expenditure in the course of the year of 1,56,947 rupees in excess of the schedule that was sanctioned for him in 1854.

The Government have directed the political agent to express to the Rajah the great displeasure with which they have received intelligence of the mis-appropriation of a public fund held in trust by him as the head of the State. The Dewan has been prohibited from making any payment from this fund beyond the usual expenditure, without the sanction of the political agent.

The Rajah has again objected to the substitution of the procedure laid down in Act VIII. of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms now in use. The political agent has been directed to submit a special report on this subject.

687. WORKING

687. WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS.—The working of the Civil Courts exhibits little or no improvement. The average number of suits decreed on merits by the Civil Court was 12 per mensem as in last year, by the sub-Court 59 against 55, and by Court of Small Causes 41 against 39. The Rajah disposed of only 35 cases on his appeal file in the course of the year, or an average of three per mensem, and there was a balance of 44 cases awaiting disposal at the end of August 1861. Of 56 criminal cases, in which 71 persons were concerned, there were disposed of by the Criminal Court from August 1860 to July 1861, 54 cases, consisting of 67 persons, and there remained only 2 cases undecided.

MILITARY.

Amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces.

688. The event of the year has been the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces, the order for which was republished by the Madras Government in the last day of the official year, 1860-61, viz., 30th April.

European troops for general service.

689. In the European portion of the forces of this Presidency, out of an aggregate strength of 4,716 men (including warrant and staff non-commissioned officers), 4,122 have volunteered for general service.

Officers for general service.

690. The volunteering for general service on the part of the officers has been to a very limited extent. In the three European Regiments it was as follows :—

	1st Madras Fusiliers.	2d European L. I.	3d European Regiment.
Colonels	—	—	—
Lieutenant-Colonels	1	—	—
Majors	1	—	1
Captains	7	5	6
Lieutenants	19	11	11
Ensigns	3	4	—

In addition to the above, the following number of officers of the Native Army volunteered for general service :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Colonels	—	1
Lieutenant-Colonels	—	—
Majors	—	3
Captains	7	3
Lieutenants	20	32
Cornets or Ensigns	1	72

Staff corps.

691. The formation of the "Madras Staff Corps" is one of the leading features in the amalgamation scheme. The applicants for admission to this corps have been numerous, and it consists now of—

7 Lieutenant-Colonels.
98 Majors.
184 Captains, and
93 Lieutenants.

TOTAL - - - 382

admitted from the date of its organization, viz., 18th February 1861.

Transfer of officers to Her Majesty's line regiments.

692. In connexion with the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, and the formation of the "Staff Corps," Her Majesty's Government has granted to officers of the Indian Armies the privilege of transfer to Her Majesty's Line Regiments, on the occurrence of vacancies occasioned by officers of those regiments joining the Staff Corps. As yet there has been no practical result from this boon.

Artillery.

693. The amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Artilleries, and the formation of the new brigades of Royal Artillery, has led to the reduction of the old 4th and 5th Battalions of the Madras Artillery. The remaining native troops of the old Horse Brigade are attached to the new 3d Royal Horse Brigade, four of the companies of the late 5th (Golundauze) Battalion are attached to the 20th and 23d Brigades, and the Battery of Madras Artillery to the 17th Brigade. The other companies of the Golundauze Battalion have been absorbed in the still existing four companies.

European force.

694. The future strength of the European force for the Madras Presidency has been fixed at—

29 Batteries of Artillery.
2 Regiments of Cavalry, and
10 Regiments of Infantry.

Reductions.

695. As in the preceding official year, so in the one under report, there have been considerable reductions ordered in the Native portion of the Army.

Infantry.

696. The last Administration Report showed that the revised organizations of the regiments of Native Infantry has been so far carried out, that the effective strength had been reduced from 48,543 combatants to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, leaving only 2,140 in excess of the establishment.

In the year under review, this branch of the army has been reduced by eight regiments, viz., from the 45th to 52d inclusive. Seven of these corps were finally broken up from the 31st March 1862. The 52d Regiment having lately returned from Burmah, orders have been issued for its being broken up from 31st May. The total strength of the Infantry by the latest returns is 33,244, which is 1,872 above the establishment.

Sappers.

697. Consequent on the withdrawal of two companies of Sappers and Miners from Pegu, this regiment has been ordered to be reduced to that extent. The measure has been partially carried out, but the question is again under consideration.

Corps of Guides.

698. Owing to the altered circumstances of the Madras Army, the Corps of Guides has been reduced from 18 to 12 privates.

Pegu Sapper Battalion.

699. The only remaining reduction in the Native Army to be noticed, is that of the Pegu Sapper Battalion, which corps is to be allowed to die out; all recruiting for it has accordingly ceased.

Reduction of officers.

700. An important point to be noticed in this report is, the measure adopted by the Home Government to induce a number of the old officers of the Indian Army (Cavalry and Infantry) to retire from the service, offering them annuities according to their regimental rank, varying from 550 *l.* to 150 *l.* in the grades of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and 120 *l.* to Captains of 25 years' service.

This offer was taken advantage of, in this Presidency, by—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonels	7	41
Majors	6	25
Captains	3	13

Ordnance, Commissariat, and other establishments.

701. Consequent on the withdrawal from Pegu of a considerable portion of the Madras troops serving in that division, and the decrease in the Native Army of the Madras Presidency, extensive reductions have been, and are also in process of being, effected in the expenditure of the Ordnance, Commissariat, public cattle, and other establishments. With a view to further measures of economy, a committee has been appointed to inquire into the state and working of the office and executive establishments of the Commissariat department generally in the Madras Presidency, the Eastern Settlements, and Pegu, and to suggest such reforms of the system as will admit of the work being performed by smaller establishments.

Abolition of brigade majorships at Rangoon and Tonghoo.

702. By the reductions in the military force in the Pegu Division, the appointments of Brigade Major at Rangoon and Tonghoo were abolished from 31st December 1861.

Abolition of the office of Deputy Quartermaster General, Her Majesty's British troops.

703. In the year under notice, the office of Deputy Quartermaster General of Her Majesty's British troops was abolished, and the duties were transferred to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Sale of surplus horses.

704. The last annual report exhibited a large saving of expenditure effected by the sale of all horses at the Remount Depôt, surplus to the estimated requirements of the service. The more recent reduction, under the orders of the Government of India, in the proportion of horses required to be maintained in mounted corps, has led to the disposal of a still further number of horses; and with the object of inducing, if possible, a more ready sale for them, it was ruled by this Government that all serviceable horses surplus to the reduced establishments, and not likely to be required to replace unfits in other branches of the service, should be sold without being branded, they not having been cast, but being fresh surplus horses. Further, in consideration of the large number of horses still remaining at the Remount Depôt, Government, as a special and temporary arrangement, allowed officers to select any they might require at the usual rates.* Under this order, the number of horses sold was 316,† and the aggregate amount realised, 55,968 rupees.

* Cavalry chargers, 700 rupees each. Battery horses, 575 rupees each.

† 15 fresh horses, 10 worn-out stallions, 291 horses belonging to mounted corps.

Introduction of gas-lights in Fort Saint George.

705. Prior to the year 1861-62, Government accorded their support to an experiment for lighting the buildings in Fort Saint George with gas, instead of oil lamps. The undertaking was entrusted to the management of Surgeon Major J. E. Mayer, Professor of Chemistry, and the works required for the purpose having been accordingly erected, the trial was first made in the lower portion of the European barracks in the Fort. The success and economy of the measure induced the Government, early in 1861, to sanction its extension to the upper story of the barracks, coal gas being employed as the cheapest agent, and it has been ultimately determined to light the church, the regimental mess house, and other buildings in the Fort, in the same manner.

While

While it is admitted that the illuminating power of gas-lights will be largely increased, as compared with oil lamps, the estimated expense of the two modes of lighting, as specified below, shows that a considerable saving will be eventually effected by the change.

Cost of each description of Light per Month.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 oil lamp	3	8	–
1 oil gas lamp	2	–	–
1 coal gas lamp	1	–	–

It being calculated that 400 lights will be burned nightly in the Fort, the cost will then be annually—

	Rs.
For oil lamps	400 × 3½ × 12 = 16,800
„ oil gas lamps	400 × 2 × 12 = 9,600
„ coal gas lamps	400 × 1 × 12 = 4,800

Thus, for the above number of lights, coal gas would be cheaper than oil gas, by 4,800 rupees, and than oil lamps by 12,000 rupees a year.

Taking the cost of machinery and fittings, together with the remuneration for the charge and management of the works, as a set-off, still it is calculated that a considerable margin will be left, as an annual saving to Government.

Preparation of ale and porter from grainstone

706. In September 1861, a proposition was submitted to Government by Colonel G. Briggs, of the Artillery, for the preparation, under his superintendence, of ale and porter from (Zeilithon) grainstone, for supply to the European soldiery, instead of the present system of importing malt liquor in casks.

The anticipated advantages were stated to be—

1st. Considerable reduction in freight.

2d. Enormous diminution of expense in land carriage.

3d. Almost entire prevention of leakage, wastage, ullage, &c.

A trial, which had been conducted by Colonel Briggs, for producing malt liquor in the manner above stated, appeared to have been attended with favourable results, though carried out under unfavourable circumstances.

Considering it highly desirable that an experiment promising to afford such material relief to the public finances should be carefully and thoroughly tested, Government authorised Colonel Briggs to purchase, and to convert into malt liquor, a supply of grainstone, and sanctioned an outlay for the necessary apparatus and a moderate establishment.

The liquor, when ready, is to be sold in regimental canteens, with a view to its quality being fairly tested and reported upon.

Bread-making machines.

707. Considering it very desirable to introduce an improvement in the method of kneading dough for the manufacture of bread for the use of the European soldiery at the several stations of the army, Government arranged for the provision from England, in the first instance, of three of Stevens' patent bread-making machines, for trial at Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad, respectively, the machine being reported to have come into general use in England.

Workshops in British regiments.

708. As a means of providing amusement and employment to the European soldiery, and promoting their health and morals, a scheme by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, for the establishment of workshops in European regiments, where the men could follow and be taught the several trades, has been extended to the Madras Presidency. Measures are in progress for providing the required buildings at the several stations.

Recreation rooms for soldiers in Fort Saint George.

709. At the suggestion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, arrangements have been recently sanctioned for making over to the Military Department, the building in Fort Saint George, known as the General Treasury, which, from its contiguity to the European barracks, and the nature of its accommodation, seemed well suited for schools, workshops, reading-rooms, rooms for games, &c., for all of which the available accommodation in the barracks was insufficient. Estimates of the cost of the alterations required to adapt the building to the objects named, have been submitted, and the work is in progress.

Money payments in lieu of quarters to married European soldiers.

710. In order to place married soldiers entitled to public accommodation, but living in their own or hired houses, on an equal footing with the rest of the army in respect to quarters, this Government obtained the assent of the Government of India to grant, under certain restrictions, an allowance in lieu of quarters, to married men so situated.

Payment of military pensioners by civil authorities.

711. In 1860, a change in the system of paying military pensions and family certificates in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency was introduced experimentally, by transferring the duties to the civil authorities; the withdrawal of military detachments in those districts having offered a favourable opportunity for giving the arrangement a trial.

Madras, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Jaulnah, Kamptee, and other places beyond the frontier.

The result at stations where the pensioners are numerous, has not proved successful, and it has been found necessary to revert to the former system, by which a military officer was appointed for this duty.

Introduction of machinery in the gun carriage manufactory.

712. With a view to add to the efficient working of the gun carriage manufactory at Madras by the aid of mechanical appliances, a steam-hammer, by Nasmyth, obtained from England, has been set up, and brought into operation in that establishment.

Machinery for the gunpowder manufactory.

713. It being considered by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State of the highest importance that gunpowder in India should be produced equal to that manufactured at the Waltham Abbey and Faversham Mills, and suitable to the improved weapons now in use, arrangements were made to procure from England the necessary incorporating mills worked by steam-engines, and constructed with all the recent improvements, together with working plans and drawings of the requisite buildings and machinery for effecting the above object. The machinery is in course of supply, and the necessary preparations are being made for its reception.

Conversion of a 32-pounder into a breech-loading rifled gun.

714. In order to test the feasibility of effectually converting smooth-bore cast-iron guns into rifled ordnance, Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Campbell, of the Artillery, tried the experiment with a 32-pounder, which he eventually converted into a breech-loading rifled gun, upon a principle of construction suggested by himself, aided in the practical execution of his project by the mechanical skill of Supervisor Lee, of the Grand Arsenal. The success of Colonel Campbell's experiment has been pronounced to be highly creditable to that officer; but doubts have been entertained with regard to the safety and endurance generally of the ordinary cast-iron guns converted into breech-loaders.

EDUCATIONAL.

715. The number of schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction during the year under review was 733, with an attendance of 29,194 pupils. The corresponding numbers shown in the last Report were, 575 and 24,240. The increase is chiefly under the head of private schools, the whole of the schools supported by the Gospel Society having been thrown open to inspection during the year under review, and the number of inspected village schools in the Coimbatore District having risen from 13 to 67.

The following TABLES show the distribution of the Schools in the several Districts:—

1st. With reference to the agency by which they are managed.

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a Rate under Government Management.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which are in the Receipt of, or have received, Grants-in-Aid. Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives combined.	Others.	Pupils.	Private Schools under Inspection, which have not received Grants.	Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Division.	Total Pupils.
Ganjam	26	910	—	—	—	—	—	1	83	2	27	29	1,020		
Vizagapatam	7	236	—	—	—	4	—	—	160	1	87	12	483	First	4,400
Godavery	13	658	99	1,705	1	—	1	—	75	—	—	114	2,438		
Kistna	2	28	—	—	2	1	—	—	397	1	34	6	459		
Bellary	4	403	—	—	4	—	—	—	243	—	—	3	646		
Kurnool	1	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	129	Second	1,521
Cuddapah	1	84	—	—	23	—	—	—	445	—	—	24	529		
Nellore	17	63	—	—	2	—	1	—	154	—	—	10	217		
North Arcot	10	1,533	—	—	—	—	—	2	70	—	—	12	1,603	Third	7,505
Madras	16	1,869	—	—	31	5	—	6	4,033	—	—	58	5,902		
South Arcot	9	566	—	—	1	—	—	—	92	—	—	10	658		
Salem	5	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	391	Fourth	2,947
Tanjore	8	536	—	—	54	—	—	—	1,362	—	—	62	1,898		
Coimbatore	7	317	—	—	12	19	1	—	630	36	605	75	1,552		
Trichinopoly	2	212	—	—	15	—	—	—	363	—	—	17	575	Fifth	11,499
Madura	4	381	—	—	3	1	—	—	178	—	—	8	559		
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	260	1	1	—	8,813	—	—	262	8,813		
South Canara	4	104	—	—	6	—	—	2	335	—	—	10	439	Malabar and Canara	1,392
Malabar	7	553	—	—	1	—	—	—	330	—	—	10	883		
Total	143	8,973	99	1,705	415	31	4	11	17,763	40	753	733	29,194		

Note.—The village schools supported by the Gospel Society have been thrown open to inspection during the year under review.

2d. With reference to the standard of Instruction.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Schools in which the standard of Instruction is higher than that in a Taluq School.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the grade of Taluq Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of special or professional Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
Ganjam	3	254	6	148	20	618	–	–	29	1,020
Vizagapatam	3	210	6	220	3	53	–	–	12	483
Godavery	4	321	12	507	98	1,610	–	–	114	2,438
Kistna	2	342	4	117	–	–	–	–	6	459
Bellary	5	550	3	96	–	–	–	–	8	646
Kurnool	1	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	129
Cuddapah	1	84	–	–	23	445	–	–	24	529
Nellore	1	90	1	20	8	107	–	–	10	217
North Arcot	3	580	5	364	4	659	–	–	12	1,603
Madras	15	3,274	14	860	25	1,230	4	538	58	5,902
South Arcot	1	197	8	369	1	92	–	–	10	658
Salem	1	185	4	206	–	–	–	–	5	391
Tanjore	8	902	6	241	48	755	–	–	62	1,898
Coimbatore		124	8	352	66	1,06	–	–	75	1,552
Trichinopoly	1	138	4	156	12	281	–	–	17	575
Madura	2	290	4	186	2	83	–	–	8	559
Tinnevelly	6	696	34	1,117	222	7,000	–	–	262	8,813
South Canara	1	93	5	245	4	101	–	–	10	439
Malabar	6	723	4	160	–	–	–	–	10	883
TOTAL	65	9,182	128	5,364	536	14,110	4	538	733	29,194

Of the 29,194 pupils entered in the foregoing tables,

306 were Europeans.
1,166 „ East Indians.
5,827 „ Native Christians.
15,907 „ Hindoos.
923 „ Mahomedans.

Of the entire number, 4,132 were girls, of whom

58 were Europeans.
151 „ East Indians.
2,917 „ Native Christians.
973 „ Hindus.
33 „ Mahomedans.

716. MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The University held three examinations in February last, one for Matriculation, one for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The result of the Matriculation examination showed a great improvement over previous years. The number of candidates who presented themselves (195) was more than double the number (80) examined in 1861, and the number passed (82) was nearly double the number (48) passed in that year. This satisfactory result is no doubt attributable in some measure to the alteration which has lately been made in the rules for the examination of candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and which prevents the two systems of examination clashing, as they unquestionably did in former years; but it may also be fairly

* Exclusive of 5,065 pupils attending the Gospel Society's village schools, who could not be arranged under the classes specified, the necessary information not being at hand.

fairly inferred from this large increase in the number of passed candidates, that the standard of school education throughout the Presidency is gradually rising, although stil considerably below what may reasonably be hoped for, a few years hence. The Examiners stated in their Report that they considered the attainments of the most advanced students of the present year to be higher than those who acquitted themselves best in former years. The only subject which was brought up by a large number of candidates in a discreditable manner was Geography. In this branch of the examination, the papers generally indicated a very superficial and inaccurate knowledge. The passed candidates came from the following institutions:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Rank in 1st Class.	Rank in 2d Class.
Presidency College	3	15
Doveton College	—	1
Civil Engineering College	—	2
Government Normal School, Madras	4	9
Provincial School, Calicut	—	1
do. Combaconum	—	9
do. Bellary	—	3
Zillah School, Chittoor	—	2
do. Cuddalore	1	—
do. Rajahmundry	—	1
Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, Madras	2	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras	—	2
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Garden	2	2
St. Mary's Seminary, Madras	—	1
Cotgrave Seminary, Madras	—	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras	—	2
Ootacamund Grammar School	—	3
Tuticorin Subscription School	—	1
Jaffna Institution	1	—
Church Mission School, Cottayam	—	1
Gospel Society's School, Negapatam	—	1
King William's College, Isle of Man	—	1
Private Tuition	—	3
Not known	—	1
TOTAL	13	69

Ten scholarships of 10 rupees per mensem, each tenable for three years, which had been offered by the Director of Public Instruction with the sanction of the Senate, were awarded on the result of this examination.

717. B. A. EXAMINATION.—Only six candidates offered themselves for the B. A. examination, all students of the Presidency College. Of these only five candidates passed, all in the second class.

718. B. L. EXAMINATION.—Five candidates were examined for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, of whom three passed, two of them private students, and the third a student of the Presidency College; another student of the Presidency College, Law Class, who had previously satisfied the requirements of the B. L. examination, was admitted to the degree on passing the Matriculation examination in February last.

In the course of the year the regulations regarding the examinations in the faculties of law and civil engineering were carefully revised. The alterations made in the scheme of examination prescribed for the Law degrees were made rather with the view of more clearly defining, than of changing the course of examination previously prescribed. The examination for the B. L. degree, as now arranged, includes the Law of Evidence, (Norton) the Law of Contracts and Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, as treated in "Smith's Manual," the principles of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, the Indian Penal Code, and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure recently enacted. A candidate for the degree of Master of Law is to be examined in the entire course prescribed for the B. L. degree, adding "Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence," and substituting "Story's Commentaries" for "Smith's Manual" and "Chitty on Contracts," and "Addison on Torts" for "Broom's Commentaries." He is further to be examined—

(*a.*) In Mercantile Law (Smith's Compendium), (*b*) in the Law of Real and Personal property (Josiah Williams), and in any three of the following subjects at his option:—

1. Constitutional Law (Hallam).
2. Public International Law (Wheaton).
3. Private International Law (Story's Conflict).
4. Roman Civil Law (Leapingwell).
5. Legal Maxims (Broom).

In the faculty of civil engineering, the new regulations, like the old, provide for only one

one degree; that of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. The subjects prescribed are noted in the margin. Every candidate is required to pass in the first three branches, and then he may elect between the subjects which belong to constructive and those which belong to mechanical engineering.

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration & Estimate making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

Much care has been bestowed upon the revision of these regulations, and there is every reason to hope that the examinations will be of much benefit in directing the studies of candidates for the important professions with which these faculties are connected.

Reverting to the faculty of Arts, it should be mentioned that the plan of ranking the passed candidates at the Matriculation examination, and for the degree of B. A., in the order of proficiency, and not alphabetically, has been adopted by the Senate.

719. PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—A step in advance was taken in February last towards placing the Presidency College upon the footing which it is intended eventually to hold. This institution has been hitherto, and still is, a collegiate school rather than a college; the senior department forming what might be termed the college proper, and the junior being in fact a school. The number of students qualified for admission into the senior department, and indeed into the higher classes of the junior department, has hitherto, of necessity, been very limited. Of late, however, the number of qualified candidates both for the senior department and for the higher classes of the junior department has somewhat increased, and, after the entrance examination, in January last, it was found necessary either to form an additional division of the third and fourth classes of the junior department, or to exclude some 56 well-qualified candidates, 13 of whom had come from the provinces, from a greater or less distance, with the express view of entering the college. Under these circumstances it was determined to abolish the four divisions forming the first and second classes, leaving it to the pupils who belonged to them to enter the Practising or Model School at the Normal School, or any other institution they might select. The change has reduced the number of students in the college, exclusive of the law class, from 300 to 187, but it is unquestionably a step in the right direction; and as the standard of instruction advances in other schools, the remaining classes of the junior department will be abolished in succession.

The fifth class is the highest.

The results of the annual examination of the students in their English studies were generally favourable. In vernacular literature the papers were not well done, but the students generally acquitted themselves well in translation, and the *vivâ voce* examination was decidedly successful. In the law class two courses of lectures were delivered, one on Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and the other on Equity and Procedure. The students failed generally in equity, but in the other subjects the answering was good.

720. GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL.—The progress of the Government Normal School at Madras during the past year, as well as during the preceding year, has not been quite so satisfactory as it was at first. This is no doubt in a great degree attributable to the numerous openings in other departments and professions which are more popular as well as more profitable in a pecuniary point of view, than that of a teacher. The principal and his assistants have much to contend against in the imperfect attainments of the students on admission, and those who have lately passed out of the school appear to have been below the average of their predecessors. The institution, however, now contains some very promising students. At the examination held in June 1861, ten trained students obtained certificates, ranging from the fourth to the sixth grade, and ten others passed at the Matriculation examination in February. The number of students now under training in this school is 75, including 13 European military students, who are being prepared for the situation of Army schoolmasters. Five students of this class passed their examination and were sent out to schools in the course of the year. The Normal School is about to be transferred to a commodious building on the Mount Road, which has lately been purchased for it by Government.

721. NORMAL SCHOOL AT VELLORE.—The Normal School at Vellore has been very efficiently conducted. The head master, a Native, is a passed student of the Madras Normal School. The Inspector makes favourable mention of a plan which had been adopted by him, of requiring each student to enter in a note-book, notes of the master's criticisms on each of what are called the criticism lessons, by which means they accumulate a fund of information on the faults most common, and on the proper methods of teaching the various subjects of school instruction. Five students from this school obtained certificates; one of the seventh and four of the eighth grade, and were appointed to masterships. Twenty-four students are now under training. The Practising School, at the close of the year, contained 206 pupils; a reading-room has been established in connexion with the school, which is resorted to by the Normal students, by the senior pupils in the Practising School, and by some of the inhabitants of the town.

722. NORMAL SCHOOL, MAYAVERAM.—The Normal School at Mayaveram has been lately transferred to Trichinopoly. The move, it appears, was distasteful to the master and to some of the Normal students, and for some time the attendance was very irregular, and the progress of the school very unsatisfactory. The head master has since been removed. The number of students under training is 26.

723. NORMAL SCHOOLS AT VIZAGAPATAM AND CANNANORE.—Two new Normal Schools have been opened at Vizagapatam and Cannanore, for the training of teachers for the Telugu Districts and the Western Coast. The Vizagapatam School has been placed under the management of Mr. Bickle, formerly assistant training-master in the

Normal School at Madras. He is aided by a Native assistant, trained in the Madras School. At the close of the year, there were 16 students under training. The work is carried on in the building occupied by the Hindu School, which is used as a practising school. The Cannanore School has been placed, as a temporary arrangement, under management of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara; the Director of Public Instruction having been unable to find any competent head master, acquainted with the languages of the Western Coast, who could be placed in charge of it. Mr. Garthwaite has two assistants; one a European, educated in India, who is acquainted with the Canarese language, and the other a Native, trained at the Normal School, whose vernacular language is Malayalum. Mr. Garthwaite himself is conversant with both languages. He has been instructed to devote eight months out of the twelve to the school, and the remaining four to inspection. Twenty-one students are under training, eight of whom are being trained at the expense of the Travancore and Cochin Governments for employment in those territories. The Practising School contains 122 pupils.

724. MADRASA-I-AZAM.—The progress of the Madrasa-i-azam has been highly satisfactory. It contained, at the close of the year, 291 pupils; and in respect of regularity in the attendance, there is not a school throughout the Presidency by which it is surpassed. The discipline also is very good, and the pupils have made very fair progress in their studies; although the standard attained is not high, being somewhat below that required for the University Matriculation examination. On the whole the re-organization of this institution may be looked upon as a decided success.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	No. of pupils on the roll on the 30th April 1862.
Bellary - -	250
Calicut - -	266
Combaconum -	225
Chittoor - -	227
Rajahmundry -	133
Berhampore -	99
Cuddapah -	84
Kurnool - -	129
Cuddalore -	197
Salem - -	185
Madura - -	235
Total - -	2,035

725. PROVINCIAL AND ZILLAH SCHOOLS.—The Reports on the Provincial and Zillah Schools are generally favourable. Tested by the results of the University Matriculation examination, the Combaconum School stands at the head of the list. Out of the 82 students who passed that examination, 16 had received their education, either wholly or in part, in this school. The Inspector reports that he found this school in a high state of order and discipline, and that the results of the examination conducted by him were generally satisfactory, though the average marks obtained were lower than in former years. The Reports of the Bellary and Calicut Schools were on the whole favourable. In both, the proficiency of the students of the English language was decidedly improved. At Bellary the Inspector found the Arithmetic of the higher classes somewhat defective, and at Calicut there was a falling off in the Geometry of the two higher classes. The latter school will shortly be removed into a commodious school-house, towards the erection of which the inhabitants of the district have contributed upwards of 7,000 rupees. There is a marked desire for education at Calicut among all classes of the community; and hitherto the number of pupils in the Provincial School has only been limited by the want of room. This school promises to be one of the largest in the country. Of the Zillah Schools, that at Chittoor stands the highest. The Report on the Madura School is less favourable than in former years. In some subjects, too much had been attempted, and there was a want of thoroughness in the work. The progress of the Berhampore School was very indifferent, owing, apparently, to the negligence of the head master, who has been lately removed. The new school at Kurnool has made considerable progress.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.
Chicacole - -	72
Ellore - -	55
Adoni - -	37
Anantipur -	67
Pennacondah -	49
Wallajapetta -	147
Mayaveram -	70
Chowghaut -	61
Total - -	558

726. ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS. — The Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Chicacole and Ellore are in a tolerably satisfactory condition. Those at Adoni and Anantipur have fallen off in numerical strength; in the former case, the cause may, perhaps, be in the teaching, but this does not hold in regard to the latter, at which the teaching is decidedly efficient. The school at Pennaconda has been in operation only six months, and the pupils are all beginners; at first, the attendance was not as large as was hoped for, but an increase took place towards the close of the year. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Wallajapettah is progressing favourably; but it has not yet reached a high standard. The school at Mayaveram, on the transfer of the Normal Class to Trichinopoly, was constituted an Anglo-Vernacular School. The Inspector has not yet had sufficient opportunity to watch the working of the institution under its new phase. An Anglo-Vernacular School was established at Chowghaut in June 1861, and has met with a fair measure of success. The number of students, when the school was reported upon, was only 61; but this arose from a violent attack of small-pox, which broke out in the town, and raged to such an extent that the school had to be closed.

TALUK SCHOOLS.	No.	Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.
In Ganjam - -	4	110
„ Vizagapatam -	6	220
„ Godavery -	8	427
„ Kistna - -	2	47
„ Madras - -	6	387
„ North Arcot -	3	294
„ Salem - -	4	206
Carried forward	33	1,691

727. TALUK SCHOOLS.—The Taluk schools display great inequalities in their numerical strength, that at Old Arcot containing as many as 166 pupils, while three others number fewer than 20 each. Generally the most important schools of this class are to be met with in the Madras and North Arcot and South Arcot Districts; but there are individual schools in other parts of the Presidency showing a very satisfactory attendance, such as those at Srirangam and Dindigul in Madura, Udamalkotai in Coimbatore, Trivadi in Tanjore, Kristnagiri in Salem, and Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District. The schools in Canara and Ganjam are among the weakest. There are, of course, great differences in the progress of these schools, but, on the whole, there can be no question that a considerable amount of very useful work is done by them. In the higher classes of many of them, greater attention appears to have been paid to translation during the past year.

728. HILL SCHOOLS IN GANJAM.— The Hill Schools in Goomsur and Chinna Kimedy have continued to improve. Four old schools have been abolished, and four new ones have been set on foot in their place; upon the whole, there are now 572 scholars in attendance against 521 in 1861. The standard has been somewhat raised in most subjects; the study of "Euclid," also, has been commenced in several of the schools. The Inspector observed that considerable benefit had resulted from the three months' course of instruction which was given last year at the Aska Taluk School to the teachers of the Hill schools; and the masters, with the exception of those of the four new schools and one of the old ones, have been again assembled at Russelcondah for further training.

TALUK SCHOOLS.	No.	Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.
Brought forward	33	1,691
In South Arcot -	8	369
„ Tanjore - -	6	241
„ Coimbatore -	7	317
„ Madura - -	4	220
„ Malabar - -	2	91
„ Canara - -	4	104
Total - -	64	3,033

729. MERIYA SCHOOL AT UPERBAGO.—The Meriya School at Uperbago, when visited by the Inspector, contained 32 Khond boys, the children of rescued Meriyas settled in the neighbouring villages. It was kept up by means of a Government allowance, supplemented from the private funds of the agent for the suppression of Meriya sacrifices. The instruction conveyed was of an extremely low order, the teachers being very inferior, and the school being destitute of educational appliances. As the Meriya Agency has been abolished, it has been proposed that the school should be constituted a Taluk School.

730. RATE SCHOOLS IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.—The question which for some time past has been under discussion in regard to the rate levied in certain villages of the Godavery District for the maintenance of elementary schools, has been recently brought before Government for final decision.

The Bill prepared by the Director will be brought before the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations, when it re-assembles. A copy will be found in the Appendix.

731. GRANTS-IN-AID.—The amount expended in grants-in-aid during 1861-62 was 40,795 rupees, of which the sum of 34,310 rupees was given in aid of the salaries of teachers.

732. CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL AT MASULIPATAM.—In the first educational division the aided school which holds the highest rank is that at Masulipatam, belonging to the Church Mission Society. The Inspector reports that the superiority of the school is evidenced in all subjects save Mathematics, in which the standard has been somewhat lowered. To compensate for this, however, fresh studies, such as Greek, Sanscrit, and Chemistry, have been introduced. Particular commendation is given by the Inspector to the English composition of the senior pupils. Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—185.

733. ONSLOW INSTITUTION AT CHETTERPORE AND THE HINDU SCHOOLS AT VIZAGAPATAM AND MASULIPATAM.—The most important of the other aided schools are the Onslow Institution at Chetterpore, the Hindu School at Vizagapatam, and the Hindu School at Masulipatam. Of these the first-mentioned has been re-organized during the past year on the model of a Zillah School; but the standard as yet is not above that of a Taluk School. The Vizagapatam Hindu School suffered greatly during the year, first from the inefficiency of the head master, who had to be removed from his post; and, secondly, from the death by cholera of the second master. These circumstances, together with the withdrawal of some of the most advanced pupils by the Normal School lately established at the station, fully account for a falling off in the numerical strength of the institution, and for certain deficiencies which were observed by the Inspector on the occasion of his examination. So far as funds are concerned, the school is in a most prosperous condition, the income more than covering the expenditure, while there is a balance in hand of about 7,000 rupees, part of which is intended to be devoted to the building of a school-house. The Hindu School at Masulipatam afforded, generally, satisfactory results on its examination by the Inspector of the division; the standard of the highest class is, however, decidedly low, and the teaching power is far from sufficient. The finances, also, are not in a satisfactory state, the expenditure exceeding the income every month. Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—83. Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—107. Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—157.

734. VIZAGAPATAM ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—The Vizagapatam Orphan Asylums, visited in July 1861, though exhibiting a falling off in numerical strength, presented marked improvement in the proportion of pupils in the higher classes compared with the lower ones, and in the attainments of the several classes. The Inspector observes that to at in any considerable advance beyond the point now reached, the introduction of supe ior teachers would be requisite; but for this step the funds of the institution are not sufficient. Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—46.

735. ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT BELLARY.—In the second division, the Roman Catholic Schools at Bellary are reported to have improved considerably, owing to careful supervision on the part of a resident missionary. The teaching staff, however, stands in great need of being strengthened, and sufficient weight does not appear to be attached to the study of Telugu in the English School. It may be observed that the grant-in-aid principle has been but little applied in this division. Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—243.

736. SCHOOL AT SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT.—Of the aided schools in the third division, that at Saint Thomas' Mount was for some time in a declining state, the inhabitants of the locality in several cases sending their children elsewhere in preference. On the Inspector of the division holding a conference with the supporters of the institution, he discovered that the root of the evil lay in the unfitness of the head master for his post on Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—109.

more grounds than one, the man being maintained, however, in his situation by the countenance of some of the managers of the school. By judicious representations, the Inspector secured the appointment of a fresh master; and the institution having since been thoroughly re-organized by the Deputy Inspector, it is to be hoped it will be more successful hereafter.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—246.

737. HINDU ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL AT ROYAPETTA.—The Anglo-Vernacular School at Royapetta, supported by natives, was found by the Inspector in a fairly satisfactory condition; the principal defects noted being a want of order in the conduct of the school business, and a failure to fall back upon the vernaculars in explaining the meaning of words and phrases. One point deserving commendation was the care taken by the head master to secure correct English in the answers to his questions. The school was not supplied on a sufficiently liberal scale with black boards and other educational appliances.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1861—213. Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—370.

738. WESLEYAN MISSION BOYS' SCHOOL AT ROYAPETTA.—The Wesleyan Mission Boys' School at Royapetta was inspected at the beginning and not towards the close of the year 1861-62; the results, therefore, scarcely require any notice in this Report. It may be mentioned, however, that the institution received a large numerical increase during the year, a circumstance no doubt due to the return from England of the European Missionary at the head of the school. Two of the students, it may be remarked, passed the Matriculation examination in February last, being placed in the second class.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—383.

739. CENTRAL INSTITUTION FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Central Institution is the largest and most important of the schools of the Free Church of Scotland. It appears that the time-table is a very well devised one; but that the execution of the plan is not quite on a level with the conception. More attention is recommended to be paid to translation, and more practice on paper given to the classes in Euclid and Algebra. The Inspector terminates his Report upon the institution thus: "My conclusion after a more minute and extended inspection than I have ever before exercised is that the school is doing great good, and likely to do more, and that few, if any, institutions are better entitled to Government aid."

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—230.

740. TANJORE HIGH SCHOOL, S. P. G. F. P.—In the fourth educational division, the Gospel Society's School at Tanjore is reported on most favourably in regard to discipline; and in point of attainments, the Inspector considers it to hold the first place among the aided schools coming under his notice. The studies of the highest class were found to be much in advance of those of the previous year, owing to the members of the old senior class having remained in the institution. The principal defect was in Algebra, in which too much had been attempted; the lowest classes also did not acquit themselves altogether satisfactorily.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—66.

741. VEDIARPURAM SEMINARY, S. P. G. F. P.—The boys in the senior class of the Vediarpuram Seminary, belonging to the Gospel Society, answered very creditably in English, but not so well in Tamil; while the reverse was the case with regard to the second class. In the other subjects of study, the results were for the most part good, and History and Geography, very good. The remaining classes also, with the exception of the lowest, answered creditably.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—124.

742. COIMBATORE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—The fifth division is that in which the grant in-aid system has the widest application. The Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School had made marked progress when the Inspector visited it; the chief improvement had taken place in the senior classes, and was most evident in English, History, and Map-drawing.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—178.

743. PALAMCOTTAH TRAINING INSTITUTION, C. M. S.—The Church Missionary Society's Training Institution at Palamcottah, which is intended mainly to supply masters for village schools, and in a few instances for Anglo-Vernacular or boarding schools, is spoken of very favourably with reference to its arrangements and management. Physical exercises secure a share of attention as well as religious and intellectual training; and the Inspector remarks that the pupils, who are native Christians from the neighbouring villages, seemed to enjoy a game of cricket to an extent not commonly seen in this country. Instruction is chiefly carried on in Tamil, English being proposed to be learned merely as a language. Besides the Normal School, the institution comprises a model and a practising school. Of the two latter, the Model School did not appear to be conducted as successfully as could be wished; the Practising School is the school of a neighbouring village. The Institution had suffered to a certain extent owing to the absence of some of the teachers; still the senior class acquitted itself fairly in most subjects, and the result of the Inspector's examination was favourable on the whole, though the lower classes appeared somewhat deficient in Arithmetic and Algebra.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—62.

744. SAWYERPURAM TRAINING INSTITUTION, S. P. G. F. P.—The Sawyerpuram Training Institution, supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is in many respects similar to that at Palamcottah under the Church Missionary Society. In one point, however, there is striking difference; while substantive instruction is imparted in Tamil, in the latter school, it is conveyed in English at Sawyerpuram. The Inspector was doubtful whether this might not affect the soundness of the instruction in Tamil; but, on examining the pupils, he found that they had not neglected their vernacular, and that they

they could reproduce in Tamil what they had learnt in English. The senior students did not appear quite sufficiently advanced in the English language for the book which they were reading; and the junior division of the highest class afforded unsatisfactory results in this branch of their education. There was also a deficiency in the theory of parts of Arithmetic; but the defect was not peculiar to Sawyerpuram. In other respects the result of the inspection was decidedly creditable to the institution, which is very efficiently conducted.

745. AIDED SCHOOLS ON THE WESTERN COAST.—The principal aided schools on the western coast are those belonging to the Basle Mission at Tellicherry and Mangalore. The standard in each is low; and, like the other institutions in the same locality they suffer from the extreme difficulty which is experienced in securing fairly qualified masters.

Number of pupils on the 30th April, 1862—
School at Tellicherry - - - 122
Do. at Mangalore - - - 93

746. Reference was made in the last report to an experiment which was being introduced in the Coimbatore District for the improvement of the indigenous schools by making small periodical grants to such of the village masters as place their schools under inspection, and manifest a desire to follow, as far as they can, the advice tendered to them and use the books in use in Government schools. The grants depend on the number of pupils able to read intelligently, to write fairly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic. As yet the experiment has been confined to four Taluks, and an expenditure of 100 rupees per mensem has been sanctioned for grants, but as yet not much more than one-third of this sum has been expended. This the inspector states does not arise from any indisposition on the part of the people to take advantage of the grants, but from the difficulty they experience in fulfilling the conditions laid down, owing to the incompetency of the old class of village schoolmasters. The number of schools receiving grants at the close of the year was only 17; but besides these there are now 50 schools under regular inspection. The aggregate attendance in the 67 schools according to the latest returns was 1,277, and, in nearly all, a better system of classification has been introduced, and the same text-book is now generally made use of throughout each class. In some 37 of the schools the old cadjan books have been given up, and the printed books used in the Government schools have been introduced; and this step would have been taken in most of the other schools had not the stock of elementary readers in the District Book Depôt run out, and some delay occurred in replenishing it. The experiment will be continued and extended to one or two other districts during the present year.

Plan for the improvement of the indigenous village schools in the Coimbatore District.

747. MINOR PROPRIETORS UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS.—The several minor proprietors under the Court of Wards have been examined by the educational Inspectors of the divisions in which they reside. At the close of the year six of them were attending school, but the progress, in nearly every case, has been very indifferent. In a Report which the Director of Public Instruction addressed to the Court of Wards, he made the following remarks on the insufficiency of the present arrangements:

"The general tenor of the Reports, of which an abstract is given in the preceding paragraphs, affords, I think, additional evidence of the insufficiency of any arrangements that can be made for the education of the minors, either at schools in the provinces, or under the instruction of private tutors residing with them on their estates.

"In the former case, the master of the school can exert little or no influence out of school hours over the conduct of the boy, who, being without those incentives to industry and regularity in attendance, which usually operate with native pupils of a lower rank in life, makes but slow progress. In the latter case, it is almost impossible for the tutor, however zealous and able, to counteract the pernicious influences of foolish and unprincipled parasites, who form the daily associates of his pupil in his own home; and there can be little hope of inculcating moral principles of truthfulness, or habits of self-control, order, punctuality and industry, which are essential not only to his progress in his studies, but to the formation of his character for the discharge of his duties in after-life. For these reasons I would strongly recommend that steps should be taken, as soon as possible, to carry out, in the case of those minors whose estates can afford it, the arrangement determined on by Lord Harris's Government, for placing them under the care of a tutor at the Presidency, or such modification of it as may be deemed feasible.

"I would suggest, as an experiment, and as the most economical mode of carrying out the object in view, that one of the professors of the Presidency College should be appointed to take charge of them, and to exercise a general superintendence over their studies. A house might be taken for the purpose, in the neighbourhood of the Presidency College, in which the professor and the minors should reside. The minors should attend either the Presidency College, or one of the schools attached to the Government Normal School, according to their attainments; and it should be the duty of their tutor to enforce regularity of attendance, to see that they prepared their lessons, and, generally, to assist and direct them in their studies. A salary of 200 rupees or 300 rupees per mensem, with free apartments, in addition to the salary of his professorship, would, I imagine, be sufficient to secure the services of one of the professors. A beginning might be made by bringing down the minors of Casimcottah, Ayacudi, and Saptur, and, possibly, the minor of Utcar; and the Court would probably be able to add others to the list, including the sons of living zemindars, as proposed in my Memorandum of the 30th November 1859, and approved by the Secretary of State in his Despatch of the 31st July last."

The Court of Wards have not felt themselves in a position to act on this suggestion, partly owing to the difficulty of collecting a sufficient number of minors whose incomes

would be sufficient to bear the expense of their education at the Presidency upon the plan proposed, and, partly, on the ground of objection which they apparently entertain to sending the minors to the Presidency Town. The question is now under the consideration of Government in connexion with the Court's Annual Report on the estates under their charge.

748. CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The Civil Engineering College continued throughout the year under review to comprise only a second or lower department, intended to educate candidates for subordinate appointments on the public works.

The following statement shows the variation in the numerical strength of the College during the year:

At close of 1860-61:	
Number of students	107
Admitted during last session	40
Left during last session	57
Remaining at close of session	90

Of the civil students who left during the session, 15 received certificates of qualification, one was removed as unlikely to profit by the instruction, and 17 left of their own accord. Of the military students, five obtained public employment, six were removed for misconduct, and 13 left at their own request.

The senior class, containing 25 students, underwent a searching examination at the end of the session, and the result was on the whole decidedly satisfactory. It was evident that the majority of the men had obtained a very fair knowledge of the several subjects belonging to their course of study; and, with regard to practical applications, as much had been done as was possible in the face of opposing difficulties. It may be mentioned that during the year a course of Lectures on Geology with special reference to India and the Madras Presidency, was delivered at the College by Mr. Bruce Foote of the Geological Survey; and, considering that the students had not the advantage of text books, their answering in the subject when examined by the lecturer after the conclusion of the course, indicated that they had derived considerable benefit from the lectures.

At the close of Session:

19	students obtained	certificates as assistant overseers.
5	do.	as sub-overseers, 1st class.
2	do.	as do. 2nd do.
5	do.	as draughtsmen and estimate makers.
4	do.	as surveyors.

In the course of the year Government sanctioned the establishment of a first department to train assistant engineers. Sixteen candidates have come forward, including 10 commissioned officers and four civilians. The class will be formed at the commencement of the next session.

749. MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical College contained at the close of the year, 11 students in the senior department, which is intended for the instruction of candidates for a medical degree, or for the appointment of civil sub-assistant surgeon; 19 in the second, in which provision is made for the education of candidates for the appointment of assistant apothecary; and 87 in the third department, in which candidates are prepared for hospital assistantships.

The general conduct of the students during the year was very satisfactory; the attendance also in the senior and second departments was most regular, but that in the third department was less creditable.

The new Museum is now open to the students, and is calculated to be of much benefit to the College.

The results of the examination of candidates for admission into the subordinate medical service, held at the close of the session by a Committee appointed by Government, were generally satisfactory, all the members of the senior class in the second department, and 31 out of 32 students in the third, or junior department, having passed for their respective grades. The answering, however, of the senior class in medicine was not on a level with the answering of the same students in the other subjects in which they were examined.

750. SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Committee appointed to examine into the working of the School of Arts, and report upon the expediency of continuing to maintain that institution, presented their Report to Government on the 23d October, 1861. They recommended that the school should be kept up, a few alterations being introduced to add to its efficiency. Paragraph 5 of their Report is as follows:—"After weighing the various evidence which we collected of the results produced by the institution, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to continue the institution. In the Industrial Department, carpentry and blacksmiths' work had been wisely abandoned, and instruction has latterly been confined to brick and tile-making, and pottery in its various branches. In these arts, abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that there was an urgent need of improvement, and that the interests of Government and the community suffered by the badness of building materials prepared in the native methods. The Committee were satisfied from the results of their inquiries that the School of Arts has effected great improvement in this important respect, and may be expected to produce still greater good as its operations take

take decided hold in the native community. It is to be recollected that in this country a school of arts has not merely to direct and guide, it has to elevate and almost create the particular branch of industry now under discussion; and a single institution of very moderate size can but proceed slowly in exerting an extensive influence in so great an area as that in which the Madras School of Arts is placed."

The order of Government reviewing the Committee's Report, and the observations made on it by the Director of Public Instruction, will be found in the Appendix.

751. OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Arrangements have been made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, for the extension of the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund. The Government grant has been raised to 4,000 rupees per mensem, which, it is estimated, will suffice for the education and maintenance of 150 boys and 80 girls. The erection of new buildings for both asylums will shortly be commenced. They are designed to accommodate 200 boys and 100 girls, as it is expected that public contributions will be raised sufficient for the support of 50 boys and 20 girls, in addition to those provided for by the Government grant. Pending the erection of the requisite buildings, temporary arrangements have been made for increasing the accommodation at present available for the Boys' Asylum by renting a commodious house immediately adjoining it, which will admit of the number of boys being at once raised to 150. A similar arrangement with reference to the Girls' Asylum is under consideration. The question of removing the Madras Military Orphan Asylums to the Neilgherry Hills, and uniting them with the Lawrence Asylums, has been reserved for further consideration.

752. ARMY SCHOOLS.—The office of Superintendent of Army Schools having been placed in abeyance, the schools have again been put in connexion with the Department of Public Instruction. During the past year a very considerable number of army schools have been examined and reported upon by the Inspectors, copies of the Reports being submitted to His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The schools attached to European corps will no doubt be improved without much difficulty, the military class at the Madras Normal School going far to meet the demand for masters. Those, however, in connexion with native regiments, cannot be expected to make much advance under existing circumstances. The tenor of the Inspectors' Reports upon the latter schools is, in most cases, very unfavourable. A plan for their improvement, which would admit of their being provided with more efficient teachers at no great increase of cost, was submitted to Government in 1860, but various measures which have recently occupied the Government in connexion with the Native Army have prevented its being taken up.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The expenditure from the Public Treasury was about 5,44,672 rupees, distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Salary and office charges of the Director of Public Instruction		40,533
Salary, office charges, and travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors		80,372
University of Madras		4,104
Government colleges and schools		2,80,000
Grants-in-aid		35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society		2,000
Preparation and purchase of school books		35,143
Educational buildings, inclusive of building grants made to private schools		66,150
Government Central Book Depôt		1,370
	Total	*Rs.* 5,44,672
Deduct—		
School fees	*Rs.* 6,148	
Proceeds of sale of books	28,573	
		34,721
		Rs. 5,09,951

Donations, amounting to 8,407 rupees, were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of school-houses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

753. For the first seven months of the year 1861-62, the diocese of Madras was administered by the Commissary, the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, Acting Archdeacon.

Diocese administered by the Commissary.

 754. During

CHAP. X. Madras.

Difficulty of supplying stations with chaplains.

754. During that period, no event calling for remark occurred. The only difficulty which the Commissary experienced, was that of supplying important stations with chaplains, arising from the absence of many on the list, from sickness and other causes.

Consecration and arrival in Madras of bishop. Archdeacon appointed.

755. On the 29th of June, the Rev. Dr. Gell was consecrated Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury, arrived at Madras on the 25th November, and was installed in St. George's Cathedral on the 27th of the same month.

756. His first act on arriving was to appoint the Rev. T. Dealtry, Archdeacon of Madras, who was duly inducted into the office on the 1st December 1861.

First Ordinance and Pastoral tour.

757. On Sunday the 22d December, the Bishop held his first ordination in the diocese, at St. George's Cathedral, when three candidates were admitted to Deacon's Orders, all missionaries in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

758. OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUMS.—The question of amalgamating the Madras Military Orphan Asylums with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums has been reserved for future consideration by the Secretary of State for India, as it is considered doubtful whether an elevated table land, such as that of the Neilgherries, is suited to the constitution of East Indian children. It has been decided, however, that the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund shall be established on a proper scale, without delay, for the reception of children of European descent.

On 29th January 1862 the Bishop, having previously visited the churches in Madras, set out, accompanied by his domestic chaplain, to visit a portion of the diocese.

In a tour of six weeks he visited the chaplaincies of Cuddalore, Tranquebar, and Trichinopoly; and the mission stations of Cuddalore, Nagpoor, Negapatam, Tanjore, Vediarpuram, Canandagudy, Amiappen, Combaconum, Alambacam, and Erungalore.

Emmanuel Church in Black Town consecrated.

759. After his return to Madras, Emmanuel Church in Black Town, which was projected many years ago, but not completed till this year, was consecrated on the 12th April.

Establishment of Diocesan Board of Education.

760. A Diocesan Board of Education has been established, for the purpose principally of promoting the Christian education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians, in connexion with the Church of England.

Change of chaplaincies.

761. No change of any importance has been made in the arrangements of the chaplaincies, except that the chaplain of Seetabuldee has been instructed to reside at Kamptee; so that he and the chaplain of Kamptee are, in fact, joint chaplains of Kamptee and Seetabuldee with their out-stations.

At the present time there are no fewer than 13 stations without chaplains. Owing to various causes 12 of the chaplains are absent from their duty. (*See* Appendix B.)

It will be observed that there are two vacancies, one caused by the retirement of the Rev. A Fennel in India on the 31st December 1861, the other by that of the Rev. A. J. Rogers in England, recently reported.

Appended are the usual tabular forms, showing—

A. The state of the chaplaincies.
B. The clergy, who, though not chaplains, receive allowances from Government.
C. A correct list of the chaplains.

Senior Chaplains.

Rev. F. G. Lugard. Rev. M. N. Stone.

Chaplains.

Rev. J. Griffiths.
„ A. H. Alcock.
„ J. Gorton.
„ A. Kinloch.
„ W. B. Ottley.
„ G. E. Morris.
„ J. Richards.

Rev. C. D. Gibson.
„ J. V. Bull.
„ R. Firth.
„ T. Dealtry.
„ R. Murphy.
„ C. Rhenius.

Assistant Chaplains.

Rev. W. R. Capel.
„ J. T. D. Kidd.
„ W. W. G. Cooper.
„ S. T. Pettigrew.
„ J. D. Ostrehan.
„ H. P. James.
„ T. A. C. Pratt.
„ R. P. Little.

Rev. G. B. Howard.
„ C. R. Drury.
„ J. J. B. Sayers.
„ K. C. Baily.
„ B. O'M. Deane.
„ J. McKee.
„ A. W. Pearson.
„ H. Barnes.

Rev. J. W. Wynch.
„ O. Dene.
„ G. English.
„ J. Murphy.
„ T. Foulkes.
„ A. Taylor.
„ W. S. Smith (not ranked).

TABULAR STATEMENT of the MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

(A.)

THE PRESIDENCY AND ITS SUBURBS.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in Supply of Chaplains.	REMARKS.
St. George's Cathedral	1 Church	Chingleput	None	Rev. C. D. Gibson, Rev. F. G. Lugard, acting for Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., absent on sick leave.	2	–	
St. Mary's, Fort St. George.	1 Church	None	–	Rev. A. H. Alcock	1	–	
Black Town	2 Churches and 2 Chapels-of-ease.	None	–	Rev. C. R. Drury	2	1	
Vepery	1 Church	None	–	Rev. A. W. Pearson	2	1	
St. Thomé	1 Church	None	–	The Venerable the Archdeacon	1	–	
St. Thomas's Mount	1 Church	None	–	Rev. W. W. G. Cooper	1	–	Acting for Rev. J. Richards, on tour of duty on the Hills.
Palaveram	1 Chapel	None	–	Supplied by Rev. W. W. G Cooper.	1	1	
Arcot	1 Church	None	–	Supplied by Rev. Dr. Sayers, chaplain of Vellore.	1	1	
Bangalore	3 Churches and 1 Chapel-of-ease.	Hurryhur, Toomkoor, Shemogah, Cossoor, Royacottah, Remount Depôt.	None	Rev. J. Gorton, Rev. G. E. Morris, and Rev. J. V. Bull.	3	–	

STATIONS NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Bellary	1 Church	Gooty, Kurnool, Ramanully, Cuddapah, Lingasagoor.	1 Church	Rev. B. O'M. Deane	1	–	
Berhampore	None	Chetterpore, Russelcondah, Aska, Ganjam, Gopaulpore, Munsoorcottah.	None	Rev. W. B. Ottley, absent on tour of duty at Ootacamund.	1	1	
Calicut	None	Mallapooram	None	Rev. J. McKee	1	–	
Cannanore	None	Tellicherry	None	Rev. C. Rhenius	1	–	
Coonoor	1 Church	Coimbatore, Palghaut, Kotagherry.	2 Churches	Supplied by Rev. J. Richards	1	1	
Cuddalore	1 Church	Pondicherry, Porto Novo	1 Chapel	Rev. J. Griffiths, absent on sick leave.	1	1	
Jaulnah	1 Church	Aurungabad, Mominabad, Hingolee.	None	None	1	1	
Kamptee and Secta-buldee.	2 Churches	Ellichpoor, Hosingabad, Raepoor, Chandah, Chundromah, Rundromah.	None	Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, Rev. A. Taylor.	2	–	
Masulipatam	2 Churches	Ellore, Condapillay, Guntoor, Ongole.	–	Rev. G. English	1	–	
Mercara	1 Church	Mangalore, Pootoor, Honawer, Sedasheger, Sirey, Hoonsoor, Fraserpett.	–	–	–	1	
Mysore	1 Church	French Rocks	1 Chapel	None	1	1	
Ootacamund	1 Church	None	–	Rev. W. B. Ottley	1	–	
Palamcottah	1 Church	Tuticorin, Courtallum	2	None	1	1	
Poonamallee	1 Church	Tripasore	1 Church	None	1	1	
Quilon	1 Church	Trevandrum	1 Church	None	1	1	
Rajahmundry	None	Samulcottah, Coconada, Coringa, Dowlaishweram.	1 Church	Rev. J. Murphy, LL.D.	1	–	
Secunderabadad	1 Church	Bolarum, Hyderabad, Chudderghat.	2 Churches	Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, Rev. H. P. James, Rev. T. Foulkes.	3	–	
Tranquebar	1 Church	Negapatam, Combaconum	2 Churches	None	1	1	
Trichinopoly	1 Church	Madura	1 Church	Rev. O. Dene	2	1	
Vellore	1 Church	Chittoor	1 Church	Rev. Dr. Sayers	1	–	
Vizagapatam	1 Church	Waltair, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Calingapatam.	3 Churches	Rev. J. Wynch	1	–	
Wellington	None	–	–	Rev. J. Richards	1	–	

(B.)

OUT-STATIONS where Uncovenanted Ministers of the Church of England are supplying spiritual wants, receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergyman employed.	Society to which they belong, and Allowances granted.
Shevaroy Hills	Cuddalore	Rev. T. H. Wilkinson	Colonial and Continental Church Society, 100 rupees per mensem.
Cochin	Quilon	Rev. J. Collins	Colonial and Continental Church Society, 100 rupees per mensem.
Nellore	The Cathedral, Madras	Rev. S. H. Compton	Colonial and Continental Church Society, 100 rupees per mensem.
The Fort, Toomkoor, Hurryhur, Shemogah.	Bangalore	Rev. P. Webber	Colonial and Continental Church Society, 100 rupees per mensem.
Cuddapah, Gooty, Kurnool, Lingasagoor.	Bellary	Rev. P. Jelly	Belongs to no society, 100 rupees per mensem.
Tanjore	Trichinopoly	Rev. S. Percival	Gospel Society, 80 rupees per mensem.
French Rocks and Mysore	Mysore	Rev. S. T. Godfrey	Belongs to no society, 100 rupees per mensem.
Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras.	Cathedral district	Rev. C. Lillingstone	Colonial and Continental Church Society, 200 rupees per mensem.
Pulicat	Cathedral	Rev. C. C. Shutie	Colonial and Continental Church Society.
Black Town	Place of another chaplain supplied.	Rev. H. Hickey	Belongs to no society, 100 rupees per mensem.

MEDICAL.

Health of the country.

762. The public health in the Madras Presidency has been influenced considerably by the prevalence of epidemic diseases, chiefly cholera, small-pox, and fevers in many districts. The rainfall in many parts was below the average, and much scarcity and distress prevailed amongst the lower classes of inhabitants.

Civil dispensaries.

763. In the civil dispensaries of the various collectorates, there has been a slight falling-off in the number of sick treated; and the decrease has been entirely attributable to the introduction of new rules, from the beginning of the financial year 1861–62, whereby an attempt was made to induce the people to take upon themselves in some degree the support of their sick poor.

The self-supporting system can scarcely be said to have been fairly tried in many of the civil dispensaries. In some it has succeeded very well, but in other instances the natives have shown much apathy in contributing towards the dieting expenses of the sick poor. The system is novel; and the people have been so accustomed to look to the Government to do everything for them, that it will probably take some years yet before the support of these charities is entirely a matter of local arrangement.

Government contribution to dispensaries.

764. Government now contributes a supply of medicines, the services of a medical officer and subordinate, and a fixed grant of 50 rupees per mensem, towards the expenses of dieting poor patients in each dispensary.

This sum is expected to be increased, by the voluntary contributions of the better classes of natives, and others locally interested in the various charities.

The following TABLE shows the Admissions and Deaths of In and Out-patients in the various Dispensaries, for the year ending 30th April 1862:—

DIVISIONS.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.
Presidency - -	10,366	779	659	7·5	96,401	131	1,452	0·1	106,767	910	2,111	0·8
Southern - -	3,375	281	147	8·3	80,221	107	904	0·1	83,596	388	1,051	0·4
Mysore - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malabar and Canara.	633	66	34	10·4	14,555	2	196	0·01	15,188	68	230	0·4
Ceded Districts -	748	45	27	6·01	18,496	38	215	0·2	19,244	83	242	0·4
Northern - -	1,715	106	5	6·1	22,276	78	61	0·3	23,991	184	66	0·7
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	177	19	17	10·7	3,542	1	50	0·02	3,719	20	67	0·5
Nagpore Force -	180	34	11	18·8	2,010	2	25	0·09	2,190	36	36	1·6
TOTAL - -	17,194	1,330	900	7·7	237,501	359	2,903	0·1	254,695	1,689	3,803	0·6
								Total of 1860-61 - - - -				283,698
								Decrease in 1861-62 - - -				29,003

765. The work of this department has not been generally satisfactory. The establishment of vaccinators, in the expectation of radical changes being sanctioned with a view to the introduction of a better class of men, have not worked zealously or well. Small-pox has been more than usually prevalent. In the Presidency town and suburbs it has been very rife for the whole of the year, and particularly in January, February, March, and April 1862. Vaccination.

The following Table shows a total decrease of 19,977 operations in the course of the year. Under the new arrangements, to be shortly introduced, it is to be hoped that the work of this department will be carried out under skilled supervision, and with greater benefit to the public than the present system can afford:—

STATEMENT showing the Number of Vaccinations performed in the Year 1861-62 contrasted with 1860-61.

DIVISIONS.	1860-61.				1861-62.					
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency - - -	52,943	48,829	4,114	77·7	49,456	45,393	4,063	82·1	–	3,487
Southern - - -	94,047	86,102	7,945	84·4	90,633	83,257	7,376	81·2	–	3,414
Mysore - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malabar and Canara -	130,763	1,20,800	9,963	76·1	121,181	1,12,258	8,923	73·6	–	9,582
Ceded Districts - -	21,057	19,009	2,048	97·2	20,614	18,417	2,197	106·5	–	443
Northern - - -	36,241	31,916	4,325	119·3	33,705	28,788	4,917	145·8	–	2,536
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	2,996	2,706	290	96.7	2,424	2,162	262	108·08	–	572
Nagpore Force - -	656	421	235	358·2	713	472	241	338·0	57	–
TOTAL - - -	3,38,703	3,09,783	28,920	85·3	3,18,726	2,90,747	27,979	87·7	–	19,9 77

766. The health of prisoners in this Presidency is still very unsatisfactory, and the mortality during the year higher than usual. Most of the Madras gaols are overcrowded, deficient in means of ventilation, and, in a sanitary point of view, altogether unsuited for the congregation of large numbers of people. Gaol.

767. There has been a marked improvement, however, in the condition of the prisoners at Salem since the erection of the new gaol at that station; so unhealthy was the old building, that for many years past 46 per cent. of the whole mortality was caused by cholera. Since occupying the new building the prisoners have been free from the scourge. Cholera has prevailed severely in several of the gaols during the past year, and this disease has increased the gaol death-rate above the average. The gaol at Vizagapatam, which was formerly tolerably free from cholera, has been little better than a pest-house during the year. The prisoners have been removed, and the whole place cleaned and fumigated on two occasions, and while out of the gaol they were healthy; but cases of cholera were sure to recur on placing the prisoners again Healthy condition of prisoners in the new gaol at Salem. Vizagapatam gaol.

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again within the gaol. Representations have already been made to the Inspector General of Gaols on the necessity for abandoning the building entirely, as it seems clear, from careful inquiry, that the cause of unhealthiness is within the gaol itself.

The following Table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst prisoners in gaols during the year:—

DIVISIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Treated.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
1860-61:							
Presidency and Centre	1,982	78	2,084	151	105·2	7·6	7·2
Southern	1,900	118	3,460	127	182·1	6·6	3·6
Mysore, Malabar and Canara	972	73	1,907	39	196·1	4·01	2·04
Ceded Districts	851	26	787	41	92·4	4·8	5.2
Northern	621	2	846	52	130·2	8·3	6·1
TOTAL	6,326	297	9,084	410	192·6	6·4	4·5
1861-62:							
Presidency	2,032	84	2,311	143	113·7	7·03	6·1
Southern	2,143	117	3,914	148	182·6	6·9	3·7
Mysore, Malabar and Canara	1,054	102	2,312	184	219·3	17·4	7·9
Ceded Districts	985	32	1,044	73	105·9	7·4	6·9
Northern	694	3	1,048	95	151·0	13·6	9·06
TOTAL	6,908	338	10,629	643	153·8	9·3	6·4

Military.

768. The following Abstract return does not include the sick of Her Majesty's 91st Regiment—the necessary information regarding that corps not having yet been furnished.

The following ABSTRACT TABLE will show the extent of Sickness and Mortality in the Military Department during the Year:—

DIVISIONS.	EUROPEANS. Average Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	NATIVES. Average Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2,008	3,483	57	186	173·4	2·8	1·6	3,701	3,523	57	190	95·1	1·5	1·6
Southern	787	1,838	15	75	233·5	1·9	0·8	3,064	1,449	31	50	47·2	1·01	2·1
Mysore, Malabar and Canara	2,746	3,436	17	181	125·1	0·6	0·4	8,443	4,937	82 7	195	57·	1·03	1·7
Ceded Districts	1,006	1,406	10	57	139·7	0·9	0·7	3,123	1,622	16	67	51·9	0·5	1·9
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	3,449	4,854	40	196	140·7	1·1	0·8	5,742	2,900	22	137	50·5	0·3	0·7
Nagpore Force (excluding 91st Regiment)	314	408	5	16	129·9	1·5	1·2	4,088	2,485	25	81	60·7	0·6	1·006
Northern	316	310	9	1	98·1	2·8	2·9	8,172	3,788	77	11	46·3	0·9	2·03
Pegu	2,779	2,441	33	128	87·8	1·1	1·3	*2,334	1,243	19	65	53·2	0·8	1·5
TOTAL	13,405	18,176	186	840	135·5	1·3	1·02	38,669	21,947	334	796	56·7	0·8	1·5

* Returns of Pegu Sapper Corps not received.

Improved health of European and Native troops.

769. So far as the somewhat incomplete returns will allow of an opinion being formed, the sickness and mortality of the Army, both European and Native, have been much below the average of former years. The death-rate of European troops in the Mysore Division was only six per 1,000, in the Ceded Districts nine per 1,000, and in the large body of Europeans at Secunderabad only 11 per 1,000. The death-rate of the whole European Army, excluding the 91st Regiment, the returns of which are not available, has been 13 per 1,000 of strength—a rate absolutely below that of any former year.

The Native Army, a smaller portion of it being on foreign service, has been less affected by sickness than usual; the proportion of "treated to strength" was 56·7 per cent., and of deaths to strength 0·8. Altogether, the sanitary condition of the Army during the past year has been very remarkable: but for venereal diseases, which have been generally prevalent, there has been but little sickness of any note.

EMIGRATION.

770. The number of emigrants that have left Madras for the Colonies during the past year is about the same as that of 1860-61, the only noticeable difference being that they have been engaged in this country for particular planters, instead of as formerly being sent to the Government of Mauritius, and assigned there; and that a large proportion have taken service on the railway now in course of construction in that colony. Ordinary labourers on this work will receive similar wages to those employed on estates; but a large number of artificers, carpenters, bricklayers, and blacksmiths proceeded in the same employ; first-class workmen to receive 17½ rupees a month, and second class 15 rupees, with the usual batta, hutting, &c. It is possible that at the close of the three years' contract which they first entered into, so many skilled workmen may not be able to re-engage at such high rates. The emigration agent at the Mauritius has therefore been requested to permit all those who may not be able to obtain the same rate of wages, to return to this country without requiring them to pay the tax for the remainder of their industrial term.

Number of emigrants embarked.

Labour for railway in the Mauritius.

Artificers sent.

771. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the wages now obtained by labourers and artificers in the Mauritius. The rates for labourers, as there shown, were fixed by local ordinance for 1861, and were subsequently continued for 1862, with the exception of an increase of 1 *s.* a month in those of boys from 10 to 12.

Present rate of wages in the Mauritius.

772. The number of souls that left for the Mauritius during the year is 5,768, in 19 vessels, and to the West Indies (Demerara), 1,036, in three vessels, being in all 6,804. Arrival reports have been received of 14 of the Mauritius vessels, conveying 4,270 souls. In these, including the "Arethusa" and "Calliope," in which cholera in a malignant form broke out, and carried off 43 persons, the number of deaths was 71, thus averaging, even with this fearful and happily unusual loss in two vessels, under 1·7 per cent. of those embarked; a proportion which, it is believed, will be considerably reduced when official returns* have been received of the later vessels.

Numbers dispatched.

Proportion of deaths.

773. Of the three ships which have left for Demerara, the arrival of one only has been announced. The health of the emigrants has been good during the voyage, which occupied 95 days, and only four deaths had occurred among the 576 souls embarked, one being that of an infant of four months.

The arrival of the "Henry Moore" at the same colony has also been reported. She left on the 8th March 1861, with 376 souls, and arrived on the 20th July, having lost seven persons on the passage, three of whom were children of two and three years of age, and one an infant five days' old.

West India emigration.

774. These returns contrast favourably with those of the French emigration from Calcutta to Réunion. Statements have been furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at that colony, showing that between the 26th January and 5th August 1861, 3,774 souls had arrived, in nine vessels, of whom 188 had died on the passage, being in the ratio of about 5 per cent. on the number embarked.

Returns contrasted with returns of emigration to Réunion.

775. The question of removing the restriction on the numbers allowed under the rules now in force to be embarked in one ship, viz., 350 statute passengers, has again been the subject of discussion, and the Emigration Commissioners desired their agent to increase the allotments with caution in large vessels; but the Government have not thought it desirable to disturb an arrangement which, in all probability, has contributed largely towards the healthiness of our ships.

Restriction of number to 350.

776. The depôts have been tolerably healthy, considering the amount of sickness that has prevailed in and about Madras during the year. In October the West India Depôt was established in Tondiarpett on the Trivatore high road; and on the 1st April the Mauritius Depôt was removed to a large enclosed space, also on one of the roads leading to Trivatore, where substantial pucka sheds, well raised and drained, had been erected for the accommodation of the emigrants.

State of depôts.

777. The number of cholera cases which have occurred in the Mauritius Depôt has been 50, as shown in the following Table, of which 26 have been fatal. Considering the numbers occasionally congregated there, and the arrival of large parties after a journey of

Cholera.

* Reports of two vessels since received. One death only occurred among 576 souls embarked.

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of 300, 400, and even 500 miles, worn out and bearing the germs of disease with them, this result cannot be looked upon but as favourable.

Month.	Number of Depôt.	Number of		Month.	Number of Depôt.	Number of	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
1861:				1861:			
May - -	40 to 440	–	–	December -	350 to 530	7	4
June - -	170 to 470	7	5				
July - -	100 to 430	1	–	1862:			
August -	150 to 360	3	3	January -	100 to 300	8	3
September -	50 to 350	2	1	February -	200 to 300	–	–
October -	50 to 350	1	1	March -	100 to 380	19	9
November -	150 to 500	3	–	April -	100 to 280	–	–

In the West India Depôt the cholera cases were three, all of which were fatal.

Return emigrants.

778. The emigrants who have returned from the various Colonies are few, amounting only to 510 from the Mauritius, and 32 from Natal. The latter having only embarked in the year previous to that now under report had, of course, not served their industrial term; but as the climate appeared very unsuitable to them, and they were useless as labourers, the Colony sent them back.

French emigration from Madras.

779. Emigration from Madras to the French Colonies has not commenced, nor has it yet been introduced at Pondicherry under Act XLVI. of 1860. Rules have been prepared applicable to the operations on behalf of British as well as French Colonies; the convention entered into between the Governments of France and Great Britain providing that in all essential points the same advantages should be enjoyed by both countries, and it is not improbable that the limit of numbers to 350 statute passengers to each vessel, which is insisted on in respect to the British Emigration, may deter French vessels from making Madras one of their embarking ports. This restriction will not of course apply to the emigration from Pondicherry, which will be commenced on the 1st July next, under the surveillance of a consular agent, appointed on behalf of the British Government at a salary of 350 rupees a month.

From Pondicherry.

From Karikal.

780. At Karikal, the assistant collector of the Tanjore District will perform the duty of consular agent, when necessary.

Emigration to Ceylon.

781. The Ceylon Government have been desirous for some time of engaging emigrants in the northern districts on three years' contracts for service in that Colony. Formerly all their labour was obtained from Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, an ablebodied man obtaining sixpence or four annas a day; but of late labour has increased in value to such an extent that the same men will no longer cross over to Ceylon for the old rates of remuneration. The planters therefore sought a new field for recruiting their labour market, and selected Ganjam. Strong objections, however, existed to natives being bound under a three years' contract in a place where no proper supervision could be exercised over the engaging agents; and it has now been decided that they shall be landed in Ceylon free to make their own terms.

Proposed alterations in rules.

782. The alterations proposed during the past year in the Emigration Rules, are not such as to promote the satisfactory working of emigration from this part of India.

1st. The increase of the numbers in one ship beyond 350 statute passengers is most likely to be attended with unfavourable results, as it is well known that cholera and small-pox are generally more virulent and less readily subdued when the numbers congregated together are large, whether in depôt or on board-ship.

2d. The limit of 60 cubic feet in French vessels to each adult, in lieu of 72 as in the British emigration, without insisting on any particular amount of deck space, is also likely to be injurious to the emigrant.

3d. It is contemplated to pay agents for some of the Colonies by head-money, not by salary, which will have the effect of making it their interest to procure emigrants without troubling themselves as to the means by which they have been obtained.

Fee fund.

783. On the 1st January 1861, a fee of one rupee was ordered to be levied on all male adults embarked for any Colony, in order that a fund might be formed wherewith to meet the expenses of the protectorate. The amount received on this account is 4,334 rupees, while the expenses have been 4,640 rupees.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

784. The following is the statement of the income and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the year 1861.

The balance on the 31st December 1860, as shown in the Statement attached to our last annual Report, was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash with the Bank of Madras	11,552	3	7
Cash with the Storekeeper and Cashkeeper	250	–	–
Invested in Government Securities	61,000	–	–
Arrears of Assessment	42,064	13	2
Arrears of Wheel Tax	10,899	10	–
Advances recoverable from Contractors, &c.	7,780	7	9
Advances to be adjusted on completion of Works	55,828	10	11
Office Premises	21,000	–	–
Lamp Posts, &c.	2,000	–	–
	2,12,375	13	5
Less Sums in Deposit and Suspense	6,386	13	5
	2,05,989	–	–
Deduct Amount transferred to account of unclaimed Salaries, &c.	240	2	6
TOTAL Rs.	2,05,748	13	6

The income of the past year was—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Assessment, 1861	1,41,115	14	7			
Wheel Tax, 1861	39,031	4	–			
Ditto 1860 (4th Quarter)	13,899	8	–			
Warrant fees	1,068	2	11			
License fees	744	–	–			
Fines	789	5	6			
Interest	2,539	13	4			
Slaughter-house fees	6,706	8	6			
Rubbish sales	3,906	5	–			
Proceeds of ground and buildings	13,314	14	7			
Sale of lamp posts, &c.	465	12	7			
Miscellaneous receipts	445	2	3			
Government contributions on account of roads and works	52,300	1	11			
				2,77,226	13	2
TOTAL INCOME Rs.				4,82,975	10	8

785. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment, aggregating *Rs.* 1,83,180. 11. 9. as per Statement B, the collections during the past year were as follows :— Collection of assessment.

Old Arrears.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	TOTAL.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
2,381 – 3	31,777 13 1	1,05,765 9 3	1,39,924 6 7

being *Rs.* 2,268. 6. 6. less than the amount collected in the previous year. This difference is owing to the smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of 1860, viz., *Rs.* 42,064. 13. 2. as compared with those outstanding at the same period in the previous year, viz., *Rs.* 49,874. 9. 2.

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The collection of the current assessment was rather larger in 1861 than in 1860, being *Rs.* 1,05,765. 9. 3., against *Rs.* 1,03,383. –. 2.

Remissions of assessment.

786. These amounted to *Rs.* 3,276. 10. 10., against *Rs.* 4,968. 12. 11. in 1860, and included the irrecoverable arrears from 1852 to 1856, which were written off in accordance with the recommendation of Government in their Order dated 20th October 1860, No. 1,529.

Balance of assessment.

787. The outstandings on the 31st December 1861, were as follows:—

Old Arrears.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	TOTAL.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
2,188 8 3	2,440 12 9	35,350 5 4	39,979 10 4

being *Rs.* 2,085. 2. 10. below the balance on 31st December 1860; and of these arrears, *Rs.* 19,898. 11. had been collected up to 31st March last.

Wheel tax.

788. The collections of this tax in last year were as follows:

	Arrears of 1858–59.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
On spring vehicles and animals	117 12 –	15,712 2 –	26,550 1 –	42,379 15 –
On carts	46 8 –	3,672 8 –	4,996 8 –	8,715 8 –
TOTAL *Rs.*	164 4 –	19,384 10 –	31,546 9 –	51,095 7 –

being *Rs.* 1,843. 12. above the sum collected in 1860.

Remissions of wheel tax.

789. These were as under—

	Rs. a. p.		*Rs.* a. p.	
On spring vehicles and animals,	1,911 11 –	against	1,869 3 –	in 1860.
On carts	874 8 –	ditto	522 – –	,,
TOTAL *Rs.*	2,786 3 –		2,391 3 –	

including the irrecoverable arrears of 1858, which have been written off.

Balance of wheel tax.

790. The outstandings on 31st December 1861 were as follows:—

	Arrears of 1859.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
On spring vehicles and animals	648 12 –	880 12 –	5,526 8 –	7,056 – –
On carts	647 4 –	1,098 – –	2,047 8 –	3,792 12 –
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,296 – –	1,978 12 –	7,574 – –	10,848 12 –

against *Rs.* 10,899. 10. on the 31st December 1860, and of this balance *Rs.* 3,697. 8. had been got in up to 31st March last.

The sums realised by sale of ground and buildings, together with the contributions from Government on account of roads and works have been included under the head of income, instead of deducting the same from the items of expenditure of a similar nature, as in previous annual statements, as rendering the account more complete, and at the same time more clear. These receipts are exhibited in detail, and require therefore no special notice here.

791. The

791. The following Statement shows the disbursements in the past year as compared with those of the preceding year, the former amounting to *Rs.* 3,51,492. 5. 9., and the latter to *Rs.* 3,71,462. 3.—

	1861.				1860.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Assessment Department	7,869	13	11		8,654	6	–
Assessor's - ditto	2,019	8	–		1,993	7	10
Books, maps, and other publications	39	7	8		60	11	2
Burial and burning-grounds	7,547	4	1		160	7	1
Ditto - - ditto - charges	699	2	9		—		
Civil Engineer's Department	7,735	11	5		7,092	10	–
Compensations, law, and other charges	76	8	–		117	8	–
Conservancy Department	3,024	13	7		4,335	12	2
Flushing drains	553	12	5		177	3	3
Government works	3,497	2	–		—		
Income tax and Stamp duty	101	8	–		135	7	2
Interest	4,751	4	9		—		
Lighting	7,154	7	4		5,007	7	–
Mortuary Department	906	–	–		891	2	–
Municipal ditto	21,951	12	3		26,659	7	8
Office furniture	35	11	4		59	3	4
Ditto premises	138	14	3		2,476	5	7
Plant	-	-	-		4,208	1	–
Refunds of assessment	15	–	–		—		
Ditto - wheel-tax	2	4	–		—		
Remission of assessment	3,270	6	2		—		
Ditto - wheel-tax	2,786	3	–		—		
Road Department	4,818	–	–		4,748	8	–
Ditto work	1,02,648	4	8		1,01,840	8	11
Ditto (advances)	-	-	-		11,521	3	8
Petty ditto	-	-	-		4,337	7	9
Scavenging Department	63,238	9	1		59,015	1	7
Slaughter-houses' charges	2,928	13	5		1,353	8	10
Stationery	987	3	1		1,015	15	11
Sums recoverable	1,690	15	11		—		
Trevelyan waterworks	58,565	10	1		21,122	6	1
Ditto - ditto - charges	3,601	–	5		—		
Advances on account of Trevelyan waterworks	-	-	-		39,790	10	9
Watering	1,804	5	6		1,276	–	–
Wheel-tax Department	5,268	14	9		5,481	4	5
Works, drain and other	-	-	-		49,970	7	4
Advances on account of ditto	-	-	-		7,959	12	6
Works, improvements to	4,526	10	1		—		
Ditto new	21,635	14	8		—		
Ditto repairs to	5,601	5	2		—		
Rs.	3,51,492	5	9	Against	3,71,462	3	–

The disbursements are sub-divided in the balance sheet under separate heads, so as to show the expense of supervision and management as distinguished from repairs, improvements, and other operations of the department.

The increase under the head of burial and burning-grounds is owing to the enlargement of the new ground at the Mint esplanade to afford accommodation to the Brahmin, Goldsmith, and Chetty castes, whose burning-places at Royapooram have been suppressed; and also to the levelling and raising of the new burial-ground for Christians and Mahomedans at Washermanspettah.

The increase under the head of lighting is owing to the larger number of street lamps in last year, viz., 460 against 431 in 1860; and also to the higher rates paid for oil. With the exception of the Civil Engineer's Department, the expenditure in all other establishments, viz., Conservancy, Municipal and Wheel-tax Departments, was lower in last year than in the previous one, and the increase in the first-named department was owing to the civil engineer's salary being raised, with the sanction of Government, from 400 rupees to 500 rupees per mensem, in May last.

The remissions of Assessment and Wheel-tax, and also the interest on bank loans and discount on Government Securities disposed of, have been included in the disbursements.

792. The particulars of expenditure under the head of Roads are as follow:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
NEW ROADS.						
Road leading from Pantheon-road to Pursewaukum	596	5	6			
Between Hunter's-road and Vautear Cundapillay-street, Choolay	541	8	4			
Roads connected with the Trevelyan waterworks	350	–	–			
Between Thadamoottiapen-street and Popham's Broadway	331	–	–			
Road leading from Satana Naick-street to Choolay slaughter-house	221	6	–			
Between Coral merchant and Ramasawmy-streets	117	8	–			
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy-street	104	11	9			
				2,262	7	7
IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS.						
Widening Pycroft's-road, Triplicane	13,885	8	5			
Certain minor improvements	497	12	2			
Widening Veeraragava Moodelly-street, Triplicane	348	4	8			
Widening and improving Vadavenoyager-road, Pursewaukum	162	9	10			
Widening the turn between Saulay and Moottiapen-street, Black Town	125	–	–			
Improving St. Thomé high-road	108	14	10			
Ditto - Condey Chetty-street, Black Town	100	–	–			
Ditto - Cutcherry-road, Mylapoor	80	–	–			
Ditto - Puttooloo-road, Poodoopauk	47	2	–			
Levelling Vencatasa Moodelly-street, Triplicane	44	11	–			
				15,399	14	11
Repairs of roads				84,985	14	2
TOTAL *Rs.*				1,02,648	4	8

The principal item specified above will be noticed hereafter under the head of "Improvements."

The repair of roads aggregated *Rs.* 84,985. 14. 2., against *Rs.* 98,222. 2. 5. in the previous year.

ABSTRACT.—ROAD WORK.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Laterite. Mileage.	Laterite. No. of Squares executed.	Laterite. No. of Cubic Feet of Work.	Granite. Mileage.	Granite. No. of Squares executed.	Granite. No. of Cub. Feet of Work.
	M. F. Y.			M. F. Y.		
Reforms	22 4 104	20,109	750,876	4 0 29	2,303	68,943
Repairs	10 2 218	4,394	85,760	4 5 17	1,900	31,664
Emergent repairs	93 3 72	16,000	266,666	—	—	—
Total	126 2 174	40,503	1,103,302	8 5 46	4,203	100,607
Total Laterite	126 2 174	40,503	1,103,302			
Total Granite	8 5 46	4,203	100,607			
Total for both	135 – –	44,706	1,203,909			
Raising and reforming mud roads	– – –	–	238,083			
Cutting ditches, making banks, turfing, &c., in main roads	Turfing, S.	4,562	358,093			
Brick-jelly roads	– – –	–	3600			
Removal of prickly-pear	– – S.	395	—			
Levelling rubbish depôt	– – S.	500	—			
Repairs to teakwood railings	– R. ft.	30	—			
Earthwork, Total		5,487	599,776			

Twenty-two miles, 4 furlongs, 104 yards of roads were reformed with laterite; 4 miles and 29 yards with granite; and 15 miles and 15 yards were partially repaired, the work being performed on contract. About 94 miles were maintained by daily coolies, under the supervision of the office maistries and conicopolies.

The

The total quantity of work executed during the past and preceding year is as follows:—

	1861.		1860.	
	Squares.	*Cubic Feet.*	*Squares.*	*Cubic Feet.*
Reforms	22,412	819,819	18,309	610,902
Partial repairs	6,294	117,424	14,332	200,708
Emergent repairs	16,000	266,666	14,000	200,000
Total	44,706	1,203,909	46,641	1,011,610

The cost per mile of reformed roads is *Rs.* 2,097. 7.; of roads partially repaired *Rs.* 542. 10. 8.; and of roads repaired under office supervision (emergent) *Rs.* 165. 2. 8. The average outlay per mile for all roads repaired and reformed during the year is *Rs.* 587. 7. 3.; in this is not included the amount expended in embankments, cutting ditches, and the like.

793. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follow:— Masonry works, drain and other.

		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Drains	Black Town	3,059 7 11	
	Choolay	2,701 8 –	
	Vepery	832 2 –	
	Wall-tax-road	552 5 6	
	Mount-road	339 2 10	
	Perambore	276 8 6	
	Poodoopaukum	125 6 6	
	General Patter's road	77 3 6	
	Mylapore	56 13 9	
	St. Thomé	49 4 10	
			8,069 15 4
Latrines	Wall-tax-road	2,899 13 –	
	Cosspetta	962 14 10	
	Caussmodoo	819 9 10	
	Egmore	602 14 –	
	Pursewaukum	126 2 8	
	Petty charges	5 7 6	
			5,416 13 10
Drainage pipes and coolie hire			2,827 5 4
Side Channels	Poodoopaukum	560 1 6	
	Egmore	377 4 6	
	Triplicane	228 8 –	
	Black Town	217 6 8	
	Washerman-pettah	193 12 8	
	Royapooram	188 12 –	
	Choolay	75 12 8	
	Pursewaukum	38 4 8	
			1,879 14 8
Wells, cisterns, &c.	Black Town	903 5 6	
	Eroongoonum	200 – –	
	Koorookoo-pettah	199 6 –	
	Meersahib-pettah	48 9 6	
	Poodoopaukum	43 7 10	
			1,394 12 10
Dust boxes	Black Town	632 13 –	
	Chintadrepettah	212 4 4	
			845 1 4
Retaining walls	Black Town	364 2 1	
	Poodoopaukum	140 10 –	
			504 12 1
Slaughter-houses	Monegar Choultry	262 14 –	
	Triplicane	190 14 –	
			453 12 –
Sundries			259 13 3
			21,652 4 8
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased			16 6 –
			21,635 14 8
Improvements of works			4,526 10 1
Repairs of works			5,601 5 2
	Total	*Rs.*	31,763 13 11

against *Rs.* 55,713. 2. 10. in the previous year.

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The expenditure on drains, side channels, slaughter houses, and retaining walls was considerably below that of 1860; whilst on latrines it was nearly doubled. Eight new ones were constructed, and 13 old ones were repaired in last year.

The total quantity of masonry work executed during the past year was 159,330 cubic feet, and of plastering 103,049 square feet.

Government has repaid the Board the outlay incurred in constructing drains across a portion of the east bank of the canal between the Hospital and Elephant-gate bridges, amounting to 5,580 rupees, and has sanctioned an estimate amounting to *Rs.* 10,007. 9. for five egg-shaped masonry drains, with stone-ware pipes laid down in their beds, to be constructed across the remaining portion of the said ground, by which the sewage as well as the surface drainage of the south-western section of Black Town will be carried to the canal.

Improvements.

794. In August last the surgeon of the 1st District brought to notice the overcrowded state of the boatmen's huts on the Royapooram beach, which rendered them not only most unhealthy to the boatmen themselves, but also a nuisance, and the source of disease to the residents of the neighbouring locality, and recommended their removal to a spot further north, and the construction of a road on the sea-face of Royapooram.

As these people had been but a few years back removed from the Northern Esplanade to make room for the railway terminus, and as their present abodes are at some distance from the scene of their daily avocations, the first proposition could not be entertained; but, as a middle course, it was recommended that broad streets should be made from east to west through the existing blocks of huts, and a road be constructed along the beach between the huts and the sea, the cost of which was estimated at 10,770 rupees.

Government were pleased to sanction the same, and the work is now in progress.

The improvements of Condey Chetty-street, which were commenced in the year 1860, were completed in the past year. The north end of the street, which was very narrow, and by which it was dangerous to drive, particularly at night, was considerably widened, and the abrupt turn removed by throwing back the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly's stables. The steps leading to the Roman Catholic Cathedral were also thrown back, and the verandah, which projected into the street at the south end, was removed. The cost of these improvements, deducting the value of materials sold, was *Rs.* 689. 7. 9.

A house and piece of ground for improving the turn at the north end of Veeraragava Moodelly-street, Triplicane, at its junction with Masoody-street, was purchased at an expense of *Rs.* 348. 4. 8.

The residents of Vautear Cundapillay and other streets in Choolay were subjected to great inconvenience, whenever they had occasion to go to the bazaars and market, there being no direct communication from that locality to the main road. A road has now been opened out from the north end of Vautear Cundapillay-street to Hunter's Road. Besides the great benefit the residents of the neighbourhood derive from this communication, it has been also found very convenient to the Scavenging Department, the rubbish carts now having a direct communication to the rubbish depôts in Pursewaulkum. The cost of this road is *Rs.* 410. 8.

The turns of the roads near General Neill's statue were very much improved; but with the exception of the metalling of roads, which cost *Rs.* 357. 2., the expense was borne by the Neill Statue Committee.

The St. Thomé Road near the Protestant Church was improved very much by throwing back a portion of the burial-ground wall which projected into the road. The cost of removing the old wall and building a new one, &c., was *Rs.* 266. 2. 2., of which the Commissioners paid *Rs.* 177. 6. 10.

The following improvements are in progress:—

A sum of 2,000 rupees was sanctioned for the removal of projections in Annah Pillay-street, of which 745 rupees have been laid out; owing to want of time the purchase of the ground and houses required for widening the road has progressed but slowly during the past year: it, however, is hoped that the work will be completed in the current year.

Several complaints having been made by the residents of that portion of Triplicane lying at the back of Lowe's shop on the Mount Road, of the stench arising from the covered drain running through that locality, and Dr. Balfour having brought the matter prominently to the notice of the Board, it was resolved to open out a passage to the extent of seven feet on each side of the drain, by the removal of the huts which were erected on and near it. The huts have been all removed and paid for, only a portion of the ground has not as yet been purchased, owing to the difficulty of coming to terms with the owners. The amount sanctioned for this work is 2,250 rupees.

The extension of Pycroft's Road from Triplicane to Royapettah was commenced upon, in last year, and would by this date have progressed far towards completion, but for the delay attending the taking of several pieces of land, which are in dispute, under the Provisions of Act VI. of 1857.

795. The

795. The amount expended in construction of these works in last year, was *Rs.* 58,565. 10. 1., which, with the amount charged in the accounts for 1860, *Rs.* 21,122. 6. 1., brings the total costup to *Rs.* 79,688. 0. 2., or a trifle under the civil engineer's estimate appended to our last report.

Trevelyan water-works.

Much delay has occurred in bringing the works into active operation: firstly, in consequence of the non-arrival of the engine promised by the late Governor, his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the very incomplete condition in which the engine purchased as a temporary substitute was delivered, which rendered it necessary to have a number of fittings cast at the Mint; and secondly, to the failure of the civil engineer's attempts to puddle with clay the floor of the large cistern, owing to the porous character of the soil on which it is erected, and which has obliged us to adopt the expensive process of flooring it with masonry. This is now completed, and it is expected before this report comes under review, the drains of the south-western slopes of Black Town will be flushed daily, and the southern portion of the main drain be scoured once or twice a week.

The entire success of this undertaking cannot, however, until a more powerful and efficient engine than that now at work is set up, be looked for. The Board were, in the first instance, led to believe that one would be furnished by Government, and in their report bring the point prominently to notice.

796. The particulars of the expenditure under this head, as compared with that of 1860, were as follow :— Scavenging.

	1861.		1860.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Wages of establishment -	27,129 7 –		27,208 12 4
Hire of bullocks - - -	33,769 4 8		29,199 3 9
Extras and Contingencies -	520 8 3	Against	1,812 2 5
Repair of carts - - -	1,360 1 10		704 15 1
Do. of Depôts - - -	459 3 4		—
Total - - -	63,238 9 1		59,015 1 7

The increase in the charge for bullocks is owing to the higher rate having been paid for the entire year of 1861, against only five months in 1860.

797. In the last report, allusion was made to a proposal submitted to Government to convert the late Veteran Battalion Lines at Washerpet into a cemetery for all such classes of the community as had places of sepulture within the walls of Black Town; and it was subsequently proposed to suppress also the greater portion of the numerous burial and burning grounds at Royapooram and Tondiarpet. The measure was duly sanctioned by Government, and they further granted the large sum of 10,310 rupees to defray the cost of enclosing the new cemetery with a wall, and of erecting vestry-rooms for the several denominations to whose use it is allotted. Burial and burning grounds.

The number of *intramural* burial-grounds that were closed was 15, and of *extramural*, 23.

The Armenian community solicited that a piece of ground at a less distance from their abodes, which were found to be chiefly in the western and southern suburbs, might be allotted to them, and Government were pleased to give a portion of the Wallajah Esplanade near Saint Mary's cemetery for their use, and another immediately adjoining for the use of the congregation of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Pantheon Road, the suppression of which had been frequently urged upon the Board by the inhabitants of that locality. Government further granted the sum of 3,900 rupees to defray the cost of enclosing the said grounds.

A number of private burial and burning grounds exist at Tondiarpet, which are only used when a death occurs in the family of the proprietors, and as it was considered that these come within the provisions of Section CVIII. of Act. XIV. of 1856, their further use has not been prohibited. Objection has been made by the surgeon of the district to the spot selected near Barber's Bridge as a cemetery for the Christian inhabitants at Mylapore, and no fresh site has yet been allotted for the purpose. The Board adhere to their opinion that the original site is as unobjectionable as any to be found within a reasonable distance, but the Venerable the Archdeacon, who is chaplain of Saint Thomé, inclines to the same opinion as the medical officer of the district, and is, we learn, in communication with Government on the subject.

The number of deaths reported in last year was as follows :— Mortuary registration.

Males.	*Females.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
3,157	3,024	4,421	10,602
against 3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498 in 1860.

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The number of cholera cases was, however, rather larger than in the previous year, viz., 2,776 against 2,576.

Sanitary condition of the town.

798. On this head it is not necessary to enter into much detail, as Government will receive full reports of the public health from the medical officers of the several districts.

Epidemics prevailed during portions of the past year, chiefly amongst the poorer classes, the situation of whose dwellings and their uncleanly habits render them peculiarly liable to such visitations.

Whenever the medical authorities have given any information, or made any suggestion relative to the sanitary condition of any locality, the Board have afforded assistance to the full extent of their means. During the prevalence of disease the scavenging establishment was strengthened, and instructions in as plain a form as possible were furnished to householders to enable them to co-operate with our servants in cleansing their premises and neighbourhood, and in many instances the people were found to take a lively interest in these useful operations, and fully to appreciate their value.

All the burial-grounds within the town and many of those in the suburbs have been closed. But there are still certain nuisances and undoubted sources of disease, which we cannot touch. Thus, for instance, there are numerous large tanneries, brick and lime kilns, and soap and oil-boiling establishments situated in the heart of the city and thickly populated suburbs, which existed before the passing of the Municipal Act, and are shielded by that circumstance from interference. A proposal will shortly be submitted for the amendment of Act XIV. of 1856, which will enable the Board to check or remove these and other similar offensive and dangerous occupations, whenever there is undoubted proof that injury and annoyance are caused to the inhabitants in their vicinity.

Drainage and water supply.

799. On the 15th October last the Municipal Commissioners addressed the Government on the important subjects of drainage and water supply; pointing out the insufficiency of the municipal funds to meet the daily increasing demands in the ordinary branches of their expenditure, and the impossibility of the Board's attempting to make even a beginning in either the re-construction of the drainage, or the obtaining of a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of the inhabitants of so large a city as Madras.

A precis was also submitted of various projects for drainage and water supply, and the Board recommended a modification of Captain O'Connell's project for drawing water from the Red Hill and Pommel tanks at an outlay of 15 lacs for the original works, and 40,000 rupees per annum for working expenses.

It was also proposed that an addition of 10 per cent. on the Abkarry-tax should be levied for municipal purposes, that the rent now derived from the public market and certain lands used as cart stands, wood depôts, kilns, &c., should be assigned to the Board, and that the assessment on houses, buildings, and lands should be raised to the maximum allowed by law, viz., 7½ per cent., on the understanding that nothing additional should be charged for water. With these additions it was calculated that the municipal revenue would be raised to above 3½ lacs of rupees.

It was calculated that, with a sinking fund of 50,000 rupees per annum, the Board would in thirty years clear off more than 6¾ lacs, with interest at 6 per cent., or somewhat less than the probable cost of the Red Hill water-supply scheme; but the Commissioners could make no provision for the Southern or Pommel-tank scheme.

Finally, they asked that the balance of the Black Town Esplanade Fund, 90,000 rupees, which has remained unclaimed for a long series of years, should be handed over to them, and suggested that if this were granted, the increase of the house assessment might be deferred for another year.

The Government agreed that the two great desiderata for Madras are a good system of drainage and a constant supply of water, and that attention should first and chiefly be devoted to the latter of these questions; that of drainage being regarded as quite subservient and supplementary, to be disposed of by gradual and progressive modification and extension. They could not, however, allow the execution and control of such important works to pass out of their own hands, nor could they by any means concur in the opinion expressed by the Board, that a special water-rate in addition to the 7½ per cent. house assessment, ought not at any time to be imposed at Madras.

Government referred the whole question to the Public Works Department, in view to practical measures being at once adopted, and a commencement will shortly be made on both the Southern and Northern projects.

The several proposals made by the Board for the increase of their income did not find favour, but Government at once recognised the necessity of increasing the house assessment to 7½ per cent., to provide for the ordinary work of the department; and subsequently they resolved to bring the entire question of the financial condition of the Madras municipality under the consideration of the Government of India, and to recommend that a grant of a lac of rupees annually be made by the State in aid of the municipal resources.

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Rubbish.

800. The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, brought to the notice of Government in September last the many evils attending the system of depositing the sweepings of the streets in the neighbourhood of dwellings, and recommended that a tramway should be laid down from every populous neighbourhood, and from each quarter, north, south,

south, and west, converging into two or three main ways, going out to places sufficiently remote; that to the north, for instance, to the Red Hills, at which place the rubbish would be most useful for manure, the return waggons bringing in laterite for road-work; and that to the south, across the Adyar towards Guindy. Government requested the Board to report on the practicability and probable expense of the remedial measures proposed by Mr. Cole, and at the same time stated they had applied to the Supreme Government for permission to expend on sanitary improvements at Madras a portion of the one per cent. Income-tax expressly levied for public works.

The Board accordingly submitted to Government two plans of a tramway between Madras and the Red Hills, one costing 1,26,000 rupees, and the other 1,05,000 rupees, with an annual charge for repairs of 15 to 20 per cent. on the first outlay, based on data furnished by officers of the Department of Public Works; and at the same time mentioned that the firm of Knight & Co., of Calcutta, offered to lay down a tramway at 8,000 rupees per mile; but even at this rate a tramway of only five miles, with waggons, &c., would cost half a lac of rupees. Considering the large outlay that would be incurred in the first instance, and the heavy annual charges for repairs, the Board could not recommend the adoption of Mr. Cole's scheme, and therefore endeavoured to come to an arrangement with the Madras Railway for the removal of the town rubbish; but the terms asked were so high, though not excessive or unreasonable, viz., 100 rupees per diem or 36,500 rupees per annum, that this idea also was abandoned. The only method left was to convey the rubbish by boats on Cochrane's Canal to a cut excavated for the purpose some two years back near the Manally bridge, which involved an outlay of 2,500 rupees for boats and platforms, and a monthly working charge of about 350 rupees.

The Board, however, pointed out that this plan would only apply to the sweepings of Black Town and such portions of the suburbs as are within easy reach of the Cooum and Cochrane's Canal; for the southern and western districts, the present practice must be continued, unless Government would give assistance with funds for the construction and maintenance of tramways.

Government observed that the cost of the tramway, which after all would only be available for the removal of the sweepings of Black Town and its immediate vicinity, must place its adoption out of the question. They approved therefore of the Board's design to resort once more to the canal as a means of carrying off the town rubbish.

801. The balance of last year's account to be carried to the credit of the Fund in 1862, was as follows:— Financial Estimate for 1862.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st. Cash with the Bank of Madras - -	15,290 1 11		
„ with Store Conicopoly - -	150 - -		
„ with Cashkeeper - - -	100 - -		
		15,540 1 11	
2nd. Invested in Government Securities -	- - -	37,300 - -	
3rd. Arrears of Assessment recoverable from Rate payers - - - -	- - -	39,979 10 4	
4th. Arrears of Wheel Tax do. - -	- - -	10,848 12 -	
5th. Advances recoverable from Contractors and others - - - -	- - -	5,510 13 5	
6th. Office Premises - - - -	- - -	21,000 - -	
7th. Lamp Posts, &c. - - - -	- - -	3,000 - -	
			1,33,179 5 8
Less amount of unclaimed saleries, &c. -	- - -	343 2 7	
Amount of deposit—Avenue Fund -	844 5 9		
„ Income Tax deposit - -	506 4 7		
„ Assessment received in excess -	2 3 10		
		1,352 14 2	
			1,696 - 9
	Total - - -	Rs.	1,31,483 4 11

The three last of these items cannot be considered available; and of the remaining four, only the first entirely so, the value of Government Securities being uncertain, and the arrears of rates and taxes not likely to be collected in full.

The available income of the current year 1862, may be estimated as follows:—

		Rs.
Cash Balance - - - - - - - -		15,290
Government Securities, &c. - - - -	37,300	
Less 6 per cent. discount - - - -	2,838	
		34,462
	Carried forward——	49,752

	Rs.
Brought forward - - -	49,752
Collections of assessment, current (7½ per cent.) and arrears (5 per cent.) - - - - - - - -	1,80,000
Collection of wheel-tax - - - - - - - -	50,000
Government contributions for roads - - - -	27,397
Sale of rubbish - - - - - - - -	3,900
Slaughter-house fees - - - - - - - -	6,700
Total - - -	Rs. 3,17,749

which it is proposed to apportion thus:—

	Rs.
Charges for management and supervision - - -	57,000
Scavenging establishment and hire of bullocks - -	65,000
Lighting charges and establishment - - - -	10,000
Road work - - - - - - - - -	1,01,099
Masonry work - - - - - - - -	30,000
Improvements - - - - - - - -	18,000
Reserve for water supply - - - - - -	30,000
Flooring Trevelyan cistern - - - - - -	6,650
Total - - -	Rs. 3,17,749

OBSERVATORY.

802. The proceedings of the Madras Observatory have been so interrupted by repairs of the principal instruments during the past official year, that the actual scientific results are comparatively insignificant. The nature of the works accomplished, and the present condition of the Observatory, may be described as follows.

The new Transit Circle.

803. This fine instrument is at last mounted, and in regular use. It would most certainly have been finished long since, though in a far less efficient manner than it now is, but for the following reason:—When vigorously attempting its completion, a work infinitely more difficult than the entire erection of a new instrument judiciously commenced, intimation was afforded by Government of the appointment of Mr. F. Doderet, a German, as mathematical instrument maker to the Department of Public Works. The transfer of his services was immediately applied for, and as readily granted; but from some cause or other it was not until the end of November that he entered upon the rather arduous task awaiting him at the Observatory. Much time was unavoidably spent in fitting up a workshop, in procuring some of the requisite tools from the Arsenal, and in making many others, not obtainable from thence or from any other available source. Since December, the general repairs have been steadily and perseveringly carried out by Mr. Doderet, under the astronomer's directions; and, notwithstanding that he has spared neither time nor labour, working early and late, in a manner few similarly situated would have done in England, and far less in a tropical climate, so extensive were the alterations required, that it is only within the last few days that the transit circle has been sufficiently advanced, to be reported as in actual use.

The details of its construction, and of the alterations required to rectify the grave errors previously made in futile attempts at mounting it, will appear more appropriately in a preface to the published Observations, when sufficient have been collected and reduced to form the first volume of a new series of Madras Observatory Records, than in an annual report. It may, however, be briefly stated, that, while the instrument is perfectly steady in all its parts, it is not permanently built in, according to the plan in progress, when the present astronomer assumed charge of the Observatory; but can at any time be readily lifted out, for future repairs or cleansing, should occasion require. It was originally provided by Messrs. Simms with six equidistant microscopes, but in consequence of various oversights in the cutting of the piers, five only were intended to have been retained. Although the combination of five equidistant microscopes may be little, if at all inferior to that of six, the latter number is far preferable, as it admits of the use of a single opposite pair, should zoning or other special purpose render rapidity of observation a paramount consideration in the application of the instrument. A seventh has also been added, moveable through an arc of sixty degrees, for the express purpose of examining the errors of division of the circle.

It is not, however, intended to commence this laborious investigation until the arrears of publication are considerably diminished, and the Variable Star Atlas, now in hand, completed; meanwhile, there is no reason to suppose that the Madras meridian circle is in any respect less accurate than its well-known counterpart formerly at Red Hill, but now at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford; or even than the larger circles now in use at Greenwich, and at the Cape of Good Hope; all of which having been divided by the same eminent makers, upon the same engine, are doubtless as nearly as can be *fac similes* of each other, and all equally perfect.

804. The

804. The meridian circle will be employed first, upon the determination of the positions of comparison stars already used in the Equatoreal observations; for continuous observation of the minor planets near opposition; for observations of certain selected standard stars by direct and reflected vision, and of the moon and moon-culminating stars, for the correction of the assumed latitude and longitude; and of such other objects as circumstances may render worthy of insertion in the ordinary working list. Intended meridional pursuits.

805. This useful adjunct of the Madras transit instrument, so important to the marine service in particular, and of interest to the public in general, has been far less successful during the last four, than for the previous 11 months; while in 1861, the failures amounted only to about 5½ per cent. of the signals given, they have, since January 1st, exceeded 11 per cent. It is now under consideration of Government to place the machinery entirely in the hands of the astronomer, so as to do away with the present very objectionable system of divided responsibility. All the failures which have hitherto occurred have been solely telegraphic; the signals from the Observatory having been most scrupulously transmitted throughout by the astronomer himself, with very few exceptions. The Madras Time Ball.

806. The renovation of this instrument was the first point to which Mr. Doderet directed his endeavours, and although it was impossible to render its inconvenient mounting either good or steady, it has been thoroughly cleaned, supplied with a new declination clamp and tangent screw, with reading lenses to its small indistinct circles, an entirely new neck, some useful adapters for fitting on eye-pieces borrowed from other telescopes, and a steel ring-micrometer. Altogether it is worth as much now as when new, but without its recent additions. It is, however, an unworthy make-shift for the chief observatory in India. The Equatoreal by Lerebours.

807. The objects observed with it have been, 11 of the minor planets, distributed over about 50 nights: the Great Comet of 1861, in 13 nights, between July 3d October 8th; Encke's comet of short period; the solar eclipse of July 7th; the transit of Mercury; and the Double Star *a* Centauri, which has been measured with the crystal prism micrometer of the Hartwell Observatory, kindly lent by its owner, Dr. Lee. The main pursuits have, however, consisted of observations of small stars, in short zones, for a Variable Star Atlas now in course of construction; and of continuous comparisons of such of the variable stars as are professedly under determination, in regard to their epochs of maximum and minimum brilliancy, and duration of period. Objects of research therewith.

808. No sooner were the repairs of this instrument concluded, than while in use, on a moderately windy night, one of the eight shutters of the inconvenient and dangerous folding roof of the Equatoreal room blew over on to the telescope, breaking off the new neck, but fortunately doing no further damage than could be repaired in the three following days. Accidents of a similar nature will be prevented as soon as the new Equatoreal room with revolving dome, now in hand by the Engineer Department, is completed. The consequences might have been most serious both to the instrument and to the astronomer; and this is an accident ever imminent, unless work is neglected on all except nearly calm nights. It is therefore earnestly to be desired that the new Equatoreal room, with revolving dome, now in hand by the Engineer Department, should be forthwith erected; a new Equatoreal, sanctioned by the Home Government, will, it is expected, soon be sent out. Accidental injury since recent repairs.

809. Some extensive operations of this class have been decided upon by the local Government, and specifications of the apparatus required for carrying the scheme into execution, by means of the electric telegraph, have been called for. The astronomer has expressed a doubt whether the present lines of Indian telegraph are adequate for the purpose, and has suggested to the Government that this fact should be ascertained before operations are commenced. Longitude determinations around the Indian coasts.

810. Records of this nature continue to be made three times daily; the former being immediately reduced and published in the next number of the "Fort Saint George Gazette," and also in the "Madras Athenæum" newspaper. Particular attention is given to the wind and rain, the most deficient elements in the averages of the past 20 years. The magnetic dip is determined weekly. Deflexion and vibration observations are made regularly at the beginning of each month. Meteorological and Magnetical Observations.

811. A volume of hourly meteorological observations, extending from 1851 to 1855 inclusive, has long been completed, with the exception of the preface, but has been withheld in consequence of some doubts as to the corrections due to the thermometrical readings therein given. Two apparently excellent standard thermometers, received from the Kew Observatory last year, show very considerable and irregular corrections to be required; and as soon as the astronomer can spare time from other more pressing duties, to compare the old and new standards, from the freezing point upwards, the proper corrections can be deduced, and the volume in question completed and issued. The printing of the hourly magnetical observations has been carried up to the end of 1853, leaving the arrears of seven more years on hand. The reductions of these are in a forward state, and will be effected as early as possible. Publications in hand.

812. The library has received some very valuable additions during the past year, chiefly Observatory Library.

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chiefly by the arrival of purchases made with the sanction of the Home Government, before the embarkation of the present astronomer for India. It is, however, still only in a very deficient state.

Personal Staff.

813. After a long interval of repose, the Observatory is once more ready to enter upon a new career of active service, and to resume its former honourable position in the astronomical world. To achieve this aim, good instruments alone are in vain; they must be worked by intelligent assistants, interested in science, scrupulously accurate, and up to a certain very moderate standard of mathematical attainments. Out of nine native assistants, it is to be regretted that three only are qualified for such duties; a fourth may be available after patient training, but the other five are worse than useless, lacking the knowledge, energy, and accuracy required for the most simple scientific observations. Astronomical instruments are too valuable, and too easily deranged and injured, to be lightly entrusted to incompetent or unskilful hands; while to check the labours of such persons, and to trace and correct their incessant blunders, would occupy nearly the whole time of the qualified minority.

Two separate schemes for re-adjustment of staff will shortly be submitted to Government, one of which must be speedily adopted, if the Observatory is ever to attain rank amongst its European rivals. Higher qualifications, better pay, and a smaller number of men will doubtless produce important results with the new meridian circle.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Systematic arrangement of the Zoological and Geological Departments.

814. No important changes have taken place during the year under report; but the work of classification and arrangement of the several divisions has been steadily carried on during the year. The officer in charge has been engaged with the Zoological Department and general arrangements. Mr. W. King, of the geological survey, re-arranged the systematic collection of minerals during the monsoon season of 1861, and has lately taken up for a short time the geographical or district collections. Mr. R. B. Foote, of the same department, devoted such time as his duties as lecturer at the Engineering College permitted, to the arrangement of the paleontological collection, and he will, it is hoped, resume his labours in that department at the end of this year.

Arrangement of paleontological collection commenced.

Preparation of specimens.

815. The arrangement made during the early part of 1861 to confine the animal mounters entirely to their own duties, and to provide them with a separate workshop, has had the happiest result, as exhibited in the very great improvement that has taken place in the preparation and setting up of specimens, and this is more particularly visible in the fish, which, until lately, were not put up in such a way as to meet the requirements of science, and it has often been quite impossible to identify a great many of the specimens. These are being replaced as fast as possible, and all new specimens that offer are at once secured. Great attention is paid to the preservation of the natural form and, as far as is possible, of the colours of the fish.

Exchange of specimens with the Sydney Museum established.

816. By desire of his Excellency Sir W. Denison, K.C.B., a system of exchanges with the Sydney Museum was initiated during the past year; 230 specimens of mammals, birds, crustacea, and shells were sent to that museum in December 1861, and a very interesting collection, consisting of 177 specimens of mammals, birds, and reptiles has lately been received in exchange. This plan of exchanges, the only one by which a museum can be made complete, will be continued, and will be extended to other countries as means and opportunities of doing so become available.

Additions.

817. The Museum is indebted to his Excellency the Governor for a valuable collection of ores and their accompanying rocks from the Silver Mines of Pachuca, and Real del Monte, near Mexico; these consist of nine specimens of silver ores, and 65 specimens of the silver bearing strata.

Collection of ethnographical casts by the Messrs. Schlagentweit completed and arranged.

818. The collection of ethnographical casts taken by the Messrs. Schlagentweit, and consisting of 274 heads, 30 hands, and seven feet, ordered by Government for the Museum, has been completed during the year, and is now arranged in the ethnographical room.

Receipt of agricultural and other implements.

819. Some agricultural and other implements, with some models of useful machinery, 70 in all, for the purchase of which funds had been remitted to the late Honourable Court of Directors by Dr. Balfour, were received during the year 1861.

The total additions to the Museum during the year have been 1,256, of which 341 were to the zoological, 222 to the mineral, and 381 to the ethnological and industrial departments; of these 10 were contributed by Government, 83 by the public, and the remaining 219 purchased.

Library.

820. Every exertion has been made to obtain for the library the works necessary for the classification and arrangement of the objects in the Museum; 299 volumes have been purchased during the year, including those now on the way out by the "Indiana," and which

which may be expected by the end of June. The total number of volumes now in the library is 2,156, to which must be added 27,328 numbers of the Patent Office papers, of which 449 were received this year.

To the conductors of the Museum a scientific library is a necessity; but as there is no other public scientific library in the Presidency, it must eventually become also of great value to the public. The reading-room has not hitherto been much used; only 32 tickets have been issued, and the attendance of ticket-holders has not been frequent. Doubtless, as the library becomes more complete, and better known to the public, they will avail themselves more generally of its advantages. It already contains much information not to be obtained elsewhere at Madras.

Expenditure.

821. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of establishment, petty repairs, binding of books, purchase of specimens and materials used in their preparation, &c., has been *Rs.* 307. 4. 6½.; *Rs.* 2,982. 11. 9., being the equivalent of 293 *l.*, were expended in London in the purchase and freight, &c., of books, and *Rs.* 240. 12. 0. in Madras.

Garden.

822. For the purchase and keep of animals, petty repairs, and wages of servants in the Zoological Gardens, the average expenditure has been *Rs.* 329. 10. 6. The cheetas and hyænas were removed to the People's Park on 28th September 1861, and the tigers will shortly follow.

Additions to Garden.

823. The number of additions to the Zoological Gardens during the year was 167, of which 29 were donations, and the remainder purchases.

Visitors to Museum and Garden.

824. The number of visitors to the Museum and Zoological Gardens was 3,64,889. The total number is considerably less than last year; but it will be observed that the proportion of those who wrote their names in the visitors' book is greater, viz., in all languages 1 in 6·66 against 1 in 7·46 last year, and the proportion which those who wrote in English bears to the total of signatures was 1 in 2·86 against 1 in 3·24 last year.

The diminished total has probably been caused by the removal of part of, and the reported removal of all, the animals to the People's Park. There can be no doubt that the live animals attract many visitors.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

No new lines put up during the year, except local line from Central Office, Madras, to St. Thomas' Mount.

825. During the past year no new lines have been put up, with the exception of one to the Mount, as a local line separating this office from the main line to the south.

Line between Madras and Pondicherry altered.

826. The line between Madras and Pondicherry has been somewhat altered in direction, being brought nearer to the road, where at any great distance from it, and marked in other places outside the line of avenue trees.

Proposed substitution of Hamilton's iron standards for granite and chunam pillars, throughout the Madras Circle.

827. The granite slabs on the lines between Madras and the Bombay frontier *viâ* Vellore, Bangalore and Bellary, and between Bangalore and Mysore, are still in good order; but a great number of the brick in chunam and granite in chunam pillars on these lines have fallen; these have been partially replaced by posts, but will be altogether changed for Hamilton's iron standards as fast as these can be sent from Madras, where a sufficient number has been received to render all the lines in the Madras circle permanent. The despatch of these posts is necessarily slow, as carts are not obtainable for the carriage of the numbers required.

Improvement of the line between Cochin and Calicut on the Western Coast.

828. On the western coast, between Cochin and Calicut, the communication has been somewhat improved by the removal of decayed posts, and three cables being replaced by flying lines; but great difficulties still exist from the heavy winds and lightning, which cause the fall and destruction of posts and failure of cables; a slight alteration in the direction of the line is proposed, which will do away with some of the remaining cables, and the replacing of the posts by Hamilton's standards.

Number and length of messages despatched, distinguishing "service" from "private."

829. The accompanying tabular statement (marked A), shows the number and length of messages despatched from the offices in this circle, distinguishing "service" from "private." The result, as compared with the number of messages despatched in the previous year, is as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In 1861-62 - - - -	42,671	–	–
In 1860-61 - - - -	40,013	–	–
Increase -	*Rs.* 2,658	–	–

Increase of private messages.

830. On reference to the above statement it will be seen that there has been an increase of revenue on private messages as compared with the previous year.

Revenue from private messages.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In 1861-62	70,793	11	3
In 1860-61	69,258	–	9
Increase	*Rs.* 1,535	10	6

Decrease of service messages.

831. On service messages there is a decrease.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In 1860-61	16,439	1	–
In 1861-62	14,397	15	3
Decrease	*Rs.* 2,041	1	9

Increase of messages sent by Natives.

832. The number of messages sent by natives is steadily on the increase. The number as compared with the previous year is as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In 1861-62	10,880	–	–
In 1860-61	9,538	–	–
Increase	*Rs.* 1,342	–	–

Increased use of Telegraph Stamps.

833. The use of the telegraph stamps, for payment of messages from places not being telegraph stations, has become more general.

The collections under this head are as follow:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In 1861-62	1,100	15	–
In 1860-61	706	–	–
Increase	*Rs.* 394	15	–

The greater portion of these come from the ports of Mangalore and Tellicherry on the western coast.

Opening of the Great Southern India Railway Telegraph Line.

834. The Great Southern of India Railway Telegraph was opened to the public during May 1861, and messages have been received on their account by the Government Telegraph Line, and *vice versâ*, amounting to *Rs.* 850. 5.

Interruptions and causes.

835. The interruptions during the past year in the Madras circle have not been many, till the month of April 1862, when, owing to heavy storms of wind and severe lightning, posts and pillars were destroyed, and caused some serious interruptions. Steps are being taken for the despatch of Hamilton's standards, and these once up, there need be little apprehension of any further interruptions.

Expenditure under the headings, salary, house rent, contingencies.

836. The statement marked B shows the gross amount of disbursements under the headings of salary, house-rent, and contingencies, throughout the Madras circle. There has been a considerable decrease of expenditure on account of salaries, compared with the previous year, as shown below:—

Disbursements on account of salary.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In 1860-61	1,57,288	3	7
In 1861-62	1,26,736	10	5
Decrease	*Rs.* 30,551	9	2

837. This decrease is owing, in a great measure, to the dismissal of the horse patrols, who were found not as useful as was expected.

The amount paid for house rent during the year was 9,636 rupees.

The amount expended for the purchase of stores was—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
For the lines	7,285	6	3
For offices	29,357	15	7
Total	*Rs.* 36,643	5	10

APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, during the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.—Showing the Number of SUITS instituted and disposed of during the Year 1861.

	Depending 1st January 1861.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1861.
Bellary	739	7,060	7,799	2,873	52	2,072	1,214	1,588
Calicut	7,981	17,032	25,013	5,099	778	3,185	851	15,100
Chicacole	1,226	5,470	6,696	1,840	137	848	87	3,784
Chingleput	1,379	6,090	7,469	2,101	504	1,411	40	3,413
Chittoor	2,115	20,039	22,154	4,907	1,827	3,787	2,564	9,061
Coimbatore	1,960	12,588	14,548	4,585	518	4,066	859	4,517
Cuddalore	2,972	19,206	32,178	4,683	676	5,820	221	10,778
Cuddapah	3,380	8,785	12,165	3,323	1,678	1,731	397	5,036
Guntoor	271	3,178	3,449	1,401	110	1,230	1	698
Honore	4,114	11,632	15,746	2,918	266	1,275	1,094	10,193
Madura	4,904	16,448	21,352	3,808	822	5,010	205	11,507
Mangalore	5,339	17,077	22,416	4,488	340	2,557	1,002	14,109
Masulipatam	1,050	5,638	6,588	1,603	267	1,743	259	2,716
Negapatam	4,449	21,730	26,179	4,977	1,674	6,502	930	12,096
Nellore	526	6,097	6,623	2,096	608	2,431	11	1,477
Nundial	979	6,307	7,286	2,943	396	1,312	726	2,209
Rajahmundry	2,796	10,054	12,850	2,488	159	1,820	1,785	6,598
Salem	2,353	15,340	17,693	5,346	1,156	4,550	18	6,623
Tanjore	5,428	33,476	38,904	6,236	1,598	10,247	1,989	18,834
Tellicherry	5,775	14,540	20,315	3,911	684	1,499	1,636	12,585
Tinnevelly	1,501	10,066	11,567	3,565	990	4,707	459	1,946
Trichinopoly	3,162	10,409	13,571	2,332	1,074	3,579	492	6,094
Agency, Ganjam	824	1,907	2,731	949	303	458	79	942
Agency, Vizagapatam	3,632	2,907	6,539	777	287	708	499	4,268
Total of 1861	68,855	2,82,976	3,51,831	78,872	16,804	72,557	17,418	1,66,180
Total of 1860	88,132	1,37,834	2,25,966	62,011	13,555	63,152	18,393	68,885
Increase	–	1,45,142	1,25,865	16,861	3,249	9,405	–	97,315
Decrease	19,277	– –	– –	–	–	–	975	—

TABLE B.

	FROM THE DECREES OF					
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	TOTAL.
Suits appealable	107	289	324	1,139	25,585	27,444
Appealed	67	85	136	589	11,463	12,340
Affirmed	15	56	66	213	3,988	4,338
Modified or reversed	6	23	25	172	2,436	2,662

TABLE C.—PETTY OFFENCES.

ZILLAHS AND AGENCIES.	Pending and Summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razeenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary	7,261	2,576	1,560	3,116	698	5,743	820
Calicut	10,141	3,653	3,161	3,295	1,780	7,994	326
Chicacole	12,148	4,443	5,301	2,371	1,591	10,416	140
Chingleput	11,937	3,211	4,290	39,400	1,284	8,991	1,205
Chittoor	10,273	4,164	1,607	4,235	1,826	8,171	276
Coimbatore	14,805	3,895	2,705	8,120	3,970	10,435	400
Cuddalore	13,968	4,566	3,346	6,056	495	12,961	512
Cuddapah	3,965	1,182	917	1,866	31	3,639	295
Guntoor	14,407	5,019	6,316	3,060	1,606	12,473	328
Honore	3,618	1,072	1,008	1,477	621	2,902	95
Madura	12,143	5,016	2,365	4,762	3,128	8,170	845
Mangalore	4,079	1,389	1,843	810	452	3,430	188
Masulipatam	9,067	2,657	2,843	3,530	839	7,819	407
Negapatam	8,107	3,713	2,155	2,155	1,099	6,851	157
Nellore	11,592	4,900	3,205	3,487	854	11,318	420
Nundial	5,037	1,698	1,994	2,233	467	4,289	269
Rajahmundry	9,981	3,508	4,530	1,922	1,888	7,825	268
Salem	15,225	5,869	2,931	6,235	1,476	12,543	1,016
Tanjore	11,901	5,511	3,272	3,073	884	10,792	225
Tellicherry	4,785	2,113	976	1,658	456	3,912	377
Tinnevelly	7,886	3,358	1,612	2,911	1,789	5,735	362
Trichinopoly	8,520	4,062	1,494	2,856	175	7,970	375
Agency, Ganjam	5,787	1,849	2,734	1,189	506	5,207	74
Agency, Vizagapatam	17,706	7,597	7,770	2,339	10	17,646	50
TOTAL of 1861	2,34,339	87,021	69,035	76,716	27,934	1,96,239	9,430
TOTAL of 1860	2,29,867	85,857	79,890	62,363	17,727	2,02,431	9,067
Increase	4,472	1,164	-	14,353	10,207	-	363
Decrease	-	-	10,855	-	-	6,172	-

TABLE D.—CRIMES and MISDEMEANOURS.

ZILLAHS and AGENCIES.	Total Number of Cases of all Descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistracy, and the Courts, including those pending at the Commencement of the Year, &c.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Sudder Court.		
				Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons.	PERSONS.												
Bellary	1,065	3,152	2,085	131	183	3	145	265	1	55	150	-	7	11	3
Calicut	560	1,368	785	20	33	3	158	120	-	129	55	-	9	-	-
Chicacole	243	658	401	22	5	-	53	67	12	40	32	12	4	1	-
Chingleput	400	1,057	370	74	8	1	221	100	15	60	141	2	3	2	-
Chittoor	680	2,312	980	49	6	3	402	393	1	118	104	4	20	14	-
Coimbatore	836	2,153	1,245	160	21	9	162	213	71	111	56	-	8	5	-
Cuddalore	1,161	2,383	1,050	229	102	21	226	316	3	113	153	9	11	20	-
Cuddapah	607	2,275	1,383	17	-	-	114	204	12	115	135	18	11	4	1
Guntoor	171	584	310	26	25	3	44	77	2	17	42	13	4	-	1
Honore	249	413	140	17	-	5	87	61	5	31	20	2	3	7	-
Madura	505	1,240	627	44	61	6	157	201	3	44	70	12	3	15	-
Mangalore	270	725	411	11	3	1	53	62	5	44	82	2	16	4	1
Masulipatam	209	629	342	22	7	16	51	88	1	20	64	-	2	4	-
Negapatam	232	655	429	24	4	2	37	69	2	16	47	-	2	2	-
Nellore	707	1,938	1,391	6	1	-	152	69	7	48	156	-	6	19	-
Nundial	523	1,119	721	31	34	-	75	117	1	32	39	6	11	3	-
Rajahmundry	455	1,017	688	49	24	4	116	96	19	38	25	1	3	8	-
Salem	982	2,106	1,185	218	46	8	119	243	13	73	126	3	14	17	-
Tanjore	251	712	403	11	7	-	37	65	6	51	42	1	2	3	-
Tellicherry	420	931	468	25	19	1	147	141	3	42	20	5	8	3	-
Tinnevelly	819	2,422	1,501	18	6	-	131	183	17	25	38	-	28	27	-
Trichinopoly	383	1,011	715	6	-	-	56	115	2	7	97	-	4	2	-
Agency, Ganjam	248	751	478	-	-	-	99	65	38	9	29	-	2	-	-
Ditto, Vizagapatam	194	572	356	-	-	-	51	46	18	32	24	4	16	2	-
TOTAL of 1861	12,170	32,183	18,814	1,210	595	86	2,893	3,374	257	1,260	1,750	94	197	173	6
TOTAL of 1860	9,817	24,730	15,401	881	417	90	1,976	2,738	179	889	1,469	66	157	113	7
Increase	2,353	7,453	3,413	329	178	-	917	636	78	371	291	28	40	60	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Appendix No. II.

(A.)—Statement of Cases committed to the Criminal Sessions, during the Year 1861.

Offences.	Town Police Court.				Vepery Police Court.				Royapet Police Court.				Total.				Nature of Sentence.			Amount of Property said to have been Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Persons.	Total Convicted.	Total Acquitted.	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.		
																				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murder	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	3	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	3	6	4	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	5	8	5	3	–	–	5	–	–
Cutting and wounding with intent to kill	1	1	1	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
Administering poison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Carnally abusing girls under seven years	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	1*	–	1	–	–
Kidnapping children	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	–	2	4	3	1	–	–	3	–	–
Harbouring kidnapped children	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Enticing away girls under 16 years	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Maliciously decoying away children with intent to steal from their person.	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	2	–	–	2	43 – –	–
Poisoning animals	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	–	1	3	190 5 –	8 4 –
Larceny and stealing from the person	22	45	39	6	13	16	14	2	12	17	11	6	47	78	64	14	–	9	55	12,627 2 11	8,279 10 8
Receiving stolen property	–	6	4	2	–	2	2	–	–	4	1	3	–	12	7	5	–	–	7	–	–
Embezzlement and breach of trust	8	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	6	4	2	–	–	4	–	–
Obtaining property by false pretences	2	5	4	1	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	4	8	6	2	–	–	6	–	–
Forging and uttering	5	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	6	4	2	–	1	3	–	–
Fraudulently concealing a will	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury	3	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	–	–	1	–	–
Extortion	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful possession of coining-tools and of counterfeit coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Importing sulphur without license	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	52	85	64	21	28	38	30	8	19	31	20	11	99	154	117	40	4	16	94	12,760 7 11	8,287 14 8

* Commuted to seven years' transportation.

(B.)—Statement of Offences summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, during the Year 1861.

Offences.	Town Police Court.								Vepery Police Court.								Royapet Police Court.								Total.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9
	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or Dismissed for Default.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or Dismissed for Default.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or Dismissed for Default.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or Dismissed for Default.
Larceny above 50 rupees	1	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny	604	707	285	12	228	—	102	—	272	286	98	4	106	—	72	—	227	267	119	2	93	—	54	—	1,103	1,254	502	18	428	—	308	—
Receiving stolen goods	51	57	28	1	3	—	23	—	22	23	2	—	5	1	17	—	28	36	24	2	1	1	8	—	101	118	54	3	9	2	50	—
Embezzlement and breach of trust	77	77	68	3	—	—	16	—	41	32	20	—	12	—	10	—	42	47	38	—	1	—	16	1	160	156	108	3	3	—	42	1
Obtaining property by false pretences	41	14	7	—	—	—	7	—	14	19	16	—	—	—	3	—	18	22	12	—	—	—	10	—	40	55	35	—	—	—	20	—
Possessing stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same.	46	52	32	3	—	5	12	—	17	17	4	—	—	5	8	—	24	28	12	—	—	10	6	—	87	97	48	3	—	20	26	—
Stealing growing plants	6	16	—	—	1	13	2	—	28	31	2	—	2	24	3	—	41	66	7	—	3	43	13	—	75	113	9	—	6	80	18	—
Wrongful appropriation of property found	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Reputed thieves	38	43	33	—	—	—	19	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	11	12	7	—	—	—	5	—	53	59	42	—	—	—	17	—
Malicious injury	5	10	—	—	—	3	7	2	10	10	2	—	—	4	6	1	9	15	—	—	—	8	7	—	24	35	—	—	—	15	20	3
Possessing false weights, &c. &c.	16	16	2	—	—	10	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	2	—	—	13	5	—
Purchasing property from children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Abduction	6	3	1	2	—	—	2	3	22	18	—	—	—	—	18	4	6	11	—	—	—	2	9	—	36	32	1	—	—	2	29	7
Crimping	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	7	2	—	—	1	—
Assault	1,647	1,281	29	2	—	600	650	367	1,223	754	7	—	—	378	369	827	460	749	4	—	—	330	415	362	3,330	2,784	40	2	—	1,308	1,434	1,996
Assaulting police in execution of duty	107	173	30	1	—	65	57	—	38	56	1	1	—	35	19	—	60	80	5	—	—	51	24	—	205	309	36	2	—	171	100	—
Breaches of the peace	2,051	3,688	55	6	—	2,830	788	54	874	1,599	3	—	—	1,155	441	56	902	1,837	3	—	—	1,569	265	70	3,827	7,124	61	6	—	5,582	1,494	180
Trespasses	47	53	—	—	—	35	18	2	89	143	1	—	—	95	44	20	53	85	—	—	—	56	29	2	189	281	1	—	—	189	91	24
Cruelty to animals	38	38	—	—	—	34	4	—	62	62	—	—	—	41	21	—	226	231	—	—	—	210	21	—	326	331	—	—	—	285	46	—
Riding or driving furiously	247	299	—	—	—	251	48	—	214	218	—	—	—	156	62	—	486	491	—	—	—	404	87	—	947	1,008	—	—	—	811	197	—
Obstructing public roads, and other minor offences, under Section 19, Act XLVIII. of 1860.	787	847	—	—	—	622	225	—	102	156	—	—	—	113	45	—	290	227	—	—	—	171	56	—	1,179	1,232	—	—	—	906	326	—
Nuisances	2,751	2,751	—	—	—	2,356	395	—	1,315	1,315	—	—	—	802	423	—	713	762	—	—	—	587	175	—	4,779	4,828	—	—	—	3,835	993	—
Drunk and incapable	300	300	7	1	—	265	27	—	137	145	2	—	—	118	25	—	113	119	—	—	—	109	10	—	550	564	9	1	—	402	62	—
Begging in the streets	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Gambling in the streets	97	282	8	—	—	285	69	—	10	36	—	—	—	31	5	—	52	97	1	—	—	73	23	—	159	415	9	—	—	389	97	—
Keeping gaming-houses	3	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	26	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	—	—	—	29	1	—
Keeping brothels	4	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	1	3	2	5	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	15	20	—	—	—	10	10	2
Keeping taverns, &c. without license	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Breaches of license	2	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	—
Conducting processions without license	5	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	11	17	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	22	—	—	—	16	6	—
Taking spirits into jail, &c. &c.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Escape from legal confinement	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Refusing maintenance	298	295	3	—	—	143	59	93	208	132	4	—	—	45	83	73	52	52	—	—	—	28	24	22	558	389	7	—	—	216	166	188
Violation of duty, &c. by police officers	5	5	—	2	—	1	2	—	7	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	4	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	16	14	5	3	—	2	4	—
Neglecting to obey summons, &c. &c.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Breaches of the Salt Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Ditto Shipping Registration Act, X. of 1841	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ditto Apprentice Act, XIX. of 1850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ditto Abkary Act, XIX. of 1852	9	23	—	—	—	9	14	—	9	13	—	—	—	6	5	—	16	22	—	—	—	6	16	—	34	58	—	—	—	23	35	—
Ditto Railway Act, XVIII. of 1854	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	6	1	—
Ditto Conservancy Act, XIV. of 1856	242	242	—	—	—	124	118	—	76	77	—	—	—	35	42	—	64	115	—	—	—	40	75	20	382	434	—	—	—	199	235	20
Ditto Wheel Tax Act, XXVI. of 1856	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	4	5	—	11	13	—	—	—	8	5	—
Ditto Marine Police Act, XXVIII. of 1858	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
Ditto Contract Act, XIII. of 1859	28	16	—	—	—	—	6	17	21	9	—	—	—	9	12	—	20	22	2	—	—	6	14	17	69	47*	2	—	—	6	20	46
Preferring false charges	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	4	9	—	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	34	34	—	—	—	25	9	—
Total	9,563	11,362	590	34	233	7,635	2,760	978	4,004	5,243	171	6	115	3,104	1,757	995	3,852	5,431	230	4	97	3,725	1,375	494	18,319	21,936	991	44	445	14,554	5,829	2,467

* Of these, 10 persons were ordered to fulfil their Contracts.

(C.)—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Committable CASES investigated at the MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, during the Year 1861, in which the Prisoners were Discharged.

OFFENCES.	Town Police Court.		Vepery Police Court.		Royapet Police Court.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.
Attempt to poison animals	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Rape	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
Conspiracy and perjury	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Forging and uttering	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Uttering counterfeit coins	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
Larceny	4	4	1	2	2	3	7	9
Receiving stolen property	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Embezzlement and breach of trust	–	–	1	1	4	5	5	6
TOTAL	8	11	4	5	6	8	18	24

(D.)—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the TOWN POLICE COURT, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act I. of 1859, during the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	1. Number of Cases.	2. Number of Defendants.	3. Number Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.	4. Number Fined.	5. Number Returned on Board.	6. Compromised.	7. Number Acquitted.
Desertion	4	5	5	—	—	—	—
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands.	7	23	7	–	4	–	12
Continued wilful neglect of duty	6	11	8	–	1	–	2
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands.	11	24	23	–	–	1	—
Embezzling cargo	13	33	29	–	–	–	4
Shipping a seaman without agreement.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
Assault	19	33	17	13	–	1	2
Assaulting police officer on board ship while in the execution of his duty.	1	3	–	3	—	—	—
Disorderly riotous conduct on boardship towards their superiors.	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	64	135	91	16	5	2	21

(E.)—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the TOWN POLICE COURT, under the Boat Act (No. IV. of 1842), during the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	1. Number of Cases.	2. Number of Defendants.	3. Number Convicted and Flogged.	4. Number Fined.	5. Compromised.	6. Number Acquitted.
Desertion	10	10	2	–	4	4
Neglect of duty and disorderly conduct while afloat in the roads alongside of vessels.	1	22	22	—	—	—
Landing goods beyond the prescribed limits	1	1	–	–	–	1
Overloading boats	1	2	–	2	—	—
TOTAL	13	35	24	2	4	5

(F.)—GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CASES committed for Trial to the CRIMINAL SESSIONS, and of those summarily disposed of by the MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	1860.														1861.													
	1. Number of Cases.	2. Number of Persons.	3. Sentenced to Death.	4. Transportation.	5. Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	6. Simple Imprisonment.	7. Flogged.	8. Fined.	9. Acquitted.	10. Dismissed the Service.	11. Reduced.	12. Suspended.	13. Sent on Board Ship.	14. Compromised or Dismissed for Default.	1. Number of Cases.	2. Number of Persons.	3. Sentenced to Death.	4. Transportation.	5. Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	6. Simple Imprisonment.	7. Flogged.	8. Fined.	9. Acquitted.	10. Dismissed the Service.	11. Reduced.	12. Suspended.	13. Sent on Board Ship.	14. Compromised or Dismissed for Default.
Murder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and wounding with intent to kill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carnally abusing a girl under seven years	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feloniously assaulting a married woman	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering poison	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning animals	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing the birth of a child	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enticing away girls under 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maliciously decoying away children with intent to steal from their person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping children	8	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Harbouring kidnapped children	5	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	3	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering counterfeit coin	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful possession of coining-tools and counterfeit coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering	7	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Fraudulently concealing a will	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury	5	5	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy	4	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny	40	56	-	5	22	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	54	87	-	9	55	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen property	10	26	-	1	6	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences	7	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement and breach of trust	11	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Endangering safety of passengers by train	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escaping from legal confinement	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Importing sulphur without license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

| | | |

(F.)—General Comparative Statement of Cases committed for Trial to the Criminal Sessions, and of those summarily disposed of by the Magistrates during the Year 1861—*continued*.

OFFENCES.	1860.														1861.													
	1. Number of Cases.	2. Number of Persons.	3. Sentenced to Death.	4. Transportation.	5. Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	Simple Imprisonment.	7. Flogged.	8. Fined.	9. Acquitted.	10. Dismissed the Service.	11. Reduced.	12. Suspended.	13. Sent on Board Ship.	14. Compromised or Dismissed for Default.	1. Number of Cases.	2. Number of Persons.	3. Sentenced to Death.	4. Transportation	5. Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	6. Simple Imprisonment.	7. Flogged.	8. Fined.	9. Acquitted.	10. Dismissed the Service.	11. Reduced.	12. Suspended.	13. Sent on Board Ship.	14. Compromised or Dismissed for Default.
Breaches of Post-office Act, No. XVII. of 1854	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaches of Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854	20	26	–	–	1	–	–	18	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breaches of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	524	559	–	–	–	–	–	159	400	–	–	–	–	–	382	434	–	–	–	–	–	199	235	–	–	–	–	20
Breaches of Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	–	–	–	–	–
Breaches of Marine Police Act, No. XXVIII. of 1858	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaches of Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859	*209	138	–	–	13	–	–	1	98	–	–	–	–	144	69	*47	–	–	2	–	–	6	29	–	–	–	–	46
Breaches of Arms Act, No. XXXI., of 1850	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Preferring charges on insufficient grounds	102	100	–	–	–	–	–	97	3	–	–	–	–	2	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	25	9	–	–	–	–	–
Offences under the Merchant Shipping Act and Act I. of 1859	35	101	–	–	58	1	–	–	40	–	–	–	2	9	64	135	–	–	91	–	–	16	23	–	–	–	5	2
Offences against Boat Act, No. IV. of 1842	23	27	–	–	–	–	6	1	20	–	–	–	–	3	13	35	–	–	–	–	24	2	9	–	–	–	–	4
Breaches of discipline and minor offences committed by police officers, and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police	2,090	2,389	–	–	–	–	–	2,090	208	13	16	62	–	–	1,791	1,998	–	–	–	–	–	1,454	493	17	12	22	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	22,211	25,526	–	12	980	61	99	16,870	7,085	13	16	62	2	4,531	20,301	24,282	4	16	1,176	44	469	16,026	6,481	17	12	22	5	2,473

* Of these, 10 persons were ordered to fulfil their Contracts.

	Amount of Property said to have been Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
1860	38,265 5 6	13,900 5 4
1861	35,618 15 4	12,210 11. 1

(G.)—STATEMENT showing the SUMS realised, during the Year 1861, by Fines, Summons Fees, Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Property, Fees on Licenses, Rent of Government Grazing Grounds, and Monies found by Police Officers in Gambling Places.

1861.	Town Police Court.		Vepery Police Court.		Royapet Police Court.		Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Property.	Fees on Licenses.	Summons Fees.	Rent of Government Grazing Grounds.	Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling Places.	TOTAL.
	Fines	Summons Fees.	Fines.	Summons Fees	Fines.	Summons Fees.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	682 14 -	78 12 -	131 8 -	40 - -	369 4 -	30 12 -	- -	9 - -	- -	2 13 -	10 10 -	1,355 9 -
February	682 10 -	96 12 -	168 6 -	45 8 -	290 - -	55 12 -	- -	7 - -	- -	- -	5 4 10	1,255 4 10
March	585 4 -	137 - -	654 1 -	64 4 -	269 12 -	60 - -	- -	9 - -	- -	- -	2 14 4	1,382 3 4
April	509 12 -	155 - -	358 14 -	81 12 -	431 14 -	113 - -	- -	7 2 -	- -	- -	- 8 9	1,657 12 9
May	625 4 -	157 12 -	373 2 -	129 4 -	349 8 -	105 12 -	- -	7 - -	- -	- -	24 8 7	1,749 33 7
June	821 8 -	146 8 -	260 14 -	102 - -	508 - -	79 12 -	- -	7 - -	- 4 -	- -	1 5 5	1,927 3 5
July	803 - -	145 - -	331 12 -	140 4 -	385 4 -	74 - -	- -	228 - -	- 12 -	18 - -	- -	2,135 - -
August	565 2 -	121 8 -	267 4 -	93 12 -	347 12 -	74 8 -	- -	233 - -	- 8 -	80 8 -	6 1 9	1,789 15 9
September	1,152 14 -	114 4 -	529 4 -	98 4 -	557 12 -	73 8 -	- -	25 - -	- 12 -	- -	27 5 7	2,578 15 7
October	574 12 -	124 - -	809 6 -	111 12 -	483 4 -	66 - -	- -	12 - -	- -	105 - -	14 10 10	2,300 12 10
November	478 12 -	113 - -	245 - -	92 8 -	496 12 -	69 8 -	- -	10 - -	1 12 -	- -	4 10 10	1,511 14 10
December	1,161 12 -	113 12 -	401 - -	105 - -	414 12 -	58 12 -	439 5 2	15 - -	1 4 -	15 13 -	87 15 1	2,815 5 3
TOTAL - Rs.	8,546 8 -	1,503 4 -	4,130 7 -	1,113 4 -	4,903 14 -	865 4 -	439 5 2	569 - -	5 4 -	229 2 -	163 11 -	22,459 15 2

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office, 28 April 1862.

W. J. Wilson, Commissioner of Police.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the MADRAS PENITENTIARY, from 1st January to 31st December 1861, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1860	27	-	-	-	212	28	267
Admitted during the last 12 months	119	2	24	5	1,139	168	1,457
Discharged	118	2	22	5	1,039	102	1,348
Died	-	-	-	-	13	2	15
Remaining on the 31st December 1861	28	-	2	-	289	32	351
					TOTAL		3,438

Average daily number of Prisoners during the Year - - 287

SENTENCES.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Transportation for life	2	-	-	-	37	4	43
Ditto - for 20 years	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Ditto - for 14 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ditto - for 7 years	1	-	1	-	10	-	12
Ditto - for 4 years	5	-	-	-	3	-	8
Imprisonment with hard labour for three years.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Imprisonment with hard labour for two years.	1	-	-	-	37	1	39
Ditto from one year up to two years	1	-	4	-	29	4	38
Ditto from six months up to one year	7	-	2	-	155	14	178
Ditto from one month up to six months	13	1	4	2	561	74	655
Ditto under one month	82	-	11	1	274	66	434
Simple imprisonment for six months	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ditto - for three months	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Ditto - for one month	1	-	-	2	9	2	14
Ditto under one month	3	1	2	-	17	2	25
TOTAL	119	2	24	5	1,139	168	1,457

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Realised by sale of ropes made in the Penitentiary	213	10	6
Estimated value of valises, &c., made up for the Arsenal	381	15	–
Estimated cost of labour for public works, calculated at 1½ anna* a day per man	3,882	6	–
TOTAL Rs.	4,477	15	6

HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1860	17	
Admitted during the last twelve months	290	
		307
Discharged, being cured, during the last twelve months	277	
Died during the last twelve months	15	
Remaining on the 31st December 1861	15	
	307	

DISEASES.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers	53	2
Cholera	8	7
Dysentery, acute and chronic	31	1
Diarrhœa	42	2
Other diseases of stomach and bowels	37	—
Diseases of lungs	12	1
Diseases of brain	5	—
Rheumatic affection	14	—
Venereal affection	30	1
Atrophia, or wasting	2	—
Anasarca	1	—
Other diseases	55	1
TOTAL	290	15

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office, 28 April 1862.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson*, Commissioner of Police.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CORONER'S INQUESTS held in *Madras* during the Years 1860 and 1861.

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicide.	Murder	2	2	—	—
	Manslaughter	2	1	-	1
Felo-de-se.	Drowning	7	7	—	—
	Cutting the throat	1	-	-	1
	Hanging	-	2	2	—
Suicide while temporarily insane	Drowning	12	15	3	—
	Pistol-shot	1	-	-	1
	Hanging	1	1	—	—
Accidental death	Drowning	34	28	-	6
	Burning	2	4	2	—
	Boat forced against deceased	11	-	-	11
	Fall of a tree	-	1	1	—
	Fall of a pole	2	2	—	—
	Fall of a building	3	2	-	1
	Fall of a mud wall	-	2	2	—
	Passage of a carriage wheel	4	5	1	—
	Passage of a railway carriage wheel	-	3	3	—
	Shaft of a carriage	2	-	-	2
	Fall from a height	1	3	2	—
	Boat-oar striking forehead	1	-	-	1
	Boat breaking in the surf	-	3	3	—
	Blow on head from axe	1	-	-	1
	Iron rail falling	-	1	1	—
	Fall from ship's yard	3	-	-	3
	Knocked down by a horse	1	1	—	—
	Fracture of skull by striking against the bracket of a well	-	1	1	—
	Overturning of a carriage	1	-	-	1
	Yoke of a bullock-cart striking	-	1	1	—
	Gunshot wound	-	1	1	—
	Locked-jaw from wound	-	7	7	—

* N.B.—The average hire of a daily labourer is three annas.

STATEMENT of Coroner's Inquest, held in Madras, during the Years 1860 and 1861—*continued.*

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death from natural causes	Disease of the heart	4	9	5	—
	Diarrhœa	3	5	2	—
	Apoplexy	8	2	—	6
	Inflammation of the bowels	1	—	—	1
	Cholera	14	10	—	4
	Retention of urine	—	1	1	—
	Epilepsy	—	2	2	—
	Abscess of the liver	1	1	—	—
	Fever	3	4	1	—
	Dropsy	2	2	—	—
	Disease of the kidney	1	—	—	1
	Disease of the lungs	—	3	3	—
	Dysentery	2	2	—	—
	Congestion of the brain	—	1	1	—
Death from violent causes unknown	Injury to the brain	2	1	—	1
	Inflammation of womb	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	From poison	1	—	—	1
	From wound of tongue inflicted in performance of a vow.	—	1	1	—
	From shark bite	—	2	2	—
	From snake-bite	—	2	—	2
	From excessive drinking	—	1	1	—
	From wounds inflicted by a cheeta	—	2	2	—
	From want of common necessaries of life	—	1	1	—
Causes unknown	Found drowned	14	17	3	—
	Found dead	10	8	—	2
	TOTAL	163	170	55	48

Total Inquests in 1860 - - - 163

Total Inquests in 1861 - - - 170

Increase in 1861 - - - - - 7

Madras, Coroner's Office,
31 January 1862.

(signed) *J. Urquhart,*
Coroner.

MONTHLY NUMBER of DEATHS within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of *Madras,* for 1861.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 Years of Age.	TOTAL.	Cholera cases.
January	293	273	376	942	34
February	233	251	348	832	76
March	268	255	367	890	54
April	266	240	394	900	151
May	247	257	365	869	203
June	263	203	311	777	76
July	223	238	388	849	183
August	224	253	408	885	599
September	269	257	433	959	786
October	288	290	372	950	346
November	277	276	324	877	107
December	306	223	335	872	161
GRAND TOTAL	3,157	3,024	4,421	10,602	2,776

(signed) *W. R. Cornish,*
Secretary, Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

Office of Principal Inspector General Medical Department,
Fort Saint George, 25 April 1862.

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *B. Cardozo,*
First Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No III.

SUMMARY of RETURNS received from the several GAOLS under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the official Year 1861-62.

GAOLS.	Number in Prison on the 30th April 1862.							Number of Convicts now in Gaol who can Read and Write.	Deaths during the Year.	Escapes and Re-apprehension.		Average Number of Prisoners in Gaol during the Year.	Cost of Fixed Establishments.	Cost of Extra Establishment.	Cost of Diet.	Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	Cost of Buildings and Sundries	Total Expenses for the Year.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet for the Year.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Clothing, and Bedding for the Year.	Average Cost of each Prisoner on Total Expenses of the Year.	Monthly Cost Guarding.	
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed, and under Trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	TOTAL.			Escapes.	Re-apprehension.												
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Itchapore	57	22	–	–	5	–	84	–	–	1	1	81	477 9 7	506 8 6	1,054 12 6	97 11 10	57 8 2	2,284 14 9	13 – 4	1 3 3	28 8 8	–	
Chicacole	149	16	–	3	3	–	171	32	14	–	–	170	2,004 – –	698 2 5	4,444 9 6	198 15 2	58 5 7	7,861 15 2	26 2 3	1 2 8	46 1 –	208 8 –	
Vizagapatam	197	8	–	–	–	3	208	–	57	1	1	156	1,787 14 6	86 4 –	4,514 3 6	366 11 11	737 15 3	8,180 5 3	28 14 11	2 5 7	52 7 –	374 3 1	
Rajahmundry	184	3	–	2	1	1	191	–	12	1	1	164	1,720 11 8	366 10 1	4,442 12 2	216 12 1	69 9 3	7,496 13 10	27 1 5	1 5 1	45 11 5	283 8 –	
Ditto magistrate	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	9	– –	122 14 6	169 4 5	6 9 –	7 15 5	325 8 5	18 12 8	– 11 8	36 2 8	–	
Masulipatam	70	9	1	2	2	1	91	18	7	–	–	86	2,583 14 10	1,183 7 8	2,402 7 5	258 4 –	61 8 11	7,057 7 6	27 14 11	3 – 8	82 1 –	– –	
Guntoor	182	8	10	4	2	4	216	22	7	–	–	170	2,040 – –	2,433 5 8	3,009 10 8	265 10 11	31 3 9	9,034 14 2	22 15 1	1 9 –	53 2 4	– –	Taken charge on 1 April 1862.
Nellore	282	20	17	6	–	1	326	23	7	–	–	307	2,326 5 3	95 14 –	7,933 5 11	610 14 5	78 15 5	11,985 14 6	26 – 1	1 15 10	39 – 8	427 8 –	
Kurnool	130	11	24	–	4	1	170	19	10	–	–	150	1,282 13 7	45 – –	3,231 1 –	316 2 –	57 1 7	5,230 9 8	21 8 7	2 1 8	34 13 11	278 8 –	
Cuddapah	379	44	8	2	3	1	437	–	28	–	–	402	2,891 – –	– –	10,122 – 11	595 6 4	119 12 11	15,258 6 7½	25 2 10	1 7 8	37 15 6	501 – –	
Bellary	331	35	99	5	5	1	476	16	35	–	–	428	3,036 3 2	– –	7,847 11 1	401 1 3	36 11 2	12,372 15 1	18 5 2	– 15 1	28 14 6	375 4 –	
Chittoor	441	13	23	–	9	–	486	40	45	2	–	501	2,534 7 10	– –	11,810 1 2	698 3 3	273 4 –	16,172 3 –	22 13 2	1 6 3	32 4 5	593 8 11	
Vellore	180	–	–	–	–	–	180	28	5	–	–	179	1,160 9 2	– –	4,240 13 3	475 10 3	228 13 5	6,852 15 5	27 – 8	2 10 6	38 4 6	205 4 –	
Chingleput	342	4	–	1	8	–	355	37	8	–	–	319	2,545 – –	2 5 6	12,608 7 11	906 5 3	535 3 –	19,451 7 –	39 12 9	2 13 5	60 15 11	370 8 –	
Guindy	110	–	–	–	–	–	110	15	18	–	–	124	960 – –	107 6 4	4,689 5 9	332 7 9	129 6 7	6,626 9 2	37 13 –	2 10 10	53 7 –	199 4 –	
Cuddalore	303	9	4	1	5	4	326	50	37	1	1	334	2,532 15 8	– –	10,544 14 4	756 5 7	42 5 3	14,532 9 7	27 4 4	1 15 6	37 14 2	506 – 7	
Combaconum	23	2	10	–	6	–	41	–	9	–	–	93	2,093 10 2	84 – –	3,040 4 5½	239 8 5½	47 9 11	5,735 12 5	32 – 8	2 8 4	60 6 –	156 12 –	
Tanjore magistrate	73	–	–	–	–	–	73	15	5	–	–	86	– –	384 – –	2,886 3 6	60 13 9	843 3 1	4,294 7 9	33 8 11	– 11 3	49 14 6	105 8 –	
Tranquebar	148	3	4	1	8	1	165	45	3	–	–	93	1,812 4 1	35 – –	3,348 4 9	182 3 6	38 10 5	5,917 8 –	38 – 8	1 15 4	63 9 4	142 4 –	
Trichinopoly	304	30	–	2	4	–	400	–	16	–	–	324	2,124 – –	126 – –	9,886 1 10½	439 9 1	374 7 3	13,264 – 7	30 8 2	1 6 8	40 12 –	482 – –	
Madura	200	9	9	–	10	–	228	52	30	–	–	191	2,427 – –	– –	5,850 3 1	360 7 9	61 4 –	9,200 4 –	30 10 –	1 14 2	48 4 8	242 8 –	
Paumben	148	–	–	–	–	–	148	29	14	–	–	141	1,258 7 8	402 4 10	3,740 12 6	415 5 11	21 – 8	6,179 9 4	26 9 7	2 15 –	43 13 2	229 8 –	
Tinnevelly	185	2	14	–	2	–	203	24	26	–	–	170	1,818 14 –	266 9 2	4,407 12 11	294 4 2	47 9 8	7,647 7 5	25 14 5	1 11 8	44 11 7	227 8 –	
Ditto magistrate	22	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	1	–	–	22	– –	189 – –	294 2 3	3 13 10	– –	518 – 9	13 5 11	– 2 9	23 8 9	– –	
Salem	404	22	6	–	7	3	442	–	8	1	1	354	2,003 5 1	– –	7,882 10 8½	866 9 4	37 6 –	12,407 7 8½	22 4 3	2 7 2	32 7 7	416 12 –	
Coimbatore	363	22	36	–	14	3	438	–	31	–	–	412	2,312 15 2	– –	12,004 15 6	710 15 –	326 15 2	17,021 – 8	31 5 1	1 11 7	41 5 1	483 8 –	
Ootacamund	119	2	2	–	1	–	124	26	5	–	–	134	1,598 2 4	– –	5,056 7 9½	599 15 –	762 1 3	9,458 10 3½	44 7 2	4 7 7	70 9 4	209 8 –	
Cochin	44	–	–	–	–	–	44	6	–	–	–	49	499 – –	– –	1,712 12 5	46 – 9	41 9 10	2,408 13 10	34 15 3	– 15 –	49 2 6	71 8 –	
Calicut	408	4	21	–	8	–	441	64	101	1	1	405	2,900 15 –	5,240 9 11	13,256 12 1	563 8 8	115 4 –	23,374 – 1	32 11 8	1 6 3	57 11 5	– –	
Tellicherry	143	13	12	–	4	3	175	37	30	–	–	138	1,486 6 6	– –	5,107 9 10	277 9 8	88 7 –	7,405 5 10	37 – 1	2 – 1	53 10 7	219 – –	
Cannanore	74	–	–	–	–	–	74	4	11	–	–	70	646 6 4	– –	2,348 4 –	190 15 –	48 6 8	3,635 6 1	33 7 2	2 11 7	51 14 11	95 12 –	
Mangalore	240	3	5	–	20	2	276	–	20	–	–	225	2,417 3 11	– –	6,772 9 1	333 9 3	73 7 10	10,223 3 7	30 1 7	1 7 8	45 6 11	353 – –	
Honore	105	5	5	–	3	4	122	4	21	–	–	148	1,498 1 11	– –	3,030 14 5½	200 6 11	184 3 1	5,977 4 9½	24 8 6	1 5 8	40 6 2	264 – –	
TOTAL	6,416	319	316	29	140	33	7,253	597	612	8	6	–	56,897 5 5	12,381 6 7	28,77,518 6 3	12,301 15 –½	5,577 5 6	2,95,424 – 3½	– – *	– – *	– –	8,022 – 7	
European prison at Ootacamund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,046 11 6	– –	261 4 7	1,020 14 10	48 2 8	2,690 4 8	– –	– –	– –	– –	For February, March and April 1862.
GRAND TOTAL	6,416	319	316	29	140	33	7,253	597	612	8	6	–	57,944 – 11	12,381 6 7	2,87,779 10 10	13,321 13 10½	5,625 8 2	2,98,114 4 11½	– –	– –	– –	8,022 – 7	

APPENDIX No. IV

(A.)—STATEMENT showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1861-1862.

DISTRICTS.	WET.		DRY.		GARDEN.		TOTAL 1861-62.		1860-61.		COMPARISON.			
											Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*
1 Ganjam	1,67,770	4,79,580	93,113	1,18,650	2,095	7,132	2,62,978	6,05,362	2,50,324	5,68,789	12,654	36,573	—	—
2 Vizagapatam	14,113	1,20,663	11,566	48,619	40	114	25,719	1,69,296	25,446	1,65,977	273	3,319	—	—
3 Godavery District	1,31,634	6,38,479	2,42,333	10,21,393	2,670	15,805	3,76,637	16,75,677	3,74,314	16,77,848	2,323	—	—	2,171
4 Kistna District	1,56,710	6,40,777	13,25,683	19,32,186	10,385	47,655	14,92,778	26,20,618	14,67,824	25,33,083	24,954	87,535	—	—
5 Nellore	1,00,948	5,52,019	3,95,894	5,55,351	21,775	1,28,723	5,18,617	12,36,093	5,08,769	11,90,244	9,848	45,849	—	—
6 Cuddapah	91,429	7,40,080	9,76,051	7,59,451	45,530	2,90,155	11,13,013	17,89,686	11,00,604	17,76,179	12,409	13,507	—	—
7 Bellary	1,55,477	8,41,818	21,21,303	12,98,593	—	—	22,76,780	21,40,111	21,19,655	21,07,070	1,57,125	33,341	—	—
8 Kurnool	20,474	2,23,531	10,50,915	11,32,172	13,898	90,269	10,85,287	14,45,972	10,48,151	13,84,743	37,136	61,229	—	—
9 Madras	1,97,749	8,96,710	98,314	1,56,481	1,360	6,090	2,97,423	10,59,281	2,83,570	10,51,290	13,853	7,991	—	—
10 North Arcot	1,78,956	10,95,004	3,72,669	5,48,798	—	—	5,51,625	16,43,802	5,29,099	15,94,664	22,526	49,138	—	—
11 South Arcot	2,67,335	15,13,326	7,39,264	14,52,815	3,711	20,261	10,10,310	29,66,312	9,60,433	29,52,485	49,877	33,827	—	—
12 Tanjore	7,13,804	35,73,397	1,64,625	2,22,536	36,880	1,32,311	9,15,309	39,28,244	8,81,228	38,34,614	34,081	93,630	—	—
13 Trichinopoly	1,49,012	7,71,991	4,81,592	6,23,868	40,383	1,21,999	6,70,987	15,17,858	6,05,105	14,45,546	65,882	72,312	—	—
14 Madura	1,11,249	5,24,134	4,63,385	6,17,846	27,430	85,983	6,02,064	12,27,963	5,86,046	11,96,295	16,048	31,668	—	—
15 Tinnevelly	2,20,346	15,71,266	6,90,258	5,57,667	17,942	41,021	9,28,546	21,69,954	8,68,050	19,10,482	70,496	2,59,472	—	—
16 Coimbatore	65,334	5,00,135	11,45,674	10,43,018	1,34,173	4,09,569	13,45,181	19,52,722	14,68,901	20,61,206	—	—	1,23,720	108,484
17 Salem	59,845	4,55,865	9,01,052	13,02,986	14,930	86,810	9,75,827	18,44,661	9,56,453	17,80,537	19,374	64,124	—	—
18 North Canara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 South Canara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Malabar	—	12,19,616	—	70,267	—	4,58,320	—	17,48,203	—	17,08,782	—	39,421	—	—
TOTAL	28,02,185	1,63,58,301	1,12,73,694	1,34,62,597	3,73,262	19,41,217	1,44,49,081	3,17,62,115	1,40,21,242	3,09,39,834	5,48,559	9,32,936	1,23,720	1,10,655
										NET	4,24,839	8,22,281		

(B.)—STATEMENT showing the Prices of GRAIN and other chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official Year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.

	DISTRICTS.	Rice, 1st Sort per Garce.		Rice, 2d Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2d Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Varagu.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Ganjam	239	278	217	256	89	107	83	101	130	130	102	122	115	118	–	–
2	Vizagapatam	257	317	235	294	105	132	96	120	110	136	107	136	111	131	69	111
3	Godavery District	211	275	201	261	95	127	90	119	101	142	87	105	96	126	94	118
4	Kistna District	285	319	266	300	122	141	114	132	129	149	128	139	110	135	86	118
5	Nellore	280	320	250	290	134	152	119	139	163	177	138	153	138	152	89	94
6	Cuddapah	399	441	356	390	177	196	162	17	215	220	207	208	204	200	175	180
7	Bellary	356	373	326	338	160	188	147	170	167	160	174	159	164	142	151	147
8	Kurnool	393	392	345	350	168	162	150	151	176	165	190	163	165	154	–	–
9	Madras	349	398	324	366	148	174	137	164	176	218	177	202	192	220	90	110
10	North Arcot	341	382	303	354	153	169	144	160	158	239	160	200	184	211	106	105
11	South Arcot	291	355	267	326	130	160	122	149	172	172	156	180	151	183	143	155
12	Tanjore	292	342	263	318	133	153	123	–	168	177	137	155	134	153	86	92
13	Trichinopoly	348	405	335	392	148	177	142	171	186	222	171	191	165	184	97	119
14	Madura	357	416	336	393	164	191	154	177	103	232	143	176	166	192	107	124
15	Tinnevelly	421	415	384	354	188	189	185	161	186	192	191	191	171	186	124	135
16	Coimbatore	439	455	396	406	198	207	182	188	189	203	146	166	158	182	131	154
17	Salem	376	388	343	356	172	188	156	164	200	198	181	179	190	191	107	109
18	North Canara	358	344	314	304	151	114	138	133	170	210	–	–	165	183	–	262
19	South Canara	357	272	322	256	–	–	149	121	–	–	–	–	212	178	–	–
20	Malabar	404	387	365	354	186	174	170	172	224	–	247	–	200	221	–	–
	AVERAGE	338	364	307	333	148	163	138	151	164	186	158	167	160	172	110	133

	DISTRICTS.	Horse Gram.		Ulludu.		Wheat.		Gingley Oil Seeds		Lamp Oil Seeds.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Ganjam	135	170	250	243	264	237	298	320	240	295	208	250	59	100	700	720	65	80
2	Vizagapatam	126	140	266	246	327	253	291	320	232	280	191	245	60	66	800	771	80	76
3	Godavery District	136	150	309	273	342	336	290	350	224	266	181	238	60	60	780	800	90	90
4	Kistna District	165	161	284	300	372	387	261	312	182	204	195	227	50	50	800	880	35	30
5	Nellore	193	218	332	376	424	441	327	346	239	244	178	218	61	61	72	1,072	83	92
6	Cuddapah	225	226	450	429	417	441	–	–	267	257	258	301	67	74	891	1,020	70	80
7	Bellary	178	172	320	314	326	341	–	–	255	250	344	362	65	74	910	1,000	62	74
8	Kurnool	208	163	332	310	387	363	291	308	240	264	283	308	18	31	875	906	78	83
9	Madras	244	235	342	386	460	451	–	–	–	–	160	201	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	North Arcot	223	205	339	393	510	476	372	379	216	289	187	222	90	90	720	770	90	100
11	South Arcot	237	239	350	409	563	564	414	412	261	251	182	219	86	88	600	656	35	41
12	Tanjore	231	252	290	422	538	595	491	444	278	323	168	208	22	21	284	204	35	37
13	Trichinopoly	219	266	328	475	555	716	565	500	276	335	253	288	40	40	780	700	40	40
14	Madura	166	251	242	471	518	670	594	402	287	302	193	234	–	–	68	68	38	38
15	Tinnevelly	210	273	312	545	546	635	596	417	302	318	183	334	25	28	60	80	80	80
16	Coimbatore	181	266	338	457	483	537	502	483	220	367	300	333	22	25	869	1,000	37	38
17	Salem	201	202	292	352	467	470	–	–	–	–	224	248	100	100	–	1,000	–	–
18	North Canara	209	248	265	288	255	267	–	–	–	–	190	231	73	105	–	–	90	85
19	South Canara	242	276	283	290	365	350	–	–	–	–	184	211	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Malabar	407	452	339	423	383	419	429	506	415	377	253	286	102	87	806	849	112	83
	AVERAGE	207	229	313	370	425	442	381	393	258	289	216	253	59	65	622	735	66	67

(C.)—Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.

	DISTRICTS.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry.		Salt.		Sea Customs.		Moturpha.		Stamps.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Ganjam	10,72,923	10,57,450	- -	15,473	65,565	82,890	8,25,033	9,78,499	1,08,696	59,858	15,965	2,758	31,793	59,926
2	Vizagapatam	12,63,504	12,89,049	25,545	- -	66,517	68,215	2,14,826	2,96,924	24,848	34,092	29,189	13,277	26,068	65,271
3	Godavery District	34,21,461	31,86,653	- -	2,34,808	1,33,548	1,30,617	3,08,494	2,78,470	1,26,111	75,869	61,256	5,941	69,369	1,30,626
4	Kistna ditto	27,77,590	30,14,035	2,36,445	- -	1,01,540	94,830	6,70,517	7,34,295	6,242	11,793	49,028	14,363	36,776	82,210
5	Nellore	18,25,625	19,67,372	1,41,747	- -	34,170	47,424	8,65,727	8,74,714	2	346	14,870	9,360	32,873	90,750
6	Cuddapah	17,35,080	20,05,510	2,70,430	- -	1,00,254	1,19,456	- -	- -	- -	- -	88,797	25,076	34,138	1,10,220
7	Bellary	19,65,941	22,42,545	2,76,604	- -	2,63,703	3,39,001	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,38,484	26,324	46,954	1,19,542
8	Kurnool	13,51,498	14,97,135	1,45,637	- -	1,19,205	1,52,403	- -	- -	- -	- -	92,519	11,402	18,742	56,932
9	Madras	13,51,792	13,06,367	- -	45,425	10,64,089	9,73,991	10,62,986	15,70,466	- -	- -	32,672	23,527	90,025	1,69,803
10	North Arcot	19,73,205	21,38,331	1,65,066	- -	1,77,175	1,60,396	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,230	26,024	66,113	1,61,226
11	South Arcot	24,76,844	26,08,557	1,31,713	- -	1,33,622	1,75,546	3,92,837	4,38,021	42,465	45,013	41,634	27,196	74,177	1,08,004
12	Tanjore	47,63,194	44,22,736	- -	3,40,458	2,17,261	3,15,971	7,09,612	8,59,851	5,25,191	3,12,379	41,156	3,600	2,15,120	3,74,521
13	Trichinopoly	15,24,251	15,35,110	10,859	- -	23,078	35,425	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,632	10,344	50,342	99,421
14	Madura	20,06,612	20,06,226	- -	386	85,785	85,866	4,11,130	6,23,607	27,974	39,983	262	1,605	91,445	2,10,995
15	Tinnevelly	25,75,242	28,37,774	2,62,532	- -	38,706	51,910	4,59,496	5,83,403	41,499	47,375	93,435	25,327	90,383	1,31,784
16	Coimbatore	23,96,076	21,46,621	- -	2,49,455	1,33,799	1,56,665	- -	- -	- -	- -	61,683	39,928	41,736	1,08,159
17	Salem	20,01,515	23,20,381	3,18,866	- -	1,39,142	1,31,866	- -	- -	- -	- -	71,249	6,701	54,869	1,31,087
18	North Canara	10,96,126	8,93,482	- -	2,02,644	45,775	55,724	2,87,762	3,16,053	19,491	18,978	7,199	7,188	37,556	90,145
19	South Canara	10,87,055	11,85,816	98,761	- -	40,164	47,753	2,89,927	3,94,126	45,052	37,965	8,516	6,441	77,447	1,65,776
20	Malabar	17,33,795	17,57,729	23,934	- -	86,823	1,02,858	5,61,923	6,82,989	1,37,749	1,09,991	1,15,563	25,232	2,07,046	4,88,178
	Sea Customs, Madras	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,96,541	13,41,742	- -	- -	- -	—
	TOTAL *Rs.*	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879	21,08,189	10,88,649	30,72,921	33,28,807	70,60,770	86,01,418	27,01,861	21,35,384	10,08,339	3,11,514	13,95,972	29,54,576
	Net *Rs.*			10,19,490											

(C.)—Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61—*continued.*

	DISTRICTS.	Frontier Duty.		Income Tax.		Total Sundry Sources.				Miscellaneous, or Interest on Arrears of Revenue and Refunds of Charges.		Grand Total.			
		1860-61. 16.	1861-62. 17.	1860-61. 18.	1861-62. 19.	1860-61. 20.	1861-62. 21.	Increase. 22.	Decrease. 23.	1860-61. 24.	1861-62. 25.	1860-61. 26.	1861-62. 27.	Increase. 28.	Decrease. 29.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Ganjam	-	-	20,803	55,771	10,68,355	12,39,702	1,71,347	-	1,113	1,441	21,42,391	22,98,593	1,56,202	-
2	Vizagapatam	-	-	40,313	1,12,393	4,01,761	5,90,172	1,88,411	-	2,082	4,311	16,68,247	18,83,532	2,15,285	-
3	Godavery District	20,339	7,339	40,459	1,01,234	7,59,576	7,30,596	-	28,980	12,580	4,899	41,93,617	39,22,148	-	2,71,469
4	Kistna ditto	-	-	24,538	94,165	8,91,641	10,31,656	1,40,015	-	6,761	6,293	36,75,992	40,51,984	3,75,992	-
5	Nellore	-	-	24,194	1,21,360	9,71,836	11,43,954	1,72,118	-	7,249	3,648	28,04,710	31,14,974	3,10,264	-
6	Cuddapah	-	-	66,316	79,467	2,89,505	3,34,219	44,714	-	18,509	18,061	20,43,094	23,57,790	3,14,696	-
7	Bellary	-	-	50,175	2,07,627	4,99,316	6,92,494	1,93,178	-	714	3,123	24,65,971	29,38,162	4,72,191	-
8	Kurnool	-	-	7,825	97,348	2,38,291	3,18,085	79,794	-	28,132	6,352	16,17,921	18,21,572	2,03,651	-
9	Madras	-	-	7,138	51,334	22,56,910	27,89,121	5,32,211	-	1,291	7,573	36,09,993	41,03,061	4,93,068	-
10	North Arcot	-	-	23,515	69,421	3,01,033	4,17,067	1,13,034	-	316	1,000	22,77,614	25,56,398	2,78,784	-
11	South Arcot	-	-	69,758	74,843	18,238	41,116	9,12,769	1,40,038	-	11,651	3,355	32,61,226	35,24,681	2,63,455	-
12	Tanjore	-	-	83,507	57,404	60,320	90,106	18,52,167	20,13,832	1,61,665	-	12,289	6,337	66,27,650	64,42,905	-	1,84,745
13	Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	15,121	25,728	96,173	1,70,918	74,745	-	81	114	16,20,505	17,06,142	85,637	-
14	Madura	-	-	235	323	37,902	1,30,030	6,54,733	10,92,429	4,37,696	-	2,916	5,251	26,64,291	31,03,906	4,39,615	-
15	Tinnevelly	-	-	48,768	72,134	31,607	81,571	8,03,894	9,96,504	1,92,610	-	17,226	22,808	33,96,362	38,57,086	4,60,724	-
16	Coimbatore	-	-	-	-	12,118	66,720	2,52,336	3,71,372	1,19,036	-	4,717	3,273	26,53,129	25,21,266	-	1,31,863
17	Salem	-	-	-	-	16,381	50,362	2,81,641	3,20,016	38,375	-	7,665	13,298	22,90,821	26,53,695	3,62,874	-
18	North Canara	-	-	64,506	58,147	4,915	26,460	4,67,201	5,,2,695	1,05,491	-	15,923	9,793	15,79,253	14,75,970	-	1,03,283
19	South Canara	-	-	-	-	9,854	35,406	4,70,960	6,87,467	2,16,507	-	3,762	1,391	15,61,777	18,74 674	3,12,897	-
20	Malabar	-	-	306	794	28,742	1,47,620	11,38,152	15,27,662	3,89,510	-	1,162	664	28,73,109	32,86,055	4,12,946	-
	Sea Customs, Madras	-	-	-	-	2,440	2,502	15,98,981	13,44,244	-	2,54,737	-	-	15,98,981	13,44,244	-	2,54,737
	TOTAL - - *Rs.*	2,87,419	2,71,484	5,42,914	16,93,791	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	35,10,495	2,83,717	1,57,069	1,22,985	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838	51,58,281	9,46,097
	Net - - - *Rs.*							32,26,778						42,12,184	

Deduct:

	Rs.	Rs.
Note.—Collections of income tax not entered for all districts in 1860-61, but now included - - -	5,42,914	
Extra revenue in salt, stamp penalties, and refund of charges omitted in the accounts of Godavery in 1860-61, but now brought to account - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	11,419	
		5,54,333
Remainder - - -		5,60,72,321
Add:		
Difference in Tinnevelly between the accounts originally submitted by the Collector and those subsequently rendered by him -		3,690
Total as per Column 25 of similar Statement for 1860-61 - - -		5,60,76,011

APPENDIX No. V.

STATEMENTS showing the operation of INCOME TAX ACT No. XXXII. of 1860, and No XXI. of 1861, for the Year ending 30 April 1862.

1. Number of Special Notices issued.	2. Number of Schedules returned filled-up.	3. Number of Returns disposed of.	4. Number of Assessments made under Act XXII. of 1860, and Act XXI. of 1861.		5. Amount Assessed.		6. Amount Collected and brought to Account.		7. Assessments by Composition.	
			1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Number of Cases.	Amount Assessed.
2,814	*7,901	7,901	6,558	11,704	1,11,118	2,81,901	2,04,684	98,310	1	1,554 - -

8. Total Number of Cases of Surcharges made under all the Heads.	9. Total Number of Cases of Surcharges disposed of.	10. Number of Appeals.	11. Number of Appeals Successful.	12. Number of Complaints against the Officers of the Department.	13. Number of Cases in which the Charge was Established.	14. Cost of the Establishment for the Year 1861-62.	15. Honorarium Fees paid in the Year 1861-62.	16. Office Rent.	17. Printing and Contingent Expenses for the Year 1861-62.	18. TOTAL COST.
4,766	4,503	2,088	448	1	- -	63,477	4,192	1,500	935	70,440

* Of this number, 6,558 were on account of 1860-61, and 1,343 on account of 1861-62.

(A.)—STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, and BALANCES, connected with the Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of *Fort St. George*, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, published in accordance with the 44th Section of the above Act.

NAMES of the PORTS.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this Year.	Deficit for this Year.	Total Balance to Credit of the Port.	Total Deficit against the Port.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Munsoorcottah -	722 15 9	590 8 -	132 7 9	- -	132 7 9	—
Calingapatam -	964 8 6	491 12 -	472 12 6	- -	472 12 6	—
Bimlipatam - -	1,432 15 6	1,000 1 4	432 14 2	- -	4,326 6 11	—
Vizagapatam - -	1,532 4 6	1,534 13 8	- - -	2 9 2	- - -	2,094 3 1
Cocanada - -	8,511 9 -	6,415 7 3	2,096 1 9	- -	4,471 - 11	—
Masulipatam* -	546 - 1	325 14 11	220 1 2	- -	220 1 2	—
Madras - - -	41,779 10 4	31,128 11 2	10,650 15 2	- -	67,742 6 -	—
Cuddalore - -	828 2 9	171 14 8	656 4 1	- -	1,461 5 4	—
Tranquebar - -	593 15 5	88 - -	505 15 5	- -	2,973 11 1	—
Negapatam - -	1,879 9 9	1,860 9 5	19 - 4	- -	5,241 8 11	—
Tuticorin - -	4,994 14 3	2,882 2 11	2,112 11 4	- -	5,235 4 4	—
Cochin - - -	9,545 3 8	4,385 2 6	5,160 1 2	- -	5,660 9 9	—
Calicut - -	3,257 2 9	1,896 - 9	1,361 2 -	- -	5,405 6 9	—
Tellicherry - -	1,440 8 3	635 6 3	805 2 -	- -	2,070 - 5	—
Cannanore - -	1,900 - 3	256 8 5	1,643 7 10	- -	7,011 10 2	—
Mangalore - -	2,005 2 1	674 13 -	1,330 5 1	- -	5,663 1 3	—
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	81,934 10 10	54,337 14 3	27,599 5 9	2 9 2	1,18,027 13 3	2,094 3 1

* This account is only from December 1861 inclusive, as the Order of Government, Marine Department, No. 401, of 4th December 1861, sanctioned the debt of *Rs.* 6,538. 10. 7. being written off; the expenses of the Port Establishment being since then borne by Government, and those of the Light Establishment by the Port Fund.

(B.)—Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year, 1861-62.

NAMES of PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY or NATIVE.			TOTAL.			VALUE OF		DUTY ON		Sea Custom Revenue.
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
Ganjam:			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ganjam	10	4,835	- -	3	1,578	- -	18	2,459½	- -	31	8,872½	- -	3,73,203 10 2	1,00,042 8 10	19,016 13 7	27 14 11	19,044 12 6
Munsoorcottah	8	5,293	330 13 -	5	2,078⅝	129 14 9	43	6,102	187 9 8	56	13,473¾	648 5 5	10,56,927 5 9	7,37,384 8 2	13,145 15 1	258 4 4	13,404 3 5
Sonnapore	-	-	- -	2	619	- -	34	4,681	- -	36	5,300	- -	1,10,168 10 11	1,27,467 - 4	2,300 10 4	- -	2,300 10 4
Barwah	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	34	4,618	- -	34	4,618	- -	2,82,248 14 8	14,515 11 6	—	—	—
Poondy	1	437	- -	3	1,600	- -	41	5,128	- -	45	7,165	- -	1,78,490 - 10	1,16,290 9 7	3,168 4 4	3,548 4 11	6,716 9 3
Calingapatam	5	1,734	106 10 -	10	7,662½	478 14 6	52	8,340½	183 8 3	73	17,737	769 - -	5,99,453 15 4	1,07,117 5 11	17,377 8 -	1,032 7 8	18,409 15 8
Bavannapadu	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	17	2,914	- -	17	2,914	- -	1,39,809 1 10	66,361 11 5	—	—	—
Total	24	12,299	437 7 -	29	13,538$\frac{5}{10}$	608 13 3	239	34,242⅝	371 1 11	292	60,080	1,417 6 2	27,40,301 11 6	12,69,179 7 9	55,009 3 4	4,556 15 10	59,876 3 2
Vizagapatam:																	
Vizagapatam	52	19,329	461 9 3	4	1,873	117 1 -	108	13,178$\frac{75}{100}$	705 4 -	164	34,380$\frac{75}{100}$	1,283 14 3	5,05,346 - -	3,49,680 - -	2,472 - 3	60 - -	2,532 - 3
Conadah	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	1	24	- -	1	24	- -	- - -	972 - -	—	—	—
Poodemadka	-	-	- -	2	706	- -	8	1,070	- -	10	1,776	- -	49,949 - -	762 - -	708 5 3	- -	708 5 3
Bimlipatam	56	22,045¾	632 15 3	19	10,585½	629 14 6	39	4,222	184 4 3	114	36,853	1,447 2 9	15,67,080 - -	6,36,554 - -	22,426 2 3	3,425 14 -	25,852 - 3
Pentakottah	-	-	- -	5	2,457	- -	10	856	- -	15	3,313	- -	1,86,163 - -	6,498 - -	4,999 10 6	- -	4,999 10 6
Total	108	41,374¾	1,094 8 6	30	15,621½	746 15 6	166	19,350$\frac{75}{100}$	889 8 3	304	76,346$\frac{75}{100}$	2,731 - 3	23,08,538 - -	9,94,466 - -	30,606 2 3	3,485 14 -	34,092 - 3
Godavery District:																	
Coringa	4	894	- -	-	-	- -	199	25,068	2,823 3 -	203	25,962	2,823 3 -	10,43,018 - -	2,85,811 - -	25,947 7 8	1,035 13 9	26,983 5 5
Cocanada	99	38,609	2,757 1 7	55	24,839	2,990 3 4	-	-	- -	154	63,448	5,747 4 11	19,27,296 - -	2,90,105 - -	40,329 9 6	7,523 5 9	47,852 15 3
Nursapore	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	83	3,459	- -	83	3,459	- -	1,58,918 - -	1,31,657 - -	1,021 10 5	- -	1,021 10 5
Total	103	39,503	2,757 1 7	55	24,839	2,990 3 4	282	28,527	2,823 3 -	440	92,869	8,570 7 11	31,29,232 - -	7,07,573 - -	67,298 11 7	8,559 3 6	75,857 15 1
Kistna District:																	
Nizampatam	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	242	14,134½	- -	242	14,134½	- -	2,71,926 3 4	56,168 13 5	328 1 1	- -	328 1 1
Kottapallam	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	219	19,010½	- -	219	19,010½	- -	41,989 12 3	39,187 3 10	—	—	—
Masulipatam	43	15,173	558 1 11	14	5,134	319 15 2	247	12,161	568 6 11	304	32,468	1,446 8 -	11,28,283 1 -	8,03,238 3 6	10,815 15 6	581 8 11	11,397 8 5
Epurpallam	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	90	10,440$\frac{46}{100}$	- -	90	10,440$\frac{46}{100}$	- -	3,30,445 8 8	5,68,743 15 7	—	—	—
Motupalli	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	32	1,709	- -	32	1,709	- -	25,978 12 4	27,779 9 9	—	—	—
Total	43	15,173	558 1 11	14	5,134	319 15 2	830	57,455$\frac{46}{100}$	568 6 11	887	77,752$\frac{46}{100}$	1,446 8 -	17,98,623 5 7	14,95,117 13 10	11,144 - 7	581 8 11	11,725 9 6
Nellore:																	
Kottapatnam	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	286	31,047½	346 2 -	286	31,047½	346 2 -	3,55,844 4 11	3,25,236 14 4	308 13 3	37 4 9	346 2 -
Iramukala	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	102	14,187½	- -	102	14,187½	- -	2,34,115 2 9	1,55,201 4 5	—	—	—
Iskapalli	87	7,973	- -	-	-	- -	18	686	- -	105	8,659	- -	70,977 10 9	40,150 2 8	—	—	—
Kristnapatam	2	194	- -	-	-	- -	102	5,355¼	- -	104	5,549½	- -	51,051 3 3	35,778 4 4	—	—	—
Total	89	8,167	- -	-	-	- -	508	51,276¼	346 2 -	597	59,443¼	346 2 -	7,11,988 5 8	5,56,366 9 9	308 13 3	37 4 9	346 2 -
South Arcot:																	
Cuddalore	22	5,797¼	249 6 3	-	-	- -	159	911⅓	243 4 5	181	15,309¼	592 10 8	6,15,568 - -	3,42,984 - -	11,576 13 3	7,746 9 7	19,323 6 10
Porto Novo	80	9,571½	- -	6	932	- -	362	16,268⅝	- -	448	26,772½	- -	2,89,693 - -	74,538 - -	18,230 - -	7,459 - -	25,689 - -
Total	102	15,368¾	249 6 3	6	932	- -	521	17,180¼	243 4 5	629	42,081¾	592 10 8	9,05,261 - -	4,17,522 - -	29,806 13 3	15,205 9 7	45,012 6 10

TANJORE:																						
Nagore	227	13,262	-	-	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	13,302	-	-	33,456	-	-	2,71,596	-	-	1,964 15 8	27,147 1 11	29,112 1 7
Negapatam	434	42,964	1,627	9 9	3	831	51 15	-	-	-	-	-	437	43,795	1,879	6 9	13,41,674	-	-	11,05,488	-	-	64,495 5 2	1,01,467 4 8	1,65,952 9 10
Topetorry	778	19,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	778	19,697	-	-	53,049	-	-	5,142	-	-	5,768 - 1	516 1 2	6,284 1 3
Mootoopettah	904	36,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	904	36,642	-	-	9,25,901	-	-	47,060	-	-	59,662 15 4	4,704 12 5	64,367 11 9
Teroomulrassel	485	31,808	-	-	8	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	31,840	-	-	3,31,165	-	-	34,563	-	-	28,809 11 11	3,383 - 5	32,192 12 4
Tranquebar	12	2,983	186	7 -	8	3,286	197	3 6	87	6,815	210	4 11	107	13,084	593	15 5	2,98,304	-	-	11,714	-	-	13,246 15 6	1,205 2 8	14,452 2 2
TOTAL	2,840	1,47,356	2,014	- 9	23	4,189	249	2 6	87	6,815	210	4 11	2,950	1,58,360	2,473	6 2	29,83,549	-	-	14,75,569	-	-	1,73,947 15 8	1,38,413 7 3	3,12,361 6 11
MADURA:																						
Keelakarry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	27,308½	-	-	397	27,308½	-	-	3,45,587	-	-	1,50,892	-	-	8,397 5 11	13,114 6 2	21,511 12 1
Davepatam	-	-	-	-	9	143½	-	-	861	12,139½	-	-	870	12,283½	-	-	62,957	-	-	41,703	-	-	2,053 1 11	2,623 3 5	4,676 5 4
Paumben	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	79,871	-	-	1,984	79,871	-	-	1,39,193	-	-	1,97,809	-	-	469 1 5	2,242 11 9	2,711 13 2
Tondy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	14,310¾	-	-	507	14,310¾	-	-	1,43,985	-	-	16,293	-	-	7,926 10 5	1,629 5 6	9,555 15 11
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	9	143½	-	-	3,749	1,33,630	-	-	3,758	1,33,773½	-	-	6,91,722	-	-	4,06,697	-	-	18,846 3 8	19,609 10 10	38,455 14 6
TINNEVELLY:																						
Vypaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuticorin	-	310	39,313¾	4,579 14	-	1	877	164 7	-	652	7,771½	249 13	3	963	47,961¾	4,994 2	3	54,42,237	-	-	6,09,483	-	-	6,667 1 1	31,115 6 5	37,782 7 6
Coilpatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coolasagarapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	310	39,313¾	4,579 14	-	1	877	164 7	-	652	7,771½	249 13	3	963	47,961¾	4,994 2	3	54,42,237	-	-	6,09,483	-	-	6,667 1 1	31,115 6 5	37,782 7 6
Malabar:																						
Cannanore	-	51	23,298	1,022 13	-	6	3,797	237 5	-	1,369	30,964	618 12	3	1,426	58,059	1,878 14	3	19,36,816	-	-	26,37,253	-	-	3,142 7 2	2,844 12 10	5,987 4 -
Tellicherry	-	25	10,432	637 5	9	14	5,873	342 10	6	1,372	24,371	418 8	-	1,411	40,676	1,398 8	3	24,02,307	-	-	25,78,339	-	-	8,476 6 9	1,121 3 4	9,597 10 1
Callay	-	2	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	7,126	-	-	425	7,258	-	-	61,949	-	-	2,18,158	-	-	232 6 3	11 13 4	244 3 7
Baragaree	-	7	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	769	16,696	-	-	776	17,936	-	-	13,24,592	-	-	5,13,522	-	-	132 13 11	114 12 9	247 10 8
Quilandy	-	14	5,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	5,657	-	-	378	11,508	-	-	1,61,012	-	-	2,36,313	-	-	302 11 5	131 2 1	433 13 6
Calicut	-	65	21,748	1,003 7	10	-	-	-	-	2,200	79,111	2,000 13	9	2,265	1,00,859	3,004 5	7	29,38,603	-	-	37,55,620	-	-	11,123 1 -	8,594 3 2	19,717 4 2
Tanore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	8,746	-	-	309	8,746	-	-	3,26,010	-	-	34,293	-	-	105 3 6	128 3 1	233 6 7
Ponany	-	1	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	692	22,523	-	-	693	22,607	-	-	11,30,762	-	-	2,55,491	-	-	245 7 4	3 2 -	248 9 4
Chooghat	-	1	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	5,668	-	-	101	5,740	-	-	1,21,810	-	-	45,983	-	-	-	-	-
Cochin	-	179	40,448	3,625 6	3	20	12,114	1,452 9	-	1,685	50,427	2,162 15	9	1,884	1,02,989	7,240 15	-	59,74,876	-	-	42,84,192	-	-	56,202 5 3	13,110 5 5	69,312 10 8
TOTAL	-	435	1,03,305	6,289 -	10	40	21,784	2,032 8	6	9,283	2,51,289	5,201 1	9	9,668	3,76,378	13,522 11	1	1,63,81,737	-	-	1,45,59,164	-	-	79,962 14 7	26,059 10 -	1,06,022 8 7
SOUTH CANARA:																						
Mangalore	-	36	12,357½	540 9	3	283	28,205	957 9	3	1,797	32,647¾	481 15	7	2,116	73,210	1,980 2	1	35,60,704	-	-	10,45,130	-	-	24,257 11 6	6,222 12 11	30,480 8 5
Bekul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593	8,504½	-	-	593	8,504½	-	-	1,69,699	-	-	42,694	-	-	823 1 4	- - -	823 1 4
Oodipy	-	-	-	-	-	7	385	-	-	370	5,678¾	-	-	377	6,063¾	-	-	2,45,858	-	-	1,30,151	-	-	556 11 11	- - -	556 11 11
Barcoor	-	-	-	-	-	60	2,589	-	-	582	10,559	-	-	642	13,148	-	-	6,29,002	-	-	87,126	-	-	4,801 15 6	85 4 5	4,887 3 11
TOTAL	-	36	12,357½	540 9	3	350	31,179	957 9	3	3,342	57,390	481 15	7	3,728	1,00,926½	1,980 2	1	46,05,263	-	-	13,05,101	-	-	30,439 8 3	6,308 1 4	36,747 9 7
Madras:																						
Madras	271	1,93,285	27,158	- -	62	31,941	6,044	- -	937	93,238	6,747	- -	1,270	3,21,464	39,949	- -	1,22,22,574	-	-	1,96,53,821	-	-	1,88,970 - -	10,98,365 - -	12,87,335 - -

(C.)—STATEMENT showing the WRECKS which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the Year 1861–62.

Name of Ship.	Tons.	Nation.	Date of Wreck.	At what Port.	REMARKS.
Albion - - -	349	British -	4 May 1861 -	Near Narsapore -	This ship was on her voyage from Madras to one of the ports in the Ganjam Districts. Between 2 and 3 A.M. on the morning of the 4th May she ran ashore near Narsapore, and became a total wreck. Crew and stores all saved. By evidence given in the course of an investigation held by the Assistant Collector and the Master Attendant, it was clearly shown that the captain of the vessel had grossly neglected his duties. The report of the Committee and the depositions were sent home to the Board of Trade.
Stree-Vencataswerloo -	285	Native -	2 June „ -	Cochin - - -	This vessel had arrived at Cochin from Bombay. On the morning of the 2d June 1861, she dragged her anchors and went ashore on the southern side of the channel, and became a total wreck. All hands, except one, saved.
Hersilia - - -	623	British -	16 „ „ -	Near Poundy - -	This vessel being on her voyage from London to Calcutta, was wrecked near Poondy at about 1 A.M., on the morning of the 16th June 1861, and broke up within two hours and a half afterwards. Chief officer and one seaman drowned. The loss of the ship attributable to negligence in not having attended to the lead. The report of the Committee ordered to investigate was sent home to the Board of Trade.
Queen of the Wave -	454	- ditto -	4 July „ -	Ganjam - - -	Had parted from her anchor in Ganjam Roadstead on the morning of the 4th July 1861, and stood to sea. On the 5th a fresh anchor having been got ready she stood in again and anchored; but shortly afterwards parted again and drove on shore, when she soon became a total wreck. Officers and crew all saved.
Alert - - -	281	- ditto -	7 Oct. „ -	Near Cuddalore -	She was on her voyage from Penang to Tranquebar and had stood in towards the land near Cuddalore until she shoaled her water to three-and-three quarters fathoms, when in endeavouring to put her about, she missed stays and immediately after took the ground, and in a few days broke up entirely. Officers and crew all saved. Loss of the vessel attributed to gross carelessness, if not wilfulness, on the part of the commander. Depositions, &c., sent home to the Board of Trade.
Golconda - - -	690	French -	8 Feb. 1862 -	13 miles south of Hope Island Lighthouse.	Was on her voyage from Bimlipatam to Masulipatam, and keeping in along the land with the wind from the south-east, to make the latter port, was set in by a current and was wrecked 13 miles south of the Hope Island Lighthouse, near the village of Kauthapaulem at 1.30. A.M. on the 8th February 1862. Officers and crew, as also portion of the cargo, saved.

(D.)—STATEMENT of GOVERNMENT FREIGHT and PASSAGE MONEY, paid through the Office of the Superintendent of Marine to the Owners of the Madras, Northern Ports, and Rangoon Contract Mail Steamers, from January 1861 to March 1862.

Number of the Voyage.	Names of the Steamers.	Dates of Departure.	Dates of Arrival.	Passage Money out.	Freight Out.	Passage Money Home.	Freight Home.	Total Amount of Passage.	Total Amount of Freight.	GRAND TOTAL.
		1861:	1861:	*Rs. a. p.*	*R. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1st	Governor Higginson.	11 Jan. -	7 Feb. -	3,918 5 4	6 4 -	9,243 - -	274 15 10	16,759 1 4	689 1 4	17,448 2 8
2d	- ditto - -	12 Feb. -	5 Mar.	3,918 5 4	6 4 -	9,243 - -	- -	13,161 5 4	6 4 -	13,167 9 4
3d	- ditto - -	12 Mar.	7 April	2,167 12 -	175 9 10	10,291 4 -	445 10 11	12,459 - -	621 4 9	13,080 4 9
4th	- ditto - -	12 April	7 May -	2,720 4 -	354 14 10	7,965 13 4	- -	10,686 1 4	354 14 10	11,041 - 2
5th	- ditto - -	13 May -	16 June	1,481 12 -	40 - 3	9,938 10 8	- -	11,420 6 8	40 - 3	11,460 6 11
6th	- ditto - -	27 June -	3 Aug. -	2,790 4 10	398 15 1	3,510 12 -	5 2 9	6,301 - 10	404 1 10	6,705 2 8
7th	- ditto - -	15 Aug. -	- -	1,333 13 4	208 2 8	- - -	- -	1,333 13 4	208 2 8	8,578 14 8
	Coringa - -	- -	12 Sept.	- -	- -	7,036 14 8	- -	7,036 14 8	- -	
8th	- ditto - -	21 Sept.	13 Oct. -	435 5 4	40 4 10	9,114 1 4	- -	9,549 6 8	40 14 10	9,590 5 6
9th	- ditto - -	18 Oct. -	11 Nov. -	760 10 8	76 5 11	7,408 12 -	- -	8,169 6 8	76 5 11	8,245 12 7
10th	- ditto - -	15 Nov. -	5 Dec. -	3,156 13 4	70 4 4	7,967 13 4	- -	11,124 10 8	70 4 4	11,194 15 -
11th	- ditto - -	11 Dec. -	31 Dec. -	1,112 9 4	133 12 5	8,284 10 8	- -	9,397 4 -	133 12 5	9,531 - 5
		1862:	1862:							
12th	- ditto - -	11 Jan. -	- -	7,097 1 4	430 11 7	- -	- -	7,097 1 4	430 11 7	10,696 11 4
	Rangoon -	- -	1 Feb. -	- -	- -	3,130 8 -	38 6 5	3,130 8 -	38 6 5	
13th	- ditto - -	11 Feb. -	5 Mar. -	6,939 13 4	172 - 7	7,675 6 8	- 10 1	14,615 4 -	172 10 8	14,787 14 8

REMARKS.—In addition to the above payments, a subsidy of 4,500 rupees a trip, out and home, was granted, and occasionally a few commissariat stores were shipped, freight for which was disbursed by the Commissary General.

(E.)—STATEMENT of TROOPS arrived from *England*, during the Year 1861-62.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date of Arrival.	Rate.	Number of Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	1861:	£. s. d.				
Ship "Clarence"	28 September	8 6 –	11	261	24	21
Steamer "Hydaspes"	25 October	7 19 5	5	321	16	12
		TOTAL	16	582	40	33

STATEMENT of TROOPS, INVALIDS, &c., embarked for *England* during the Year 1861-62.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date of Sailing.	Rate for Invalids.	Rate for Effectives.	Number of Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Insanes. Number.	Insanes. Rate.	Convicts. Number.	Convicts. Rate.
	1861:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*						*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Ship "General Caulfield"	26 May	300	300	3	112	5	5	–	–	2	600
Ship "Earl of Hardwicke"	2 August	–	230	4	170	19	20	–	–	1	460
Ship "Isabella"	5 November	218	218	2	91	5	13	–	–	1	450
Ship "Nile"	21 December	250	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Steamer "Hydaspes"	21 „	230	230	1	29	2	1	–	–	–	–
	1862:										
Ship "Renown"	15 January	250	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ship "Barham"	26 February	240	–	3	121	11	25	6	700	–	–
Steamer "Queen of the South"	7 March	237	222 / 450	*3	93	13	62	–	–	–	–
Ship "Trafalgar"	15 „	236⅔	221⅔	3	116	11	18	13	700	3	400
		TOTAL		20	734	66	143	19	–	7	

* One 3d class schoolmaster.

(F.)—STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of COALS at *Madras* and the Out-Ports during the Official Year 1861-62.

MADRAS:	*Tons*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Balance on hand, 30th April 1861	5,840	13	3	13
Receipts	5,923	5	1	21
	11,763	19	1	6
Expenditure	4,231	10	–	–
Balance on hand, 30th April 1862	7,532	9	1	6
COCANADA:				
Balance on hand, 30th April 1861	80	14	2	4
Receipts	588	10	2	–
	669	5	–	4
Expenditure	289	–	–	–
Balance on hand, 30th April 1862	380	5	–	4

BIMLIPATAM:	*Tons*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Balance on hand, 30th April 1861	30	19	–	–
Expenditure	21	–	–	–
Balance on hand, 30th April 1862	9	19	–	–
MUNSOORCOTTAH:				
Balance on hand, 30th April 1861	126	–	–	–
No expenditure		—		
Balance on hand, 30th April 1862	126	–	–	–
COCHIN:				
Balance on hand, 30th April 1861	266	14	2	–
Receipts	233	15	1	17
	500	9	3	17
Expenditure	40	–	–	–
Balance on hand, 30th April 1862	460	9	3	17

(G.) PAUMBEN PILOTAGE.

The following Pilotage is now levied on Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel:—

	Rs.	a.	
On vessels drawing 3 feet and under	-	9	per foot.
Ditto - ditto 4 feet and over 3 feet	-	10	„
Ditto - ditto 5 - ditto - 4 „	-	11	„
Ditto - ditto 6 - ditto - 5 „	-	13	„
Ditto - ditto 7 - ditto - 6 „	-	15	„
Ditto - ditto 8 - ditto - 7 „	- 1	4	„
Ditto - ditto 9 - ditto - 8 „	- 1	9	„
Ditto - ditto 10 - ditto - 9 „	- 1	14	„
Ditto - ditto 11 - ditto - 10 „	- 2	8	„
Ditto - ditto 12 - ditto - 11 „	- 3	2	„
Ditto - ditto 13 - ditto - 12 „	- 3	12	„

2. The draught is calculated in even feet: a vessel of 3½ feet being charged as 4 feet, or *Rs.* 2. 8.; and one of less than 3½ feet at 3 feet, or *Rs.* 1. 11.

3. The proportion to be assigned to the licensed pilots is one-fifth of the pilotage levied.

(H.)—STATEMENT of VESSELS passing through the Paumben Channel, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive.

Calendar Year.	Square-rigged Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average Size.	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	*Tons.*
1849 - -	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850 - -	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851 - -	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852 - -	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853 - -	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854 - -	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,30,886	76	67½
1855 - -	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64½
1856 - -	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857 - -	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858 - -	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859 - -	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾
1860 - -	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104¾	51½
1861 - -	1,335	1,33,897	905	45,916	2,240	1,79,813	100½	50¾

(I.)—STATEMENT of PILOTAGE levied at Paumben, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Pilotage Levied.			Pilots' Share.			Credited to Government.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1849 - - - - -	7,247	2	-	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6
1850 - - - - -	4,684	8	-	1,171	2	-	3,513	6	-
1851 - - - - -	10,525	5	-	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6
1852 - - - - -	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6
1853 - - - - -	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	-	8,679	4	9
1854 - - - - -	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4
1855 - - - - -	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7
1856 - - - - -	13,168	5	-	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9
1857 - - - - -	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9
1858 - - - - -	12,820	8	-	3,203	2	-	9,617	6	-
1859 - - - - -	10,647	1	-	2,661	-	3	7,986	-	9
1860 - - - - -	17,144	5	-	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9
1861 - - - - -	16,193	9	-	4,048	6	3	12,145	2	9

(J.)—STATEMENT of VESSELS built at *Cochin*, with their Estimated Value, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

Year.	NAMES OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of Square-Rigged Vessels.	RATE OF BUILDING.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	RATE OF BUILDING.	Estimated Value.	WOOD.	REMARKS.
				Rs.			Rs.		
1861-62	Brig Amanathool Careem.	84	At 143 rupees per ton	12,012	- -	- - - - -	- -	Anjelly and Benteak	Measured under Merchant Ship Act 1854.
	Gunja Calleanprasad.	- -	- - - - -	- -	102	At 30 rupees per ton	3,060	Benteak - - -	Act X. of 1841.
	Pattimary Mahmody	- -	- - - - -	- -	57	„ 53 - ditto - -	3,021	Anjelly and Benteak	- ditto.
	Sambook Saad -	- -	- - - - -	- -	27	„ 22 - ditto - -	594	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto, Arab colors.
	Manjee Nasoordamid	- -	- - - - -	- -	30	„ 20 - ditto - -	600	Anjelly - - -	- ditto.
	Pattimary Guenapath Sovay.	- -	- - - - -	- -	54	„ 65 - ditto - -	3,510	ditto, Teak and Benteak	- ditto.
	Padarva Salamata -	- -	- - - - -	- -	47	„ 28 - ditto - -	1,316	Anjelly - - -	- ditto.
	Ditto, Sakeenatee	- -	- - - - -	- -	47	„ 28 - ditto - -	1,316	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
	Gunja Judel Wahab	- -	- - - - -	- -	113	„ 27 - ditto - -	3,051	Benteak - - -	- ditto, Arab colors.
	Manjee Slamaty -	- -	- - - - -	- -	14	„ 22 - ditto - -	308	Anjelly and Benteak	- ditto.
	Ditto, Slamaty -	- -	- - - - -	- -	17	„ 71 - ditto - -	1,207	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
	Buggalow Fadel Careem.	- -	- - - - -	- -	219	„ 28 - ditto - -	6,132	Teak and Benteak -	- ditto, Arab colors.
	Brig Amanathool Raymon.	97	At 150 rupees per ton	14,550	- -	- - - - -	- -	- ditto, Benteak and Anjelly.	- ditto.
	Ditto Pookeesah Cotta Calli Letchmy	79	„ 200 - ditto -	15,800	- -	- - - - -	- -	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.
	TOTAL - - -	260	- - - - -	42,362	727	- - - - -	24,115		

STATEMENT exhibiting the difference between the official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

Years.	Total New Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.	Total New Tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1860-61 -	1,566	- - -	2,36,008 13 10	- - -	910	- - -	53,278 - -	—
1861-62 -	260	- - -	42,302 - -	- - -	727	- - -	24,115 - -	—
		1,306	- - -	1,03,646 13 10	- - -	192	- - -	29,163 - -

(K.)—STATEMENT of VESSELS built at *Malabar, Travancore*, &c., but registered at *Cochin*, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

Year.	NAMES OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of Square-Rigged Vessels.	RATE OF BUILDING.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	RATE OF BUILDING.	Estimated Value.	WOOD.	REMARKS.
				Rs.			Rs.		
1861-62	Dhoney Soondera Letchmy.	- -	- - - - -	- -	64	At 15½ rupees per ton	993	Beute - -	Measured under Act 10 of 1841, built at Alleppee.
	Brig Rosparell -	145	At 70 rupees per ton	10,150	- -	- - - - -	- -	- ditto, and Anjelly	Act 10 of 1841, built at Quilon.
	Schooner Mahomed Mooydin Cauder Hyderboos.	29	„ 104 „ „ -	3,016	- -	- - - - -	- -	Anjelly - - -	- ditto, Colasherryputnum.
	Dhoney Sithulbee Sumdauce.	- -	- - - - -	- -	36	At 15 rupees per ton	540	- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto.
	Schooner Maria Raphael.	42	At 190 rupees per ton	7,980	- -	- - - - -	- -	- ditto, and Jackwood.	- ditto, Tuticorin.
	TOTAL - - -	216	- - - - -	21,146	100	- - - - -	1,533		

STATEMENT exhibiting the difference between the official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

Year.	Total New Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.	Total New Tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
1860-61 - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	266	- - -	12,838	—
1861-62 - - - -	216	- - -	21,146	- - -	100	- - -	1,533	—
		216	- - -	21,146	- - -	166	- - -	11,305

(L.)—STATEMENT showing the PILOTAGE, TONNAGE and FEES levied at *Cochin*, from November 1860 to April 1862.

Month and Year.	Inward Tonnage and Fees.		Outward Tonnage and Fees.		Total Monthly Tonnage and Fees.		Three-fifths Pilot's Share.	Two-fifths Government Share.
1860:	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
November -	2,587	255	1,878	185	4,465	440	264	176
December -	1,413	155	2,594	245	4,007	400	240	160
1861:								
January -	1,884	170	1,779	195	3,663	365	219	146
February -	3,848	370	2,196	205	6,044	575	345	230
March -	1,612	130	3,362	290	4,974	420	252	168
April - -	3,321	305	4,601	395	7,922	700	420	280
May - -	820	70	835	70	1,655	140	84	56
June - -	500	40	500	40	1,000	80	48	32
July - -	295	30	-	-	295	30	18	12
August -	-	-	295	30	295	30	18	12
September -	1,336	135	937	80	2,273	215	129	86
October -	1,122	90	1,446	155	2,568	245	147	98
November -	1,199	120	1,980	195	3,179	315	189	126
December -	1,241	115	937	85	2,178	200	120	80
1862:								
January -	1,669	130	304	30	1,973	160	96	64
February -	1,732	175	2,706	245	4,438	420	252	168
March -	2,119	190	2,084	180	4,203	370	222	148
April - -	2,328	200	2,151	205	4,479	405	243	162
TOTAL - -	29,026	2,680	30,585	2,830	59,611	5,510	3,306	2,204

APPENDIX, No. VII.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60.			Actual of 1860-61.		
REVENUE.									
ORDINARY.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Land Revenue—Current and Arrears	4,16,93,548	4	8	4,08,45,319	8	7	3,93,53,927	10	5
Salt	60,19,344	9	6	64,71,146	1	8	70,67,893	–	–
Tribute	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkarry	28,44,135	8	4	29,26,473	10	–	30,71,252	13	10
Land and Sea Customs	15,28,640	4	3	25,37,385	10	2	28,88,665	9	11
Moturpha	10,78,371	–	2	10,63,160	6	2	9,93,720	15	–
Stamps	7,22,334	13	6	8,49,258	6	–	14,50,859	11	7
Income Tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,14,274	2	10
Postal Collections	8,63,872	–	1	9,31,485	15	5	8,91,615	15	9
Miscellaneous	13,30,757	2	3	14,34,846	15	7	19,06,889	6	–
TOTAL, Ordinary	5,95,27,434	3	2	6,05,05,507	2	–	6,20,85,529	13	9
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	24,16,701	2	–	38,98,686	4	6	30,86,779	10	10
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	5,14,248	3	3	9,38,476	6	6	10,58,358	8	4
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	6,24,58,383	8	5	6,53,42,669	13	–	6,62,30,668	–	11
EXPENDITURE.									
ORDINARY.									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues	43,08,600	5	11	44,41,413	13	1	50,56,731	10	9
General Department	58,71,827	11	2	64,87,622	4	11	77,34,857	5	7
Public Instruction	5,37,831	7	6	5,23,254	11	6	4,95,588	–	2
TOTAL, General	1,07,18,259	8	7	1,14,52,290	13	6	1,32,87,177	–	6
Judicial Department	45,87,224	15	4	47,27,387	6	1	56,75,092	10	7
Revenue Department	46,46,561	–	2	46,30,878	–	1	54,92,332	8	3
Land and Sea Customs	2,20,126	15	6	2,08,781	3	7	1,78,976	2	1
Salt	9,66,454	4	–	9,01,166	7	2	18,34,108	15	2
TOTAL, Revenual	58,33,142	3	8	57,40,823	10	10	75,05,417	9	6
ORDINARY.									
Marine	3,31,737	6	7	1,93,659	5	–	6,83,474	–	7
Military	4,62,80,808	9	5	4,93,87,909	4	10	3,70,66,509	–	2
	6,77,51,172	11	7	7,15,02,072	8	3	6,42,17,670	5	4
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	9,03,685	13	3	12,65,054	15	3	12,60,613	2	3
Ditto of Buildings	2,82,866	15	–	2,69,539	15	1	2,52,269	14	8
Ditto of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	19,14,577	10	5	17,11,045	–	4	11,56,829	4	10
Local Funds	10,758	11	7	20,478	5	3	2,99,509	11	4
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies	16,75,574	13	3	16,57,859	2	7	16,48,017	3	10
Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies (Supervision charges)	38,995	11	3	48,466	10	8	63,069	13	11
TOTAL, Public Works	48,26,459	10	9	49,72,444	1	2	46,80,309	2	10
TOTAL, Ordinary } carried forward	7,25,77,632	6	4	7,64,74,516	9	5	6,88,97,979	8	2

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency—*continued.*

	Actual of 1858–59.	Actual of 1859–60.	Actual of 1860–61.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Brought forward	7,25,77,632 6 4	7,64,74,516 9 5	6,88,97,079 8 2
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous	3,87,443 10 4	2,93,630 14 7	3,08,838 4 5
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	3,84,006 10 7	4,54,853 3 –	6,05,400 4 1
Ditto of Buildings	10,98,674 15 10	18,78,241 7 –	9,82,979 11 11
Ditto of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	2,83,568 4 5	3,18,677 7 9	4,12,428 9 2
Local Funds	1,07,659 14 1	1,08,795 9 3	2,570 – –
Railway (Compensation for Lands, &c., taken up)	89,282 1 –	1,15,263 4 5	* —
TOTAL, Public Works	19,63,191 13 11	28,75,830 15 5	20,03,378 9 2
TOTAL, Extraordinary	23,50,635 8 3	31,69,461 14 –	23,12,216 13 7
PROFIT AND LOSS.			
Miscellaneous	44,210 15 2	7,18,027 3 3	7,76,492 8 3
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	7,49,72,478 13 9	8,03,62,005 10 8	7,19,86,688 14 –
Deficit met out of the Cash Balance	1,25,14,095 5 4	1,50,19,335 13 8	57,56,020 13 1

* *N.B.*—Removed to the debit of Government of India agreeably to instructions received from the Auditor General of India.

STATEMENT showing the Amount Received and Paid at the late General Treasury and the Bank of Madras on account of Government, during the Official Year 1861–62.

	1861–62. Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
RECEIPTS.	
Income Tax	2,74,395 5 3
Stamps	80,672 8 6
Law and Justice	1,15,879 9 5
Police	29,110 11 11
Public Works	88,085 10 –
Loans under liquidation and transfer	13,08,000 – –
Service Funds	7,26,741 10 4
Local Funds	1,18,938 13 4
Deposits	4,43,724 9 5
Remittances in specie and Bank notes	1,78,14,982 1 5
Bills drawn	1,67,29,021 2 10
Military Remittances	6,62,189 5 11
Miscellaneous	9,09,963 1 9
ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH LONDON.	
Bills payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council	26,791 7 3
Madras Railway Company	11,78,283 8 2
Miscellaneous	14,400 11 3
Remittances from other Governments	3,25,424 4 6
Post Office Remittances, Imperial	17,675 4 1
Electric Telegraph Remittances, Imperial	45,555 6 4
Rs.	4,09,09,835 3 8
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Refunds of Income Tax	12,839 13 –
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	9,11,912 5 10
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	44,13,486 15 1
Interest on Public Loans	36,00,550 8 11
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	92,554 13 3
Loans under liquidation and transfer	4,900 – –
Service Funds	17,32,622 2 1

AMOUNT received and paid at the late General Treasury and the Bank of Madras. &c.—*continued.*

	1861-62. Amount.		
Disbursements—*continued.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Local Funds	1,19,570	11	8
Deposits	4,05,081	2	11
Remittances in specie	9,75,846	7	11
Remittances of the Public Works Department	7,14,677	9	4
Bills discharged	28,27,492	6	8
Military remittances	85,20,879	9	9
Bullion certificates	44,42,181	4	9
Miscellaneous	5,01,516	12	5
ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH LONDON.			
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council	3,14,901	15	–
Madras Railway Company	55,15,434	14	10
Irrigation and Canal Company	11,50,480	10	8
Great Southern of India Railway Company	1,89,380	4	–
Miscellaneous	21,698	–	1
Remittances to other Governments	13,00,898	2	10
Post-office remittances, Imperial	1,75,631	2	2
Electric Telegraph remittances, Imperial	1,62,677	–	7
Rs.	381,07,214	13	9
Balance on the 30th April 1861	26,70,003	12	1
Receipts during the Official Year 1861-62	4,09,09,835	3	8
	4,35,79,838	15	9
Payments during the Official Year 1861-62	3,81,07,214	13	9
Balance on the 30th April 1862 *Rs.*	54,72,624	2	–

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1862.

RECEIPTS.

Official Year.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1859-60	2,67,40,762	9	11	2,65,55,102	7	11	2,73,307	13	8	5,35,69,172	15	6
1860-61	2,21,95,430	3	10	1,79,93,262	8	11	19,94,750	–	–	4,21,83,442	12	9
1861-62	1,72,27,219	3	2	2,36,82,616	–	6	-	-	-	4,09,09,835	3	8

DISBURSEMENTS.

Official Year.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1859-60	2,67,31,079	5	9	2,69,30,483	15	5	2,73,307	13	8	5,39,34,871	2	10
1860-61	2,19,14,005	3	6	2,09,09,969	–	6	19,94,750	–	–	4,48,18,724	4	–
1861-62	1,62,86,545	5	2	2,18,20,669	8	7	-	-	-	3,81,07,214	13	9

STATEMENT showing the INCREASE and DECREASE of EXPENDITURE in the Civil Departments of the Presidency, during the Official Year 1861–62.

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICE.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
		GENERAL BRANCH.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
G. I. - 4,731	30 Mar. 1861	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras -	- -	803 - -		
G. I. - 6,445	23 May „	Government Secretariat—Mr. Wheeler, for examining and putting in order the old papers in the Government Record Office and those of other offices (temporary) - - - - - - - - -	120 - -	—		
G. I. - 5,544	7 May „	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General— Rs. Three assistants, at 25 rupees each, temporary 75 Six ditto, at 20 rupees each - „ - 120 temporary. —	195 - -	—		
M. G. - 961	3 July „	Government Secretariat, Public Department - -	- -	5 - -		
G. I. - 8,223	2 July „	Rs. Rs. Telugu translator—Moonshee - - - 70 to 120 Writer - - - 20 to 35	65 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,477	24 July „	Superintendent of Stamps and Mint Master - -	208 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,085	26 July „	Government Secretariat, Public Department - -	- -	15 - -		
M. G. - 989	6 Aug. „	Persian and Hindustani translator—Writer, temporary	20 - -	—		
M. G. - 426	13 Aug. „	General Treasury—Two gollahs, at 7 rupees, temporary	14 - -	—		
G. I. - 11,830	27 Aug. „	Civil Paymaster's Office, Madras - - - -	16 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,554	22 Nov. „	Government Secretariat, Public Department - -	- -	50 - -		
M. G. - 4,741	21 Dec. „	Resident Hyderabad, Mutsuddy, temporary - -	- -	17 2 5		
M. G. - 62 G. I. - 1,319	14 Jan. 1862 Feb. „	Clerk of the Council— Rs. Salary - - - - - - - 1,000 Establishment - - - - - - 300 —	1,300 - -	—		
G. I. - 3,639	20 Dec. 1861	Stationery Office—Manager, 100 to 150 - - -	50 - -	—		
G. I. - 1,149	25 Jan. 1862	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General—Establishment - - - - - - - - -	597 - -	—		
G. I. 1,712-13	6 Mar. „	Mint Office—Increase of salary to the Mint Master and his Establishment - - - - - - -	697 - -	—		
M. G. Notification	5 Feb. „	General Treasury, Madras—Salary of Sub-Treasurer and that of his Establishment, exclusive of the portion transferred to the Deputy Accountant General -	- -	2,968 - -		
G. I. 4,315-18	27 Mar. 1861	Canarese Translator's Office—Establishment, temporary for six months - - - - - - - -	20 - -	—		
G. I. - 795	18 June „	A temporary establishment for the Committee at Madras for simplifying routine business in the different offices	22 - -	—		
		Rs.	3,324 - -	3,858 2 5	39,868 - -	46,297 13 -
		MEDICAL BRANCH.				
M. G. - 918	27 June 1861	Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, two writers on 65 and 30 rupees, temporary - - -	95 - -	—		
G. I. - 798	18 Jan. „	Hospital establishment at Dowlaishwarum, a permanent increase - - - - - - - - -	10 12 -	—		
G. I. 4,707-9	12 Apr. „	Civil Dispensary, Tranquebar, a permanent increase -	86 - -	—		
G. I. 4,929-31	17 Apr. „	Hospital at Bezorah, a permanent increase - - -	4 - -	—		
M. G. - 11 M. G. - 862	6 Jan. 1862 17 Apr. „	North Canara, medical establishment - - - -	- -	646 2 10		
		Rs.	195 12 -	646 2 10	2,349 - -	7,754 2 -
		ECCLESIASTICAL BRANCH.				
G. I. - 1,343	1 Feb. 1861	Church at Chicacole—Peon - - - - - -	5 4 -	—		
G. I. - 1,912	18 Mar. 1862	Chaplaincy, Ootacamund—One Lascar - - -	7 - -	—		
M. G. - 195	28 June 1861	Scottish Church - - - - - - - - -	- -	21 - -		
M. G. - 132	28 Apr. 1862	Assistant Chaplain, Black Town - - - - -	100 - -	—		
		Rs.	112 4 -	21 - -	1,347 - -	252 - -
		EDUCATIONAL BRANCH.				
M. G. - 11 M. G. - 862	6 Jan. 1862 17 Apr. „	North Canara - - - - - - - - -	- -	50 - -	- -	600 - -
		PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.				
M. G. - 11 M. G. - 862	6 Jan. 1862 17 Apr. „	North Canara, Public Works Department - -	- -	3,310 14 -		
M. G. - 961 G. I. - 4,691	20 May 1861 8 Apr. „	Collector of Bellary—Two nugantis, on 4 rupees each - - - - - - - - -	8 - -	—		

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Departments, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICE.	Monthly Increase	Monthly Decrease.	Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
M. G. - 1,271	1 July 1861	Tanjore District—Establishment, from 535 rupees to 640 rupees	105 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,438	2 Aug. ,,	Malabar District:—Additional establishment from				
G. I. - 1,358	13 Jan. 1862	300 rupees to 375 rupees	75 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,649	30 Aug. 1861	Kistna District:— *Rs.*				
		Needamal Lock - - - - - 47				
		Carumputly Lock - - - - - 34				
		For nine months	81 - -	—		
M. G. - 2,399	24 Dec. ,,	Trichinopoly District—Pay of two apprentices from 7 rupees to 9 rupees	4 - -	—		
M. G. - 172	10 Feb. 1862	Tanjore District:—Neernaikum establishment from *Rs.* 447. 2. to *Rs.* 545. 14.	98 12 -	—		
M. G. - 2,297	13 Dec. 1861	Supernumerary Assistant Engineer and his establishment	- - -	455 - -		
M. G. - 2,255	20 Sept. 1859	1st Class Probationer	- - -	200 - -		
		Rs.	371 12 -	3,965 14 -	4,461 - -	47,590 8 -
		JUDICIAL BRANCH.				
G. I. - 5,564	9 May 1861	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Mangalore, temporary	- - -	163 - -		
G. I. - 8,903	3 July ,,	Civil Court, Calicut—Two attendants, at 4 rupees each	8 - -	—		
G. I. - 2,015	24 Aug. ,,	Civil Court, Calicut—Establishment	44 - -	—		
G. I. - 10,686	29 Aug. ,,					
M. G. - 991	6 Aug. ,,	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Chingleput	- - -	404 8 -		
M. G. - 408	6 Aug. ,,	Peons and messengers in the Mofussil	- - -	824 4 -		
G. I. - 11,588	19 Sept. ,,	Sudder Ameen's Court, Sircy, temporary	- - -	20 - -		
G. I. - 12,823	11 Sept. ,,	Small Cause Court, Madras, Hindustani translator, from 70 rupees to 100 rupees	30 - -	—		
G. I. - 12,330	28 Sept. ,,	Civil and Session Court, Tanjore—Establishment, temporary	440 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,239 and Ditto - 24	7 Sept. ,, 8 Jan. 1862	Gaol at Itchapore	- - -	72 - -		
M. G. - 192	8 Feb. ,,	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen, Mangalore	- - -	693 - -		
M. G. - 379	7 Mar. ,,	Principal Sudder Ameen, Nellore	- - -	50 - -		
M. G. - 71	15 Jan. ,,	Sudder Court, Madras—10 extra translators on 70 rupees each, for 12 months	700 - -	—		
G. I. - 13,197	7 Oct. 1861	Gaol at Ootacamund—Establishment	506 - -	—		
M. G. - 927	19 July ,,	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Trichinopoly—Establishment	- - -	954 8 -		
M. G. - 927	19 July ,,	Moofty Sudder Ameen's Court, Chicacole—Establishment	- - -	227 - -		
M. G. - 154	1 Feb. 1862	Sudder Ameen's Court, Itchapore—Abolished	- - -	312 - -		
M. G. - 459	8 Mar. ,,					
M. G. - 192	8 Feb. ,,	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Mangalore—Abolished	- - -	687 - -		
G. I. 1,778-79	16 Feb. 1861	Warders in certain Gaols in the Madras Presidency	276 - -	—		
M. G. - 379	7 Mar. 1862	Principal Sudder Ameen, Nellore—Abolished	- - -	500 - -		
G. I. - 2,411	28 Mar. ,,	Coroner's Office:— Interpreter's salary, from 52½ rupees to 70 rupees - Constable, from 35 rupees to 50 rupees	32 8 -	—		
M. G. - 11	6 Jan. ,,	North Canara—Judicial Department	- - -	5,510 5 4		
M. G. - 862	17 April ,,					
G. I. - 2,598	7 April ,,	Small Cause Courts to be newly established in the Mofussil	662 8 -	—		
G. I. - 2,905	15 April ,,	Increase to salaries of District Moonsiffs and their Establishments	14,320 - -	—		
		Rs.	17,019 - -	10,417 9 4	2,04,228 - -	1,25,011 - -
		POLICE.				
M. G. - 11	6 Jan. 1862	North Canara—Police establishment	- - -	1,000 - -		
Ditto - 862	17 April ,,					
M. G. - 193	8 Feb. ,,	Police establishment at Saint Thomas' Mount	- - -	117 - -		
M. G. - 555-556	11 April ,,	Hurpanabully Taluq, Bellary	- - -	146 - -		
M. G. - 2,046	5 Nov. 1860					
M. G. - - -	5 Nov. ,,	Madacaseera Taluq, Bellary	- - -	136 - -		
		Rs.	—	1,399 - -	- - -	16,788 - -

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Departments, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICE.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
		MAGISTERIAL.				
M. G. - 11	6 Jan. 1862	North Canara—Magisterial establishments - -	- - -	450 - -		
Ditto - 862	17 Apr. „					
M. G. - 1,200	14 June 1861	Ganjam—10 Sub-magistrates - - - - - -	1,010 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,209	15 June „	Vizagapatam—13 Sub-magistrates - - *Rs.* 1,342	1,610 - -	—		
M. G. - 837	28 June „	- - - 2 ditto - - - 268				
M. G. - 1,251	26 June „	Godavery—12 Sub-magistrates - - - - -	1,188 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,184	12 June „	Bellary—Military joint magistrate's establishment -	9 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,093	21 Sept. „					
M. G. - 1,848	21 Sept. „	Palany Hills, Madura—Sub-magistrate and his establishment - - - - - - - -	84 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,229	2 Oct. „	Military joint magistrate, Paumben—Establishment -	32 - -	—		
M. G. - 1,924	5 Oct. „	Tinnevelly—Eight sub-magistrates - - - -	762 - -	—		
M.G. - 1,489	3 Dec. „	Poonamallee—Office of joint magistrate - - -	- - -	200 - -		
		Rs.	4,695 - -	650 - -	56,340 - -	7,800 - -
		REVENUE BRANCH.				
G. I. - 6,134	14 May 1861	Board of Revenue establishment - - - -	- - -	22 8 -		
M. G. - 1,380	28 June „	Tinnevelly—Pearl Fishery establishment, temporary -	87 - -	—		
M. G. - 267	28 May „	Madras Sea Customs—Salary of the Collector - -	- - -	166 10 8		
M. G. - 267	28 May „	Vizagapatam—Collector's salary - - - -	- - -	166 10 8		
M. G. - 1,910	2 Oct. „	Ganjam—Principal Assistant's establishment - -	- - -	41 - -		
M. G. 555 & 556	11 Apr. 1860	Coimbatore—Suttemungalum Taluq - - -	- - -	530 8 -		
M. G. - 2,046	& 5 Nov. „					
M. G. - 1,910	2 Oct. 1861	Vizagapatam—Principal Assistant's establishment -	20 - -	—		
M. G. - 11	6 Jan. 1862	North Canara—Revenue Department, inclusive of Forest Conservancy - - - - - - -	- - -	11,444 10 8		
M. G. - 862	17 Apr. „					
M. G. - 670	21 Mar. 1861	Bellary—Establishment for preparing field registers -	- - -	125 - -		
M. G. 555 & 556	11 Apr. 1860	Revenue and Intelligence Departments, Bellary -	- - -	472 9 -		
M. G. - 2,046	5 Nov. „					
M. G. - 142	30 Jan. 1862	Pearl Fishery, temporary - - - - - -	266 - -	—		
M. G. - 337	15 Feb. „	Madras Collector - - - - - - -	36 8 -	—		
M. G. - 422	26 Feb. „	Saltpan at Varany, Nellore - - - - -	- - -	43 - -		
M. G. 555 & 556	11 Apr. 1860	Madacaseera Taluq—Bellary - - - - -	- - -	378 14 -		
M. G. - 2,046	5 Nov. „					
M. G. - 712	31 Mar. 1862	Saltpan at Viziaputty, Tinnevelly - - - -	- - -	56 - -		
M. G. 2,148 & 405	11 Nov. 1861 & 25 Feb. 1862	Stamp vendor in the Mofussil - - - -	- - -	1,537 - -		
M. G. - 517	3 May „	Board of Revenue - - - - - - -	- - -	7 8 -		
M. G. - 421	26 Feb. „	Bellary Collector—Record-keeper - - - -	- - -	15 - -		
M. G. - 512	10 Mar. „	Nellore, Salt Superintendent, a month, temporary -	40 - -	—		
		Rs.	449 8 -	15,006 15 -	5,394 - -	1,80,083 4 -
		REVENUE SURVEY and SETTLEMENT.				
M. G. - 573	14 Mar. 1862	Establishment, temporary - - - - - *Rs.*	30 - -	- - -	360 - -	
		INCOME TAX.				
M. G. - 739	3 Apr. 1862	Establishment - - - - - - - - -	- - -	566 - -		
M. G. - 1,160	27 May „	Collector, Madura—Establishment - - - -	- - -	4 - -		
		Rs.	—	570 - -	- - -	6,840 - -
		POLITICAL.				
G. I. - 2,436	29 Mar. 1862	Commissioner, Mysore—Establishment - - -	70 - -	—		
M. G. - 398	16 Sept. „	Government Agent at Chepauk—Mouchee - -	- - -	10 - -		
		Rs.	70 - -	10 - -	840 - -	120 - -
		MARINE.				
M. G. - 811	6 Jan. 1862	North Canara—Marine - - - - - -	- - -	11 - -		
Ditto - 26	17 Apr. „					
M. G. - 7	4 Jan. „	For working the diving apparatus at Tuticorin, for four months, temporary - - - - -	230 - -	—		
Ditto - 144	30 Jan. „					
M. G. - 312	28 Sept. 1861	Marine establishments—Outports - - - -	1,112 - -	—		
G. I. - 14,713	26 Dec. „	Master Attendant's Office, Madras—Three peons, at seven rupees each - - - - - -	21 - -	—		
M. G. - 2,201	29 Nov. „	Pier Establishment :— *Rs. a. p.* 2 Boatswains, at 35 rupees each - 70 - - 1 Duffadar - - - - 10 8 - 6 Peons, at 7 rupees each - - 42 - - 4 Toll-takers, at 15 rupees each - 60 - -	182 8 -	—		
		Rs.	1,545 8 -	11 - -	18,546 - -	132 - -

12 July 1862.

(signed) *W. J. Raynor,*
Officiating Civil Paymaster.

APPENDIX, No. VIII.

DEWAN'S GENERAL REPORT on Cochin for the Years 1035 and 1036, M. E.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Moonsiff's Courts of Chittoor and Ernacollum, in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor in the Small Cause Courts and in the Appeal Court, in the years under report, and of suits remaining on the file:—

	Years.	On the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Civil Suits in the two Moonsiffs' Courts	1035	33	164	197	152	45
	1036	45	343	388	273	115
Civil Suits in the two Zillah Courts	1035	488	1,213	1,701	1,022	679
	1036	679	1,244	1,923	1,492	431
Civil Suits in the two Small Cause Courts	1035	—	—	—	—	—
	1036	- -	466	466	30	436
Civil Suits in the Appeal Court	1035	137	94	231	87	144
	1036	144	76	220	126	94

	Years.	Number of Cases executed.	Remaining unexecuted.
Civil Decrees executed	1035	401	3,625
	1036	420	3,756

The subjoined are statements of Criminal Cases filed and disposed of in the several Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction:—

	Years.	On the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Criminal Cases before a single Judge of the Criminal Courts	1035	—	—	—	—	—
	1036	- -	3	3	2	1
Criminal Cases in the two Zillah Criminal Courts	1035	35	185	220	196	24
	1036	24	143	167	149	18
Criminal Cases in the Sessions Court	1035	6	41	47	46	1
	1036	1	39	40	33	7
Criminal Cases in the Appeal Court	1035	15	8	23	14	9
	1036	9	10	19	19	—

In the year 1036 M. E., certain changes took place in the constitution of the courts of this country, and the salaries of the judges were raised.

The scale of pay for the Appeal Court was fixed as follows:—

First Judge	400	rupees per mensem.
Second ditto	350	- ditto.
Third ditto	200	- ditto.
Establishment	250	- ditto.

The scale of pay previously to this change was—

First Judge	200	rupees per mensem.
Second ditto	130	- ditto.
Third ditto	70	- ditto.

The scale of pay for the Zillah Courts was fixed as follows:—

First Judge - - - - -	175 rupees per mensem.
Second ditto - - - - -	150 - ditto.
Third ditto - - - - -	100 - ditto.
Establishment - - - - -	150 - ditto.

The new rates of pay, however, for the Zillah Courts are only to come into operation when the judges have fully qualified themselves for the discharge of their official duties, according to the new forms of procedure. Till then the rates of pay to be as below:—

First Judge - - - - -	140 rupees per mensem.
Second ditto - - - - -	100 - ditto.
Third ditto - - - - -	75 - ditto.

The rates of pay originally, or previous to these changes, were—

First Judge - - - - -	100 rupees per mensem.
Second ditto - - - - -	70 - ditto.
Third ditto - - - - -	50 - ditto.

Two Moonsiffs' Courts were also established in the year 1036 M. E., one at Ernacollum and the other in the Chittoor district.

The rates of pay have been fixed as follow:—

Ernacollum Moonsiff - - - -	70 rupees per mensem.
Chittoor - ditto - - - -	50 - ditto.

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of criminal cases remaining undecided before a single judge of the criminal courts, and the number of prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Gaols in the years under report, and also the time the cases were pending before these courts:—

In 1035.			In 1036.		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Gaol.	Number of Years the Cases were pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Gaol.	Number of Years the Cases were pending.
4	10	2	2	- -	2
30	21	1	24	49	1

Subjoined is a statement of police cases filed and disposed of by the district police officers in the years under report:—

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035 - - - -	1,141	1,018	123
1036 - - - -	1,285	1,221	64

GAOLS.—The same as in the preceding Report.

MARINE, and PORTS and HARBOURS.—The same as in the previous Report.

LIST of VESSELS built and repaired within the Cochin Territory, during the Years 1035 and 1036, M. E.

Where Built or Repaired.	Names of the Owners or Agents.	In 1035.				In 1036.			
		Newly Built.		Repaired.		Newly Built.		Repaired.	
		Brig or Schooner.		Bagala.		Bagala.		Bagala.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cochangady in Cochin -	Arab Sheik Dyan - -	1	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto -	Ditto - ditto - -	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto -	Ditto - ditto - -	-	-	1	75	-	-	-	-
Jews' Town ditto -	Arab Hydross Abonshar -	-	-	1	75	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto -	Arab Sheik of Arabia -	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-
Cochangady ditto -	Nagoojee of Mattoncherry -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43
Ditto - ditto -	Arab Mahomed of Muscat -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	151
Jews' Town ditto -	Jew Elliavo - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	83
Ditto - ditto -	Arab Abdoola of Muscat -	-	-	-	-	1	160	-	-

FORESTS.—

FORESTS.—Nothing new under this head.

EDUCATION.—As in the previous Reports.

POST OFFICE.—As in the previous Reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.—In the year 1036 the work of a bridge to be built across the Ponany River at Shoranoor commenced.

The bridge is to be a wrought-iron girder-bridge of 13 bays, 64 feet opening, and the estimated cost of it is 1,55,300 rupees.

The sum advanced for this work in the year above mentioned was 16,000 rupees.

The bridge is to be substantially built, as it is to be a railway bridge.

MILITARY.—As before.

POPULATION.—No new census has been taken.

VACCINATION.—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with a proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases:—

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.
1035 - - - -	9,260	8,388	872
1036 - - - -	7,795	6,896	899

HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES.—The number of in and out-patients in the year under report is as follows:—

HOSPITAL.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged or Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged or Cured.	Died.
In 1035 - - -	186	182	4	1,402	1,376	26
1036 - - -	280	246	7	1,750	1,730	20

FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements in the years under report.

STATEMENT.

Years.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
In 1035 - - - - -	10,29,151	7	7	9,35,360	14	6
„ 1036 - - - - -	11,41,997	10	8	8,81,167	5	-

STATEMENT showing the Revenue collected in the years under report.

									1035.			1036.		
									Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
* Amount of land and garden revenue									4,74,147	6	–	5,72,711	1	7
			Export.			Import.								
	Years,		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Customs	1035	-	12,193	–	9	27,724	8	9	30,917	9	6	—		
	1036	-	16,960	5	2	58,766	4	11	-	-	-	75,726	10	1
Excise or abkarry									5,680	7	4	4,589	4	–
Stamps									2,702	2	8	2,628	10	11
Salt									1,96,100	8	8	1,95,563	5	10
Tobacco									73,004	5	3	36,160	4	7
Teak and Blackwood logs, &c.									45,942	15	4	36,222	10	10
Pepper									2,285	6	3	109	–	–
Cardamoms and other forest produce									3,071	–	4	4,096	–	10
† Miscellaneous revenue									84,093	12	6	1,20,400	–	11
							Total	- - -	9,26,945	9	10	10,48,207	1	7
							Balance in the Treasury	- - -	1,02,205	10	9	93,790	9	1
							TOTAL	- - -	10,29,151	4	7	11,41,997	10	8

Ten lacs and 50,000 rupees are invested in Government Securities.

* The increase of nearly a lac of rupees is owing to a slight alteration in the commutation rate of paddy.

† Fees and fines in the Judicial establishment are included in this item.

(signed) *T. Shungoony Menon*, Dewan.

Hoozoor Cutcherry, in Trichoor,
Cochin, 24 May 1862.

(True copy).

(signed) *W. Fisher*, Resident.

DEWAN'S REPORT on the Administration of Travancore, for the year 1036 (1860–61).

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.—The following statement shows the amount of business transacted in the Civil Courts in the year under review:—

	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					Amount of Institution and other Fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
											Rs.
Appeal Court -	338	155	493	182	311	61	26	87	33	54	3,553
Zillah Court -	620	1,111	1,731	1,008	723	–	–	–	–	–	18,478
Moonsiff's Court	764	4,429	5,193	4,257	936	–	–	–	–	–	9,188
TOTAL - -	1,722	5,695	7,417	5,447	1,970	61	26	87	33	54	31,219

The following is a comparison of the results for two years:—

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees collected.
						Rs.
1035 - -	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	33,108
1036 - -	1,722	5,695	7,417	5,447	1,970	31,219

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The work done in the Criminal Courts is represented below:—

Year.	Cases.					Prisoners.			Total Amount of Rations.
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	
									Rs.
1035 - -	99	935	1,034	998	36	2,694	2,351	343	7,925
1036 - -	36	688	724	658	66	1,905	1,617	288	6,698

Considering that, owing to the extraordinarily high prices of food in the country in the year under review, there were unusual incentives to crime, it is gratifying to note that there was little additional crime committed.

There has been no important new legislation this year; but the efforts of the judges have been steadily directed to improve the practical working of the courts.

Superannuation pensions have been granted to some judges.

A re-distribution of judicial work has been planned, so as to apportion responsibility more definitely, and also to expedite the despatch of business.

The introduction of the Civil Procedure Act of British India, with a few necessary modifications, has been resolved upon.

A scale of more adequate salaries to judicial officers has received the sirkar's sanction.

All these improvements have already been carried out, but as they belong to the year 1037, they will be dwelt upon in greater detail in the next Report.

POLICE.—The records of the police for the year under review exhibit 8,459 cases tried and disposed of, against 6,749 in the preceding year. Though the total number of cases was thus larger, it is satisfactory to remark that there is no reason to suppose an increased prevalence of the graver crimes.

The employment of a large number of men on the public works in the south of Travancore gave them legitimate means of earning a livelihood in this hard season, and contributed not a little to the diminution of crime.

Steady efforts have been continued to expedite the transaction of business in this department, and the results have been encouraging.

Cases are now decided more promptly, and there are no arrears at the end of the year.

Reliable popular testimony, on all hands, is not wanting to show that corruption and oppression in this, as in other branches of the administration, have very greatly diminished.

GAOLS.—The inmates of the gaols at the close of the year were 543, of whom 11 were females. Of this number 40 were life prisoners; 39 sentenced to hard labour for periods from 16 to 28 years; 48 from 11 to 15 years; 78 from six to 10 years; the rest for less than five years.

The number of deaths in the gaol was 174. Out of 1,192 prisoners admitted into the establishment throughout the year, 58 died of cholera, 47 of smallpox, 53 of dysentery, the rest died of miscellaneous diseases. This mortality is to be much deplored, but it was more or less due to the character of the year; four prisoners escaped from the gaol; of these three were recaptured.

LAND REVENUE.—The out-turn was about twelve and a half lacs of rupees, being less than that of the preceding year by upwards of two lacs. This deficiency is due to large remissions of tax which became necessary in consequence of the extraordinarily adverse character of the season.

There was much distress in consequence of the failure of crops. The price of food rose higher than ever known before, and thousands of men, women, and children had no resource but charity to look to for bare existence.

The sirkar was not wanting in exertions to mitigate this distress as far as it lay in its power.

Food was given gratuitously to the poor in several localities, as also cloths, small sums of money, and other similar aids.

Such as were ablebodied were provided with work on the roads and canals.

Private charity, too, contributed largely to the relief; and it is only right to notice here with every prominence the liberality of England at this juncture.

The British Government kindly granted the request of the Sirkar to suspend the duty on the exports of grain and rice to Travancore from British territory; and this concession, in conjunction with a similar removal of import duty on the part of the Sirkar, contributed to the influx into the country of a large quantity of food.

Some idea of the extent of the relief operations may be formed from the following statistics:—

1. Market value of rice and paddy, &c., gratuitously given to the poor, about 50,000 rupees.

2. Value of rice purchased on account of the sirkar at Mangalore and brought down here and resold to the poor at rates advantageous to them, about 21,000 rupees.

3. Market value of sirkar paddy sold to the poor, about 11,000 rupees.

4. Expenditure in the year on roads and canals in South Travancore, by which the poor obtained the means of subsistence, about 1,23,000 rupees.

5. Value of imports of grain and rice in 1036, about 12,00,000 rupees.

6. Estimate of the extent of relief from Madras, England, &c., from 12,000 to 15,000 rupees.

7. Subscriptions raised in Travancore, about 13,000 rupees.

CUSTOMS.—The revenue from the Customs amounted to 2,71,608 rupees, being higher than that of the preceding year by 52,758 rupees: in fact, the revenue of the year under report is the highest on record for a long series of years. The increase is due mainly to larger exports. The excess of course does not include the duty on pepper, which amounts to 44,204 rupees. The monopoly of this article was abolished on the 19th Dhanoo 1036 (1st January 1861), and an export duty substituted. The account of the duty levied on pepper has been kept separate, as it is desirable to watch it carefully for some time.

The following Statement shows the Quantities and Tariff Values of the principal Exports.

Articles.	——	——
	Candies.	*Rupees.*
Chickney	2,902 1/2	3,52,466
Coppra	33,032 1/8	7,78,098
Cocoa-nut oil	4,111 9/12	2,17,121
Coir	15,822 1/8	2,67,926
Dry ginger	2,960 7/16	1,69,189
Molasses	1,492 15/16	51,749
Tamarind	8,243	68,807
Coffee	252 1/8	22,612
Cutchotum or meadow saffron	175 7/16	15,040
Cocoa-nuts *No.*	60,66,516	69,332
Areca-nuts	3,54,17,625	75,897
Beetle leaves *Bundles*	13,18,217	20,014
Mats of all sorts *Score*	30,952 3/4	19,127
Wooden logs, beams, planks, &c.	- - -	89,130
Salt-fish *Bundles*	54,741	44,729
TOTAL - - *Rs.*		22,61,237

As it was about a quarter of a century since the tariff of values had been framed, it failed to bear that correspondence with existing market values, which is desirable; so the revision of the export tariff was undertaken and effected. In many respects, the values were assimilated to those of the British Indian tariff; while in some cases, where local peculiarities rendered it necessary, some judicious deviations have been made. The new export tariff was brought into force on the 31st Auny 1036 (13th July 1861).

It will bring in an accession of revenue to the Sirkar of about half a lac of rupees annually, without any sensible pressure on the sources of production. It will do away also with much scope which had previously existed for corrupt practices in the classification of goods.

The working of the new tariff, as observed up to the time of drawing up this Report, has been as satisfactory as it could possibly be.

SALT.—The sales have been as follow:—

Year.	Quantity sold.		Amount.
	Parahs.	*Garce.*	*Rs.*
1035	13,13,209	or 3,419 13/16	3,86,687
1036	13,54,294	or 3,526 51/64	4,11,116

This shows an increased consumption of Sirkar salt of upwards of 40,000 parahs or about a hundred garce, yielding an increase of revenue of about 24,000 rupees.

TOBACCO.—The sales of this article were materially influenced by the high prices of food, which absorbed a larger proportion than usual of the earnings of the people, and so, less could be laid out on the purchase of tobacco.

The sales were—

	Candies.	*Rs.*
In 1035	4,765 1/2	17,11,754
„ 1036	3,940 3/8	13,50,731

The

The fall in the revenue is due also to another cause, namely, the reduction of the selling price of tobacco.

PEPPER.—It may be necessary to premise here that pepper forms a staple product of the country. It is largely grown and commands a good price in the market. Up to the year under review, it was an article of Sirkar monopoly. The growers were bound to deliver the product into the Sirkar's stores and to receive its price at a fixed rate. The Sirkar collected all the pepper at the port of Allepey, and annually sold it to the highest bidders. This system of taxing the product was found oppressive, from the exactions of petty officials, and also from the lower rate of price paid to the grower in reference to the market prices of pepper. In this year, therefore, the system was changed. The monopoly was abolished. An export duty of 15 rupees per candy, which comes to about 20 per cent. on its value, was substituted. This considerable reduction of taxation, as compared with what it had been before, combined with the change in the mode of levying it, is expected to produce much eventual benefit.

Under the influence of far more remunerative returns, the growth of pepper must largely increase in a few years, to the great advantage of both the people and Government.

A few statistics are subjoined.

	Cands.	*lbs.*
Quantity of pepper sold by the Sirkar in 1035 - -	5,958	- 77½
Ditto - ditto before the abolition of monopoly	1,165	- 376⅜

Duty levied on pepper exported in the year after the abolition of monopoly (2,835 Candies, 274⅜ lbs.) - - *Rs.* 43,428. 5.

OTHER ARTICLES.—The sales of cardamoms, ivory, bees-wax, &c. were—

	Cardamoms.		Ivory.				Bees-wax.		
	Cans.	*lbs.*	*Rs.*	*Cans.*	*lbs.*	*Rs.*	*Cans.*	*lbs.*	*Rs.*
In 1035 -	156	473$\frac{11}{16}$	1,18,280	1	215$\frac{1}{16}$	2,162	7	45	2,376
„ 1036 -	72	293	1,72,458	1	250	2,526	8	217	2,936

The quantity of cardamoms collected this year was about a half of that in 1035. But the prices fetched in the market were exceedingly advantageous. It may be interesting to give here the prices for a series of years.

	Rate per Candy.
In 1028 - - - - -	500 rupees
„ 1029 - - - - -	452½ „
„ 1030 - - - - -	575 „
„ 1031 - - - - -	661 „
„ 1032 - - - - -	525 „
„ 1033 - - - - -	555 „
„ 1034 - - - - -	670 „
„ 1035 - - - - -	755 „
„ 1036 - - - - -	1,214 „

MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head was—

In 1035 - - - - - - -	4,35,521 rupees.
„ 1036 - - - - - - -	2,89,437 „

This head of revenue, comprehending as it does a very large number of items, is subject to much fluctuation. It cannot be interesting to those for whom this Report is intended, to enter into the details of the causes of the fall now shown.

MINT.—The following statement for five years, showing the extent of silver coinage in his Highness's Mint, may not be uninteresting:—

1032 - -	Chuckroms coined in number - -	5,34,513
1033 - -	ditto - - ditto - -	2,38,571
1034 - -	ditto - - ditto - -	39,44,935
1035 - -	ditto - - ditto - -	52,29,622
1036 - -	ditto - - ditto - -	3,82,326
	Velly Fanams - - - - -	1,30,669

ABKARRY.—The revenue under this head was—

In 1035 - - - - -	58,147 rupees
„ 1036 - - - - -	60,488 „

As opium is largely used in some parts of the country, it has been deemed desirable to tax its consumption also. It is expected to yield 20,000 rupees a year.

EDUCATION.—The subjoined abstract exhibits the state of his Highness the Maharajah's Free School at the close of the preceding year, and that during the year under review, and at the close of it.

Number of Boys remaining at the end of 1035.	Number admitted during 1036.	Total under Instruction during 1036.	CASTES.	Number removed during 1036.	Number of Boys remaining at the end of 1036.
41	22	63	Brahmins - - - -	13	50
36	33	69	Paundy Sudras - - -	7	62
44	39	83	Malayali Sudras - - -	8	75
7	4	11	Protestant Christians - -	4	7
23	8	31	Roman Christians - - -	7	24
—	2	2	Syrian Christians - - -	- -	2
1	3	4	Mahomedans - - - -	- -	4
1	1	2	Chettriars - - - - -	- -	2
—	4	4	Castes below Sudras - -	- -	4
153	116	269	TOTAL - - -	39	230

It will be perceived that a much larger number of youths are now enjoying the benefits of education, and it is hoped that a still larger number will be shortly under instruction.

The regular study of the vernacular language, to which but little attention had previously been paid, has now been introduced. A competent Malayalum Moonshee was appointed, and the Malayalam language as well as English is now studied by all the pupils in the upper classes. Since the appointment of Mr. J. Bensley as head master of his Highness the Rajah's Free School at Trevandrum, several improvements have taken place, and, though they belong to the year following that under report, it is deemed as well to notice them briefly in this Report. All the classes themselves in the school were re-arranged, in order that a larger number of boys might be received into the establishment. The number of teachers was augmented and larger salaries were allowed them, and the number of scholars has been raised to 250. The course of study in the first class has been assimilated as closely as desirable with that in the highest class of the junior department of the Presidency College at Madras. A class has also been formed with the view of specially training a certain number of boys for the Public Works Department. The head master and his assistants have performed their duties with the utmost zeal and diligence.

The district schools (English and vernacular) are also doing good work. The time has now come for placing these useful institutions under the direction of a distinct officer. This has been recently done, and much benefit is expected from the arrangement.

The Mission seminaries at Cottayam and Nagercoil, and the other Mission schools in the country, are steadily doing their work.

There are two tolerably well conducted vernacular periodicals published by the English Missionaries at Cottayam and Nagercoil. They are the vehicles of useful popular information, and promise to grow in importance.

Some very useful little books in Malayalam are occasionally issued from the Church Mission Press at Cottayam.

Under these several influences, the Malayalam language is improving, and in time much knowledge of a popular character will be placed within the reach of the great bulk of the natives.

With a view, in some measure, to encourage useful publications, the Sirkar advertised the offer of two prizes, one for 150 rupees, and the other for 75 rupees. The result has been satisfactory, and some of the best compositions are in the press for general circulation.

It may be generally remarked that even the most superficial observer cannot fail to notice the increasing spread of knowledge and intelligence among all classes of the people. They are beginning to be better able to distinguish between right and wrong; and the visible improvement in native public opinion cannot fail to influence beneficially almost all the concerns of the community.

It may not be uninteresting to state that the effects of the useful education imparted in his Highness's school, and other institutions, are beginning to be felt in the management of public business, wherever educated men are employed. These men are doing useful service in a manner which is highly encouraging.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The operations of this department in the year under report have been extensive.

They were for several months under the control of Mr. Collins, the civil engineer. But the services of Mr. Collins failed to afford satisfaction to the Sirkar, and were therefore dispensed with.

Major T. Greenaway, of the Madras Staff Corps, was selected as Mr. Collins' successor.

The

The following are the chief works carried on in the year:—

	Rs.
1. A coast canal for traffic from Trevandrum to Nunjahnaad, roughly estimated to cost	7,00,000
2. The thorough repair, and in fact the re-construction, of the great Southern Road from Trevandrum to Arambooly frontier, estimated to cost	63,000
3. Branch roads	25,000
4. Canal at Allepey	10,000
5. A tramway at ditto	16,000
6. Lighthouse at ditto	35,000
7. Road from Cattayam to the foot of the ghauts	23,000
8. Columns to be mounted with lights for the guidance of boats plying in the backwaters	5,000
9. Repairs of irrigation works	6,000
10. Palaces, offices, &c.	67,000

It is convenient to note the progress made up to the date of this Report.

Major Greenaway, in his Report, dated 26th May 1862, upon the southern canals, states, "I have much pleasure in being able to state that my final inspection of the A.V. M. Canal has been on the whole very satisfactory. I carefully examined the whole line of work from its southern extremity in the IV. Section."

This section may be called completed, as far as the excavation goes. There are some small irregularities in three chains near the bungalow, which, however, two, or at the utmost three days' labour will remove. With the exception of these three pits, I navigated the whole section from end to end in a boat, with only one break in the line, viz., at the Vetta-mudda Voykal, where a scouring dam has to be constructed.

V. Section.—Half a mile completed to full depth, and the whole section to water mark, with the exception of the rocks in the bed, of which a portion has been removed, and the blasting of the rest is in active progress. It will take four months at least to remove all these rocks. Four hundred and fifty cottahs of chunam, and a large quantity of stone, have been collected for the masonry works.

VI. Section.—Twelve thousand three hundred feet or 4,100 running yards of this canal (section) have been excavated to high-water mark, leaving 5½ feet of deepening still to be done; 200 feet more, nearly to the same depth, leaving 7 feet to be excavated. One thousand one hundred feet more are in progress, average depth of cutting 3 feet; 2,200 feet still remain to connect with the breakwater as yet untouched.

As to the state of the Southern Road, the engineer reports, after his last inspection of the same, that the progress made is very satisfactory, and that he is confident that the whole line will be completed in a very few months.

The canal, the tramway, and the lighthouse at Allepey have all been completed. The illuminating apparatus for the lighthouse arrived safely, and has been put up. It is of the catadioptric kind, of Tresnell's construction, and is probably the best light used at present in India.

The project of the Madura Road is being steadily pursued, though under difficulties and disadvantages.

Several minor works have been executed.

The total expenditure in this department in the year (1,036), inclusive of salaries, was 2,53,084 rupees.

In the eight months of this year (1,037) it has been 1,52,033 rupees.

Some important works have been planned, and will probably be undertaken.

Some of these may be particularised here:—

1. A grand Durbar hall for his Highness the Maharajah. The cost will be about 47,600 rupees.
2. A bridge over the Coolethoray river. Probable cost, 58,600 rupees.
3. A large reservoir to the north of the Nunjahnaud, to hold a good supply of water, with a view to equalise the supply for irrigation by the Parallay river. This, and the widening of the supplying channels, and the thorough repair of the existing irrigation works in the south, will probably cost 64,000 rupees.
4. A channel from the Caramaney river to supply fresh water for the Trevandrum Fort, roughly estimated to cost 1,00,000 rupees.
5. Road from Quilon to Shencottah, roughly estimated at 40,000 rupees.
6. The connexion of the Caramaney river with the canal basin at Trevandrum. Probable cost, 21,000 rupees.
7. The drainage of the tanks within the Trevandrum Fort, 4,000 rupees.

It is to be prominently remarked that, since the accession of his Highness the present Maharajah in the year under review, the operations of the Sirkar in the construction of really useful public works have greatly extended. Fully desirous as his Highness is known to be to signalise his Highness's reign by great acts of public benefit, the scale of operations is expected to rise in proportion to the resources of the State.

MILITARY.—The Nair Brigade continues to be maintained on its usual footing. There is not much of interest to be stated under this head.

FOREST.—In the year under review an assistant to the conservator of forests was entertained for the special purpose of opening out a new forest near Goodalore, and a separate establishment was allotted to him with that view.

The operations in that direction have not as yet been productive of any satisfactory results, but it is possible that such results may yet be secured.

The civil engineer has been hitherto prevented by more pressing engagements from inspecting, with the conservator, the obstructions presented by rocks in the beds of rivers and causing their removal, if practicable, with a view to the timber from valuable forests, as yet unexplored, being floated down with facility.

The working of the forests in general may be said to continue on the same footing as before.

The work done by private traders in the forests continues unabated. The subjoined is a statement of the timber fees collected from those parties by the Sirkar.

In 1035 - - - - -	12,038 rupees.
In 1036 - - - - -	12,123 ,,

The cardamom produce was—

In 1035 - - - - - -	84 candies.
In 1036 - - - - - -	171 ,,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Abstract of Return of sick in the different Charity Hospitals of the Sirkar :—

STATIONS.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative Amount of Sick in 1035 and 1036. Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum - -	1036	77	1,859	1,936	1,582	190	164	1,494	-
Quilon - - -	,,	12	74	86	61	17	8	43	-
Allepey - - -	,,	29	116	145	92	19	34	-	2

Out-patients treated in the Trevandrum Charity Hospital - -	1,517
Ditto at the Dispensary - - - - -	1,728
TOTAL - - -	3,245

The maladies entailed on the suffering poor by the late famine, made numbers, in the majority of cases, resort to these institutions for relief, a circumstance which will account for the unprecedentedly large increase in the number of cases treated in those establishments. It was at such a trying period indeed that the benefits of these asylums were fully appreciated, more especially as the large number of in-patients were dieted gratuitously.

VACCINATION.—The number of persons vaccinated were—

In 1035 - - - - -	12,777
In 1036 - - - - -	12,369
	408

This difference is not striking, especially when the sufferings of the poorer classes in the latter year are considered.

OBSERVATORY.—During the year under review the director was absent on leave in Europe, but the observatory continued to do its ordinary work.

Mr. Brown, who has recently returned from Europe, reports that the observations made in the Physical Observatory have been reduced, corrected, and tabulated; that a series of magnetic observations made by him on the coast of Malabar on his voyage to Europe, was continued by him at Aden, Marseilles, Paris, London, Oxford, Edinburgh, Ardrossan, Makeestown, Lucerne, Zurich, Lausanne, Vevay, and at other stations; and that communications, respecting some of these observations, and upon other subjects, had been made by him to the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and to the French Academy of Sciences, which will come under consideration in the report for the following year.

THE

THE MUSEUM.—The museum, with its already respectable collection of natural and manufactured objects, books, and models of steam engines and other machinery, continues to attract and to instruct native visitors.

THE PRESS.—The press continues its operations, and has been worked to increasing advantage in connexion with the public business of the country. A bi-monthly Sirkar gazette in Malayalum is published, and it promises to be a useful means of communication between the Sirkar and its subjects.

FINANCIAL.—The progress of financial improvement has been somewhat impeded at certain points in the course of a year so signally unfavourable. On the whole, however, the very fact of the ordeal of such a year having been successfully passed, may be considered to bear favourable testimony to the improved state of the finances in these three or four years.

A concise statement of receipts and disbursements for the year 1036 is given below:—

Receipts.	Sirkar Rupees.	Charges.	Sirkar Rupees.
Balance in goods, cash, &c., of last year	23,49,533	Judicial Establishments	81,565
Land revenue	12,43,676	Police	64,565
Customs	2,71,609	Nair Troops	1,44,859
Abkarry	60,488	Elephant and Horse Establishments	32,212
Tobacco	13,50,732	Salaries of the Officers, &c., of the Huzoor Cutcherry and Districts	4,45,773
Pepper	1,39,404	Palace Expenses	5,41,602
Salt	4,11,116	Pensions	99,759
Cardamoms and other goods	1,02,046	Public Works	2,28,554
Timber	1,00,976	Cost, &c., of goods sold	6,87,243
Miscellaneous	3,33,731	Advance for purchase of goods for the year 1037	15,268
		Contingent charges	2,35,605
		Ceremonies contingent on the death of his Highness the late Maharajah	78,995
		Repayment of the Pagoda loan	90,000
		Pagodas	5,18,728
		Oottooperahs	3,37,681
		Subsidy to British Government	8,19,834
		Items written off the Accounts	2,18,999
		Balance in cash and goods, &c.	*18,12,069
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	64,53,311	TOTAL - - *Rs.*	64,53,311

* About two and a half lacs of rupees of this form what is called an inefficient balance.

It may not be out of place to quote here the concluding paragraph of the Dewan's financial statement for the year under review:—

"I have thus briefly compared the financial results of a singularly adverse with those of a singularly prosperous year, and of course the gap is the more strikingly visible; but when an ordinary year is taken for comparison, when it is considered that upwards of two lacs of rupees had to be sacrificed in the land revenue of this year for the benefit of the ryots; that from reduction of taxation on tobacco and pepper, a further sacrifice was entailed on the Sirkar to a still larger amount; that most other sources of revenue were more or less influenced by the unfavourable season; that owing to the demise of his Highness the late Maharajah, extra ceremonies had to be performed which directly and indirectly caused an expenditure of about one lac; that the contingent charges had increased without any extravagance by about 73,000 rupees; when all these circumstances are considered, I ventured to think that there is ample cause to congratulate the State that it felt no financial embarrassments even under such an adverse combination of circumstances, and that it was able, while materially sacrificing revenue for the benefit of the subjects, to afford substantial relief to the distressed who crowded in thousands; to allot the unprecedentedly large sum of 2,28,000 rupees to public works, and even to liquidate a good portion (90,000 rupees) of the former year's public debt, and still to hand over a satisfactory balance for the expenses of next year."

Huzoor Cutcherry,
Trevandrum, 2d June 1862.

(signed) *T. Madava Row*,
Dewan.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Fisher*, Resident.

APPENDIX No. IX.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure of Cash and Stores under all heads, during, and up to, the end of the Official Year 1861-2.

ITEMS.	EXPENDITURE FROM 1 MAY 1861 TO 30 APRIL 1862.										Previously Expended.	GRAND TOTAL.	Add value of Articles transfered to this from other Works.	Deduct value of Articles transferred from this to other Works.	Net amount of expenditure.	Total of each main head.	REMARKS.
	Agent's Office.	Chief Engineer's Department.	Hindri Division.	Soonkasala Division.	Bowanasy Division.	Koondam Division.	Pennair Division.	Nellore Division.	Bellary Division.	TOTAL.							
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Agent's Department.																	
Salaries	24,726 1 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24,726 1 5	36,775 13 10	61,501 15 3	-	-	61,501 15 3		* This includes expenditure in Stores to 30 June 1861 only. Store accounts from 1 July 1861 not yet adjusted.
Contingent expenses	3,891 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,891 4 10	10,708 15 5	14,600 4 3	-	-	14,600 4 3		
Stores	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,404 - 9	2,404 - 9	-	-	2,404 - 9*		
Chief Engineer's Department.																	
Salaries	- -	42,900 10 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42,900 10 1	57,599 11 3	1,00,500 5 4	-	-	1,00,500 5 4		
Contingent expenses	- -	2,510 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,510 14 10	8,423 4 6	10,934 3 4	-	-	10,934 3 4		
Stores	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,776 13 7	1,776 13 7	-	-	1,776 13 7*		
																1,91,717 10 6	
CONSTRUCTION.																	
Executive Establishment.																	
Salaries	- -	- -	36,811 6 10	3,608 4 1	25,794 2 5	21,315 - 3	17,125 - 9	2,429 4 1	4,801 5 4	1,12,084 7 9	1,36,466 12 4	2,48,551 4 1	-	-	2,48,551 4 1		
Contingent Expenses	- -	- -	2,721 2 7	240 8 3	2,317 13 4	2,044 10 -	1,076 11 2	61 11 7	123 2 3	8,585 11 2	15,238 11 2	23,824 0 4	-	-	23,824 0 4		
Stores	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,127 2 4	12,127 2 4	-	-	12,127 2 4*		
WORK.																	
Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—		
Main supply	- -	2,689 14 7	2,03,911 - -	78,228 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,84,226 4 1	84,889 5 3	3,69,115 9 4	-	-	3,69,115 9 4		
Distribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—		
Buildings	- -	864 15 5	- -	1,428 4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,293 4 4	14,472 1 11	16,765 6 3	-	-	16,765 6 3		
																6,70,383 12 4	
STORE CHARGES.																	
Salaries	2,379 9 3	1,093 14 4	1,073 8 9	130 - -	745 2 7	- -	526 9 3	373 13 5	- -	7,212 9 7	11,499 6 7	18,712 - 2	-	-	18,712 - 2		† Includes Rs. 2,238 4 annas, the value of Stores issued previous to 30 June 1861. Store accounts from 1 July 1861, not yet adjusted.
Contingent expenses	22,382 15 10	707 6 1	902 14 7	63 13 8	1,057 7 2	16 - -	109 3 6	31 8 9	- -	25,331 5 7	34,212 5 6	59,543 11 1	-	-	59,543 11 1		
Stores	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	612 10 11	612 10 11†	-	-	612 10 11†		
																78,868 6 2	
Manufacture of Stores	- -	11,900 7 10	1,611 13 2	641 10 10	759 7 -	- -	- -	188 - -	- -	15,081 6 10	18,117 8 10	33,198 15 8	-	-	33,198 15 8	33,198 15 8	
General Plant on Works	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,523 3 7	7,523 3 7†	-	-	7,523 3 7†	7,523 3 7	
Inefficient Balance	1,596 15 8	15,457 4 11	1,86,753 4 8	17,961 3 1	3,156 8 6	18 15 6	321 7 6	- -	- -	2,25,265 11 10	- -	2,25,265 11 10	-	-	2,25,265 11 10	2,25,265 11 10	
Steamer "Thistle"	4,839 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,839 2 8	3,488 4 7	8,327 7 3	-	-	8,327 7 3	8,327 7 3	
Total Expenditure	59,816 1 8	78,485 8 1	4,33,845 2 7	1,02,489 2 4	33,930 9 -	23,394 9 9	19,159 - 2	3,004 5 10	4,924 7 7	7,58,948 15 -	4,56,336 4 4	12,15,285 3 4	-	-	- -	12,15,285 3 4	† This amount includes all purchases to 30 April 1862, all issues to 30 June 1861. Store accounts from 1 July 1861, not yet adjusted.
Value of Stores in hand	80,302 11 6	75,078 11 8	20606 12 1	4,571 7 -	19,358 - 3	3,180 10 9	932 14 1	19,525 6 9	2,785 0 7	2,26,348 - 8	- -	2,26,348 - 8	-	-	- -	2,26,348 - 8†	
Balance of Cash in hand	3,15,438 1 1	14,191 14 6	31,536 8 10	24,941 14 1	5,420 8 10	2,241 18 11	1,776 10 4	- -	- -	3,95,547 7 7	- -	3,95,547 7 7	-	-	- -	3,95,547 7 7	
GRAND TOTAL	4,55,556 14 3	1,67,756 2 3	4,85,988 7 6	1,32,002 7 5	58,709 2 1	28,823 2 5	21,868 8 7	22,529 12 7	7,709 14 2	13,80,844 7 3	4,56,336 4 4	18,37,180 11 7	-	-	- -	18,37,180 11 7	

N. B.—The amount drawn from the Government up to date - - *Rs.* 18,34,560 10 8
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - - - - - - 2,620 - 11
18,37,180 11 7

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

REPORT showing the Progress made in each Section of the WORKS Sanctioned up to the Official Year ending 30th April 1862.

General.	Number of the Work.	Particular.	Number of Miles or Work Estimated.	Number of Miles Opened or Work Finished.	Number of Miles or Works in Progress.	Number of Miles or Works yet Uncommenced.	Cost in the Official Year *i.e.*, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.	Cost Previously.	Total.	Estimated Cost.	Amount Available.	Amount In Excess of Estimate.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Storage - -	III.	Nil.											
Main supply -	II.	Anicut and head works -	–	–	–	–	- - -	54,256 – –	54,256 – –	3,03,080 – –	2,48,824 – –	- -	Per cash account 40,742 14 6 } Under postponement. Ditto - 44,146 6 9 }
		Kurnool Channel - -	–	–	–	–	- - -	48,597 9 6	48,597 9 6	65,000 – –	16,402 6 6	- -	
		Anicut at Soonkasala:											
		Excavation - - -	–	–	–	–	2,057 6 9						
		Temporary dam - -	–	–	–	–	1,666 2 6						
		Cut-stone work - -	–	–	–	–	8,786 7 2						
		Rubble-stone work -	–	–	–	–	46,908 10 3						
		Embankment - - -	–	–	–	–	1,637 10 –						
		Sundries - - - -	–	–	–	–	1,664 3 6	- -	62,720 8 2	1,25,000 – –	62,279 7 10	- -	Ditto - 42,550 11 6
		South Main Canal:											
		Canal excavation and embankment - - -	72 Miles.	Nil.	29 Miles.	43 Miles.	3,85,620 8 2						
		Culverts - - - -	–	–	–	–	2,142 6 –						
		Bridge - - - -	–	–	–	–	1,637 8 –						
		Calingulas - - - -	–	–	–	–	14,054 10 –	- -	4,03,454 – 2	17,02,330 – –	12,98,875 15 10	- -	Ditto - 2,19,824 14 3
		Hindry Aqueduct - -	–	–	–	–	32,459 9 4	- -	32,459 9 4	1,45,000 – –	1,12,540 6 8	- -	Ditto - 21,850 10 4
Distribution -	–	Nil.											
Buildings -	–	Central hospital with out-houses - - -	–	–	–	–	307 4 3	- -	307 4 3	1,230 – –	922 11 9		
		Office and workshop at Soonkasala - -	–	–	–	–	3,966 14 10	- -	3,966 14 10	4,000 – –	33 1 2	- -	Ditto - 1,428 4 11
		Kurnool Anicut office -	–	–	–	–	- - -	2,078 5 8	2,078 5 8	2,228 – –	149 10 4	- -	Ditto - 1,934 15 8
		Workshop building, Kurnool - - - -	–	–	–	–	557 11 2	3,267 1 9	3,824 12 11	- - -	- - -	- -	
		Store building, &c., at Bowanassy - -	–	–	–	–	- - -	9,270 – 6	9,270 – 6	- - -	- - -	- -	Under sanction, dated 24th October 1859, No. 2,500.

APPENDIX, No. X.

EXAMINATIONS for the UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

THE revised rules for the examination of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which were passed in April 1861, were brought into operation in the year under review. An examination of candidates according to the general test was held in February last. The number of candidates registered for this examination was 1,072, of whom 990 were examined, and 589 passed. The Commissioner's Report and the order passed on it by Government will be found in the Appendix. The Government considered the result of the examination to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. There was a marked improvement in the proportion of passed candidates to those examined, as compared with the result of the examination last held; and it was clear that the requirement of an entrance fee had, to a great extent, answered the purpose for which it was imposed, in preventing persons altogether unqualified from resorting to the examination. Another object sought in the revised rules, viz., that the Uncovenanted Service Examinations should not in any way clash with the University Examinations, has been attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. As the Commissioner observes in his report, "the number of candidates who attended the Matriculation Examination this year is more than double, while the number who passed is nearly double that of last year; and this result is, in a great part, attributable to the arrangement made for publishing the names of the University students in the order of proficiency at the head of the list of candidates qualified for employment."

The special tests, which candidates for the office of district moonsiff, or pleaders, have been hitherto required to pass, have been revised, and special tests have been prescribed for certain ministerial offices in the Judicial Department, as well as for the offices of deputy magistrate and of taluq and sub-magistrate. The rules relating to these tests, and the Commissioner's letters proposing them, will be found in the Appendix. The tests for the Revenue Department are still under consideration.

Read the following Letter from *A. J. Arbuthnot*, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 27 June 1862, No. 83.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the result of the examination of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, held in February last.

The examination, according to the service test, was conducted by the following gentlemen:—

Mr. H. Bowers, Mr. C. G. Master, Mr. A. Berry,	English.
Mr. D. F. Carmichael	Telugu.
The Reverend P. Percival, Mr. W. Joyes,	Tamil.
Mr. J. Garret	Canarese.
Mr. E. Thompson	Malayalum.

The examiners in each language examined the papers in arithmetic, history, and geography, written in that language.

The list of successful candidates has already been published in the "Official Gazette," under date the 13th instant. Its publication was delayed in consequence of the report of the Telugu examiner not having reached me until the 10th May, after which the completion and printing of the lists, the arrangement of which could not be commenced until all the reports had been received, caused a further delay of some weeks. I should mention that the Telugu examiner, Mr. Carmichael, finding the work considerably more than he had anticipated, or more than he could conveniently spare time for, obtained my permission to hand it over to another person; but at the last moment his nominee failed him, and he was ultimately obliged to go through the papers himself during such leisure time as he could spare from his other laborious duties. The delay is to be regretted, but under the circumstances it was unavoidable.

In accordance with the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 11th March 1861, and which has received the sanction of Government and of the Senate of the University, the list of candidates qualified for employment contains the names of the graduates and matriculated students of the University, who passed at the University Examinations in the present

present year. Their names are entered in two separate classes at the head of the list, the graduates in the first class, and the matriculated students in the second. It will be seen on comparing the number of matriculated students with the number who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1861, that the object which I had in view in proposing that the University Examination should be more closely and more obviously connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, has been attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. The number of candidates who attended the Matriculation Examination this year is more than double; while the number who passed is nearly double that of last year; and it cannot be doubted that this result is in a great part attributable to the arrangement made for publishing the names of those students in the order of their proficiency at the head of the list of candidates qualified for public employment.

Number of Candidates Examined.		Number of Candidates who passed.	
1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
79	195	48	82

It does not come within my province to enter, in this Report, into any detailed review of the University Examinations. I will therefore pass on at once to the examination conducted according to the general service test. The candidates who passed this test are registered in the third class in three subdivisions, the first containing those who are qualified for the Anglo-vernacular branch; the second, those qualified for the English branch; and the third, those qualified for the vernacular branch of the public service.

I annex a statement (Appendix) showing the number of candidates who registered their names for the examination in each district, the number who attended, and the number who passed. The following is an abstract of this statement:—

Number of Registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates Examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	155	239	195	589

The passed candidates may further be classified as follows:—

(*a*).—As to the districts in which they were examined.

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.	Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam	27	Salem	40
Vizagapatam	3	Tanjore	92
Godavery	11	Coimbatore	19
Kistna	9	Trichinopoly	26
Nellore	12	Madura	46
Cuddapah	7	Tinnevelly	19
Kurnool	1	North Canara	5
Bellary	15	South Canara	26
North Arcot	14	Malabar	19
Madras	173		
South Arcot	25	TOTAL	589

(*b*).—As to the agency by which they were instructed:—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government schools	99	110	116	325
Schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government	37	48	28	113
Other schools	7	69	1	77
Private Tuition	12	10	44	66
Not stated		2	6	8
TOTAL	155	239	195	589

(*c*).—As to race:—

Race of passed Candidates.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans or Eurasians	5	41	5	51
Hindus	148	188	189	525
Mahomedans	2	10	1	13
TOTAL	155	239	195	589

Dictation - - - -	½ marks.
Correction of mis-spelt passage	½ "
Arithmetic - - - -	½ "

No candidate has been passed who did not obtain one-third of the aggregate maximum number of marks assigned to the subjects in which he was examined; and in each of the subjects noted in the margin, a minimum was prescribed.

The following is a precis of the main points noticed in the reports of the examiners:—

English.

The examiners draw attention to the success of the Madura candidates, 45 of whom passed in English out of 53 examined; 28 of those who passed obtaining more than half-marks. At Masulipatam, the Reverend Mr. Noble's pupils have, as usual, distinguished themselves, not only by their general success, but by the neatness and accuracy of their work. Out of nine candidates there was not a single failure, and two-thirds got more than half-marks. The candidates at Bellary, Salem, and Nellore, have done fairly. The whole of the Bellary papers were very neatly worked, and the spelling was considerably above the average. The Combaconum papers were all good as far as they went. Several candidates, however, did not answer more than two or three of the questions in some of the papers; and mainly for this reason 13 out of 32 failed. Nearly all who passed did very well.

At Mangalore, the papers generally showed want of care in execution. The arithmetic here was inferior to the spelling. At Honore, the papers of the four candidates, all of whom passed, were very creditable. At Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, the spelling was particularly good, and the grammar papers were well done.

The Chittoor papers showed a deficiency in arithmetic, and the answers in grammar were generally indifferent. At Tanjore and Tranquebar, the papers were badly done, and were below the average in arithmetic.

At Madras, 165 out of 247 candidates passed. The result was not more than might be reasonably expected, considering the educational resources of the Presidency town, and the low standard of the examination.

Telugu.

The examiner in Telugu draws attention to the very general failure in spelling, and especially in the correction of a mis-spelt passage, which branch of the test, he observes, has not been introduced before it was wanted. The arithmetic was generally good. The Cuddapah papers were uniformly good; next to these come those from Ganjam. Some superior candidates went up to Bellary, Masulipatam, and Nellore. At Rajahmundry, all failed but one; and of the candidates from Vizagapatam, Chittoor, the Presidency town and South Canara, not one passed.

Tamil.

The hand-writing was generally indifferent, and in arithmetic many failed.

Canarese.

The answers in arithmetic were below the average. In the other subjects, the Canarese students did fairly.

Malayalum.

The Malayalum candidates did fairly in language, but indifferently in arithmetic.

The examiners in English recommend that the minimum in dictation should be raised; and Mr. Carmichael makes a similar recommendation in regard to the arithmetic. I concur in both these suggestions, and propose to raise the minimum in dictation to three-fourths, and that in arithmetic to one-third.

I consider that the result of this examination has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Every precaution appears to have been taken to prevent any copying or other unfair practices, and from the reports which I have received, I find that only three candidates are suspected of having resorted to such practices. These candidates, who were all examined at Trichinopoly, have been rejected, and have been informed of the cause. The number of passed candidates is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, and in the proportion of those who passed to those who failed, there is a considerable improvement. The standard of the service test is certainly a low one; but it is as much as can at present be demanded for admission to the lower offices in the public service, and it is sufficient to ensure that those who pass it have, at all events, mastered the first rudiments of learning. Low as the standard is, there is of course a considerable difference between those

those who pass at the head, and those who pass at the bottom of the list; and here, I take it, is the great advantage of this system of examinations for the public service, that, while it does not unduly fetter the discretion of heads of offices, it furnishes them with the means of selecting fairly educated young men, and renders them, in a great measure, independent of the recommendations made to them by their official subordinates, which have often exercised so mischievous an influence in our courts and cutcherries.

I have the honour to request, in conclusion, that the civil paymaster may be instructed to pass the following charges incurred in connexion with the examination:—

STIPENDS TO EXAMINERS.

	Rs.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Examiners in English.		
Mr. H. Bowers	800	
Mr. C. G. Master	800	
Mr. A. Berry	800	
Examiners in Tamil.		
The Reverend P. Percival	700	
Mr. W. Joyes	700	
Examiner in Telugu.		
Mr. D. F. Carmichael	700	
Examiner in Canarese.		
Mr. J. Garrett	250	
Examiner in Malayalum.		
Mr. E. Thompson	250	
		5,000 – –
Stipends to unofficial persons employed to superintend the examination:		
Reverend S. Percival, Tanjore	50	
Reverend J. F. Spencer, Cuddapah	50	
		100 – –
Stipends to persons employed to assist me in conducting the correspondence during the past year, and preparing the lists:		
Mr. D. White, Acting Uncovenanted Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction	150	
Mr. J. H. Aubert, Manager of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	100	
		250 – –
Contingencies, including printing and other charges		482 10 3
		5,832 10 3
Deduct amount already passed for contingencies		422 3 9
Net sum now to be passed by the Civil Paymaster		5,410 6 6

These charges having been all incurred during the official year 1861-62, should be debited to the Budget Estimate for that year. The fees paid by the candidates, which have been carried to the credit of Government, after deducting refunds made to a few candidates who, having passed at previous examinations, came up only in the language with the view of qualifying for the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service; or who, after having registered their names, were prevented by circumstances beyond their control from attending the examination, amounted to 3,353 rupees, reducing the actual cost of the examination and of the commission for the entire year to *Rs.* 2,057. 6. 6.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of CANDIDATES who registered their Names for Examination in each DISTRICT, the Number who attended, and the Number who passed.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates Examined.				Number of Candidates who Passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	TOTAL.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	TOTAL.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	TOTAL.
Ganjam	8	6	22	36	7	6	20	33	5	6	16	27
Vizagapatam	2	3	4	9	1	2	2	5	1	2	–	3
Godavery	11	6	2	19	10	6	2	18	2	9	–	11
Kistna	7	2	2	11	7	2	1	10	3	6	–	9
Nellore	0	8	15	32	9	5	13	27	4	5	3	12
Cuddapah	4	1	4	9	4	1	4	9	2	1	4	7
Kurnool	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	–	1	–	1
Bellary	0	13	7	29	9	10	7	26	4	10	1	15
North Arcot	20	6	13	39	19	5	12	36	3	6	5	14
Madras	53	230	16	299	38	217	16	271	16	152	5	173
South Arcot	23	6	26	55	22	6	23	51	8	3	14	25
Salem	29	9	27	65	29	9	27	65	18	5	17	40
Tanjore	60	11	105	176	59	5	105	169	26	7	59	92
Coimbatore	3	25	5	33	3	20	3	26	2	15	2	19
Trichinopoly	19	4	30	53	18	4	30	52	8	3	15	26
Madura	48	5	22	75	44	5	22	71	33	3	10	46
Tinnevelly	8	2	18	28	8	2	17	27	7	1	11	19
North Canara	5	–	1	6	5	–	1	6	4	1	–	5
South Canara	18	6	26	50	18	4	26	48	9	3	14	26
Malabar	2	2	39	43	2	2	31	35	1	1	17	19
TOTAL	340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	156	239	194	589

Note.—In some cases the number passed in a particular district, and for a particular branch, exceeds the number of candidates entered as having been examined. This is caused by some candidates who came up for the Anglo-vernacular branch, having passed either for the English branch or vernacular branch only.

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnot*,
Commissioner for the Uncovenanted
Civil Service Examinations.

ORDER THEREON, 7 July 1862, No. 221.

THE Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, in considering the Examination, held in February last, to have been on the whole satisfactory. The number of candidates who passed the University Matriculation Examination was nearly double that of last year, and in the proportion of candidates who passed (according to the service test) to those who failed, there is a marked improvement, as compared with previous years. On reference to the Proceedings of Government of the 24th April 1861, it appears that the candidates passed at the last Examination, which was held in the month of November of the previous year, was only 16 per cent. of the number originally examined. On the present occasion, the per-centage of passed candidates to those registered for the Examination is very nearly 55, and to those actually examined it is over 58.

2. The Governor in Council resolves to call the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Inspector of Schools in the First and Second Divisions, to the very small number of candidates who presented themselves for examination in the districts of Vizagapatum, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. In the three first-named districts, and especially in the Godavery, the number of schools which have been in operation for some years past is, it would appear, quite sufficient to supply a much larger number of candidates. The Director will communicate on the subject with the Inspectors and with the Collectors of the districts referred to, and will state to what cause he attributes the paucity of candidates in these as compared with other districts.

3. Looking to the Presidency generally, the Government see no reason to question the expediency of the regulation under which the payment of a small fee of *Rs.* 3. 8. has been required from all candidates presenting themselves for examination. It has had the desired effect of considerably reducing the proportion of unqualified candidates, and, on the whole, the number of passed candidates, which, including those entered in the University lists, amounts to 677, is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service; candidates for offices of 25 rupees per mensem and under not being required at present to pass any preliminary test. In regard to the districts which have been noticed in the preceding-paragraph, the Governor in Council sees no good reason for supposing that the small number of candidates who have attended the examination in those districts is to be attributed to the entrance fee. The districts of Cuddapah, Godavery, and Kistna are not less wealthy than those of Salem and Madura, nor is there any marked difference in this respect

respect between the two adjoining districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. These remarks will be communicated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, with reference to his Despatch of the 16th July 1861, No. 32, para. 2.

4. The Governor in Council sanctions the charges specified in the 13th para. of the Commissioner's letter. They will be passed by the Civil Paymaster, and debited to the budget estimate for 1861-62.

(No. 55.)

From *A. J. Arbuthnot*, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

Sir, Madras, 17 January 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department under date the 11th ultimo, No. 1521, calling for my remarks on a letter from the Registrar of the Sudder Court regarding the special test of qualification to be demanded from candidates for employment as pleaders and district munsiffs, and the course to be taken with reference to the cases of several district munsiffs who are now holding their appointments conditionally on their passing an examination.

The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Rules of Practice.
Civil.
"Strange's Manual of Hindu Law."
"Sadagopah Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law."

2. In this letter the judges of the Sudder Court point out that, previous to the passing of the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules of 1858, candidates for pleadership and munsiffships were subjected to a special examination of a comparatively elementary character, and that this examination was superseded by the test prescribed in 1858, which has since been abolished, and which in consequence of its requirements, including a knowledge of the English language, has been passed by few or none of those persons who have been appointed to district munsiffships since it was introduced. The judges propose to dispense with any special examination in the case of such of the officers now holding their appointments conditionally, as may be considered by the Zillah judges, in whose jurisdictions they are serving, to have given practical proof of their efficiency; and in regard to future candidates, they recommend that persons who entered the public service before 1855, should be promoted to the office of district munsiff on passing an examination in the subjects noted in the margin, on all of which vernacular treatises are now available; and that a somewhat more complete test, including the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Procedure, and the Law of Contracts and Torts, should be applied as soon as the requisite text books in the vernacular languages are prepared.

3. Under the circumstances, it appears to me to be desirable that such of the officiating district munsiffs, as may be considered by the Zillah judges to have given practical evidence of their fitness for their duties, should be at once confirmed in their appointments without examination. For reasons which I will state presently, it does not seem advisable to hold a special judicial examination during the present year, and it would not be fair to keep men who have done their work well, in suspense for so long a period. The same course, I think, should be taken in regard to any pleaders who may be in a similar position :—

4. For future candidates I would propose the following rules :—

1st. That persons now in the public service, and who entered it before the 1st January 1859, and who from ignorance of English may be unable to pass an examination conducted through the medium of that language, shall be declared eligible for the office of pleader, or munsiff, on passing an examination conducted through the medium of the vernacular languages in the following subjects :—

1st.—The Law of Evidence (as contained in "Kindersley's Manual").
2d.—The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, with the Rules of Practice.
3d.—The Penal Code.
4th—Hindu Law (as contained in "Strange's Manual").
5th.—Mahomedan Law (as contained in "Sadagopah Charlu's Manual").

2d. That persons who had not entered the public service on the 1st January 1859, or who desire to pass their examination in the English language, shall be declared eligible for the offices in question, either on obtaining a degree of law in the University of Madras, or in any other Indian University, or on passing an examination under the direction of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in the following subjects :—

1st.—The Law of Evidence.—Norton.
2d.—The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, with the Rules of Practice.
3d.—The Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.
4th.—The Law of Contracts, as contained in "Sawyer's Manual."
5th.—The Law of Torts and the measure of damages, as contained in "Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law," pages 628 to 863—Edition 1856.
6th.—Hindu Law, as contained in "Strange's Manual," and the 1st volume of "Strange's Hindu Law."
7th.—Mahomedan Law, as contained in "Sadagopah Charlu's Manual."

5. I name the 1st January 1859 as the date, which, in the case of public *employés*, is to determine which of the two standards they shall be required to pass; on the ground that all who have entered the public service since that date had notice that in order to qualify for any of the offices under consideration, they must pass an examination fully equal to the higher of the two now proposed, and that such examination would be conducted through the medium of the English language. I would also require Europeans, East Indians, or Natives, who may prefer to answer the questions in English, to pass according to the second of the two tests above proposed. For such persons the requisite text books are, and for some time past have been, available, and it is not too much to require that they should pass the higher test. I would rank the two classes of candidates in two separate grades, thereby giving an advantage to those who pass the higher test, and I would place in a still higher class the University graduates in Law, declaring them eligible, as far as a special judicial examination is concerned, for any appointment in the Judicial Department to which officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service can be appointed under the existing law. The qualifications to be demanded from pleaders or advocates in the High Court will have to be determined when that court shall be constituted.

6. I would recommend that the first examination to be held under these Rules be postponed to February 1863, in order that time may be given for the preparation of vernacular translations of "Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence." If immediate arrangements be made for procuring translations of this work, they may be executed and published in two or three months, in which case candidates will have sufficient time to study the work before the examination takes place. This course, it appears to me, is preferable to holding an examination at an earlier date, omitting the Law of Evidence, which is in point of fact the most essential branch of legal knowledge.

7. In the list of text books for the higher standard of examination, I have substituted Mr. Norton's for Mr. Kindersley's work. It is more full, but not on that account, I think, more difficult. It was the work named under the former rules, and has been adopted for the judicial examinations in Bengal, as also, I believe, in Bombay.

8. I would only remark in conclusion that it appears to me of great importance that every effort should be made to secure a knowledge of the English language on the part of candidates for employment as district munsiffs, or as pleaders in the courts. As a general rule, the attainments to be demanded from a munsiff should be such as to qualify him for the higher office of Principal Sudder Ameen. The latter office is now, I believe, practically restricted to persons acquainted with English; and it seems desirable that this qualification should be possessed by as many as possible of the class of judicial officers from which the Principal Sudder Ameens are selected. This object will, I think, be attained by the rules now proposed. The privilege of being placed in a higher class of passed candidates will operate as an incentive to passing according to what I may term the English standard of judicial examination, and at the same time deserving public servants who have not had the means of qualifying for this standard, will not be altogether debarred from promotion.

9. Drafts of a Notification containing the rules now proposed, and of an advertisement regarding translations of "Mr. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence," are annexed.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that candidates for employment as district munsiffs or pleaders, not being graduates of the Madras University, or another Indian University in the faculty of law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

(*a.*) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work.

(*b.*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.

(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.

(*d.*) The Law of Contracts, as contained in "Sawyer's Manual."

(*e.*) The Law of Torts and the Measure of Damages, as contained in "Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law"—pages 628 to 863, Edition 1856.

(*f.*) Hindu Law, as contained in "Strange's Manual," and the 1st Volume of "Strange's Hindu Law."

(*g.*) Mahomedan Law, as contained in "Sadagopah Charlu's Manual."

2. Persons now in the public service, and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for the appointment of district munsiff or pleader on passing an examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the vernacular languages.

(*a.*) The Law of Evidence as contained in "Kindersley's Manual."

(*b.*) The

(*b.*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.

(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) Hindu Law as contained in "Strange's Manual."

(*e.*) Mahomedan Law as contained in "Sadagopah Charlu's Manual."

3. Candidates desiring to be examined through the medium of the English language will be required to pass, according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4. The examination provided for in these rules will be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863; and at the close of each examination, the candidates who pass will be ranked in four classes in the order of proficiency, as follows:—

1st. Masters of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

2d. Bachelors of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

3d. Passed candidates, according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4th. Passed candidates, according to the standard laid down in the 2d paragraph of this Notification.

5. Every candidate for the office of pleader or district munsiff, who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the vernacular language of the district in which he seeks employment.

Either (*a*) the University Matriculation test, or (*b*) the test of language laid down in Section I., of the rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.

6. Other candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last-mentioned examinations, only in the event of their seeking employment in a district, the language of which is not their vernacular.

7. The following special tests are prescribed for the undermentioned subordinate offices in the Judicial Department:—

For the office of Sheristadar in the Sudder Court, and in the Courts of Civil and Session Judges, and of Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens.	The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice, Civil. The Stamp and Limitation Acts, and the system of Judicial Accounts.	*N. B.*—The Examination shall be conducted in English.
For the office of Translator in the Sudder Court.	The Code of Civil Procedure. Translating from two of the vernacular languages of this Presidency into English, and *vice versâ*.	
For the office of Foujdaree Translator in the Session Courts.	Translating from the vernacular language of the District into English, and *vice versâ*.	
For the offices of Manager, Record keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerk in the Sudder Court, on salaries of 50 rupees and upwards.	The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and Rules of Practice.	

8. The examinations according to these tests will also be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863; and from and after the 1st May 1863, no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Translation of "Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence" in the four principal vernacular languages of this Presidency, viz., Telugu, Tamil, Canarese and Malayalam, being required, the Chief Secretary to Government will be prepared to receive tenders up to the 15th proximo from persons competent to prepare such translations, stating for what sum and within what period they will engage to execute and publish translations of the work in question.

2. The number of copies of each translation that will be required is as follows:—

Telugu	500
Tamil	500
Canarese	300
Malayalam	300

3. The tenders should be prepared in the following form, and headed—

CHAP. X Madras.

"Tenders for the publication of Translations of 'Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.'"

Name of Persons Tendering.	Language in which he is Prepared to Execute a Translation.	Sum for which he engages to Execute and Publish the Translation.	Date on which he Engages that the Translation shall be Published.	Price per Copy at which he Engages to Sell the Work.	Remarks.

Each tender should be accompanied by certificates of qualification.

READ the following Letter from *R. J. Arbuthnot*, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, to His Excellency the Governer in Council, Fort St. George; dated 28th May 1862, No. 81.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 17th ultimo, No. 620, directing me to prepare a notification regarding the special tests which candidates for the office of sub-magistrate are to be required to pass, I have the honour to submit a notification prescribing a special test for candidates for the office in question, as well as candidates for the offices of deputy magistrate and of taluq magistrate.

2. In this notification I have adopted the principle which has been approved and sanctioned by Government in the case of district moonsiffs and pleaders, viz., that candidates who entered the public service since the 1st January 1859, shall be required to pass the test through the medium of the English language, the law of evidence in their case being included in the test, and that other candidates shall be at liberty to pass the test through the medium of a vernacular language, the law of evidence being omitted in the latter case until vernacular works on that subject shall be available.

3. I have deemed it advisable to apply these tests to candidates for the office of deputy and taluq magistrate as well as to candidates for the office of sub-magistrate, as a special judicial test is as requisite, indeed more requisite in the one case than in the other; and if I am not mistaken, it is to officers of this class and taluq magistrates (Tahsildars) that the Sudder Court more especially refer in their proceedings of the 21st March last.

4. I have now under consideration the question of special tests for the Revenue Department, which most of the officers referred to in the notification now submitted will have to pass; but as the duties are separate, there is no apparent necessity for including the two sets of tests in a single notification.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—Fort St. George, 30th May 1862.

IT is hereby notified that candidates for the offices of deputy magistrate, taluq magistrate, and sub-magistrate, not being graduates of the Madras University or any other Indian University in the faculty of law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

(*a.*) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work.
(*b.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice, as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.
(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mr. Mayne.
The examination will be conducted through the medium of the English language.

2. Persons now in the public service, and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for any of the offices above named on passing an examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the vernacular language.

(*a.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice, as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.
(*b.*) The Indian Penal Code.

N.B.—As soon as any suitable work on evidence may be published in the vernacular languages of this Presidency, the Law of Evidence will be added to this test.

3. Every

3. Every candidate for the office of deputy magistrate, taluq magistrate, or sub-magistrate, who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the vernacular language of the district in which he seeks employment.

Either (*a*) the University Matriculation test, or (*b*) the test in language laid down in Section I. of the Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.

4. Other candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last-mentioned examinations only in the event of their seeking employment in a district, the language of which is not their vernacular.

5. The examinations according to these tests will be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863. After the 1st May 1863, no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

ORDER thereon, 30th May 1862, No. 869.

The Governor in Council approves of the notification submitted with the foregoing letter, and directs its publication in the Fort St. George and district gazettes.

ORDER thereon, 24th June 1862, No. 197.

IN the first of the letters above recorded, the President of the Committee, appointed on the 24th April 1860 to inquire into and report on the working of the School of Industrial Arts, has submitted the result of their inquiries on the various points which were referred for their consideration.

2. The conclusion at which the Committee have arrived is that the school should be continued, a few alterations being made in its working which they consider calculated to promote its efficiency. In regard to the Industrial Department, in which the instruction has latterly been confined to brick and tile making, and pottery in its various branches, they observe that in those arts abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that there was an urgent need of improvement, and that the interests of Government and the community suffered by the badness of the building materials prepared in the native methods. The Committee were satisfied from the result of their inquiries that "the School of Arts has effected great improvement in this important respect, and may be expected to produce still greater good as its operations take decided hold on the native community. It is to be recollected that in this country a School of Arts has not merely to direct and guide, it has to elevate and almost create the particular branch of industry now under discussion, and a single institution of very moderate size can but proceed slowly in exerting an extensive influence in so great an area as that in which the Madras School of Arts is placed." Report of the Committee, dated 23d October 1861.

3. The Committee draw special attention to the pottery established by Arnachellum Moodelly at Chindadripetta, and to the brick and tile manufactory undertaken by Mr. Midford on the Poonamalee-road, both with the help of machinery and persons supplied from the School of Arts. They also advert to the opinion of the civil architect and of Mr. Wright, the locomotive superintendent in the Madras Railway, both of whom are greatly interested in the improvement of building materials, and both of whom attribute good results to the School of Arts, and advocate its continuance. They further allude to the fact of five classes from the engineering college, consisting of 61 advanced pupils having attended the school for instructions in brick and tile making and the manipulation of clays with such advantage, that the principal preferred a continuance of this course to forming a class for the purpose on the college premises, and to the favourable reports which were made on the building materials exhibited by the school at the last Madras Exhibition. They conclude their remarks on this point by observing that "if the evidence regarding the results of the school had been less favourable, they would not have been able to propose the abolition of such an institution without much hesitation and regret. It forms the only Government school for the encouragement of Arts in this Presidency, and in the Committee's opinion a portion of the public revenue may well be appropriated to this branch of Native education, although direct and extensive benefit may be slow to appear. The Committee entirely concur in the following remarks of the Government, recorded in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 24th April 1852, No. 571, 'whether the institution be regarded as a means of diffusing science and imparting a taste for the requirements and amenities of life among the people of this part of India, or of affording them scope for the exercise of their talents to the improvement of their condition in life, or of development of the great resources of the country, mineral and vegetable, and the other valuable productions which are now known to exist in the Madras territory, it deserves the patronage and pecuniary support of the State.' It may be added that this school was long the only one in all India, and that the institutions of a similar character which have lately been established in Calcutta, Bangalore, Murree in the North West Provinces, and Upper Assam, have been aided by it, as is shown in Appendix (A)."

 4. Having

4. Having given their opinion in favour of maintaining the institution, the Committee proceed to state what should be done to improve its usefulness. Keeping in view the two principles advocated by the Director of Public Instruction, in his letter of the 29th June 1857, that the school should be a place of instruction rather than of manufacture, and that the two departments should be brought into as close a connexion as practicable, they make the following recommendations:—

1st.—That the attention of the students in the Artistic Department after they have gone through a preparatory course of instruction in geometrical drawing and free hand simple sketching, should be confined to one branch of drawing, viz., either machine, or architectural, or botanical drawing.

2d.—That instruction in machine and plan drawing should be given very sparingly.

3d.—That certificates should be granted to the pupils who qualify themselves either as wood or copper-plate engravers or as draughtsmen.

4th.—That prizes and prize scholarships should be given to induce art students to prolong their stay in the school.

5th.—That the fee in the Artistic Department should be raised.

6th.—That in the Industrial Department, with the view of confining the institution to its legitimate object as a school of instruction, no orders to manufacture should be received, that it should be left to the trained pupils to take up such orders or to manufacture on their own account for sale to the public, and that articles manufactured at the school during the process of tuition should be disposed of by occasional auctions.

7th.—That the expenditure on superintendence and labour in the Industrial Department should be confined to that portion of the Government allowance which has been hitherto reserved for this department, viz., 400 rupees per mensem, all sale proceeds being applied to the purchase of firewood and raw materials, by which arrangement the Committee anticipate that an opening will be made for a superior class of Natives and East Indians to resort to the school for the purpose of learning (and learning only) the various processes of manufacture exhibited in it, and qualifying themselves for employment on large works as superintendents, or setting up business on their own account as manufacturers.

8th.—That two Chinamen be procured to aid the superintendent in introducing improvements into the process of glazing, on salaries of 35 or 40 rupees per mensem.

9th.—That a European thoroughly acquainted with pottery business be employed in the school.

10th.—That a brief report of the operations of the school be published annually, and distributed throughout the three Presidencies.

11th.—That a museum be established in connexion with the Industrial Department for the collection of models of useful machinery, tools, &c.

12th.—That the arrangement in force while the late Mr. Cole held the office of Professor of Fine Arts, of having two officers, one in charge of the Artistic Department, and the other of the Industrial Department; the latter exercising a general control over the whole institution, be reverted to whenever arrangements can be made for procuring two such officers from England, and in the meantime Dr. Hunter should be retained at the head of both departments on a salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem.

5. The Director of Public Instruction and Dr. Hunter, whom the Director has consulted on the several points noticed in the Committee's Report, approve generally of the foregoing recommendations. The only material question upon which there is any difference of opinion is that of receiving orders for manufacturing in the Industrial Department, which Dr. Hunter considers—and in the opinion of the Government on valid grounds—must be continued to a certain extent. The principle that the business of the school is to furnish the means of instruction, should, of course, be kept constantly in view; but to this end, and in order that the practical utility of the instructions may be adequately tested, the Governor in Council thinks with Doctor Hunter that the practice of receiving and executing orders cannot be discontinued to the extent proposed by the Committee.

6. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will determine in communication with Dr. Hunter what fee shall be charged in the Artistic Department, keeping in view the suggestions made in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 1st ultimo. The establishment of the scholarships proposed in paragraph 3 of the same letter is sanctioned. Dr. Hunter will take such steps as he may think proper to procure two Chinamen to teach glazing, and a European superintendent for the pottery business. The salaries of these persons will be defrayed from the Government allowance. The passage money of the Chinamen is not to exceed 300 rupees for each. Provision for this charge has been made in the budget estimate for the current year.

7. Dr. Hunter suggests that an application should be made to the Board of Trade for models of useful machinery, tools, &c., and also to the Commissioners of the London Exhibition for a share of such raw products, models, or works of Art as may be available for distribution at the close of the Exhibition. The Governor in Council doubts the utility of supplying the school with models unless they are working models. There are probably in the stores of the Public Works Department and in the Arsenal machines and implements, the uses of which might be taught in the school, and which could be placed at Dr. Hunter's disposal for this purpose, either temporarily or permanently, if required. In the latter case they would have to be purchased out of the school funds. Dr. Hunter will be able to ascertain from the Chief Engineer and Inspector General of Ordnance whether this suggestion can be carried out. His proposal that an application should be made to the Commissioners of the London Exhibition for such aid as it may be in their power to render to the school at the close of the Exhibition, will be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council has already acted on the suggestion made in the 32d paragraph of the Committee's Report, that for the present Dr. Hunter should be retained at the head of both departments of the school on a salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem. This arrangement is now under the consideration of the Home Government, having been referred by the Government of India for the orders of the Secretary of State. The Governor in Council is of opinion that it should be continued so long as Dr. Hunter's services may continue to be available, feeling assured that the institution, which is entirely his own creation, cannot be left in better hands.

ORDER of Government on the Rate Schools in Godavery and other Districts, 7 June 1862, No. 178.

THE establishment of these schools was commenced with the sanction of Government in March 1855 by Mr. G. N. Taylor, then sub-collector of the district, and was continued by his successors in the sub-collectorate up to 1859, since which year it is believed no new schools have been opened. According to the latest returns, the number of schools was 100, with an attendance of 2,000 pupils. The schools have been supported almost entirely by a rate paid by the agricultural classes in the form of a per-centage on the land tax. The original scheme provided that such persons not paying any land tax as might send their children to the schools, should pay a schooling fee, but the sums raised from this source have, it is understood, been inconsiderable, and the main burden of supporting the schools has fallen on the agricultural community. The imposition of the rate originated in applications which Mr. Taylor, writing in August 1854, reported that he had received from the inhabitants of certain villages offering to assess themselves for the purpose of supporting primary vernacular schools in their villages; and it was sanctioned on the understanding that the proposal in each case should emanate from the village itself, and that the amount to be levied "should be fixed by the inhabitants, who in a body should be required to signify their assent to the arrangement."

In a report made by Mr. Taylor, the year after the scheme was sanctioned, he stated that "in every instance in which a school had been established, the inhabitants had cheerfully offered to support," "that every precaution had been taken to ascertain their real wishes in the matter," and that he had "declined to open a school wherever there was the least hesitation or difference of opinion on the part of the community." "Discontented spirits," he observed, "will always be found, and, as might have been expected, there have been a few complaints from the disaffected, and appeals both to myself and to higher authority, which have received immediate attention, but have usually ended in the objector's consenting with the majority that the schools should stand."

The voluntary character of the rate has of late been questioned, and from the result of an inquiry which has been instituted by Captain Macdonald, the inspector of schools for the 1st division, it appears that in some of the villages the ryots now refuse to pay the rate, while in others they pay it unwillingly, but that in most of the villages it is collected without difficulty, and that in many the people would be averse to its abolition. Captain Macdonald, however, anticipates that when the revised land assessment, which will considerably increase the land tax, comes into operation "the opposition to the present educational cess will be much more serious than it has hitherto been, and that it will extend even to those villages in which the subscriptions have been hitherto collected without any difficulty." The collector concurs in this opinion.

In the course of the correspondence which had taken place regarding these schools a question has been raised as to the authority of the sub-collector to enforce payment of the rate. Mr. Taylor considered that the rate once agreed to became a fixed permanent addition to the village demand; but it appears that none of his successors in the sub-collectorate have acted on this theory, and the Board of Revenue are clearly of opinion that no such power could be legally enforced.

It was necessary under these circumstances that in order to maintain the schools some change should be made in the plan originally sanctioned for providing the necessary funds. On full consideration the director of public instruction came to the conclusion that one of three courses must be taken—:.

(*a.*) Either to devise some modification of the present system which might be free from the objections urged against the latter by the Board of Revenue.

(*b.*) Or to constitute the schools Government schools, and defray their cost out of the general revenues, requiring each pupil to pay a schooling fee, as in the other Government schools.

(*c.*) Or, lastly, to arrange for the schools being maintained on the grant-in-aid plan, the Government and the village communities dividing the cost between them.

Mr. Arbuthnot considered that there was a grave and indeed insuperable objection to the adoption of the second of these three plans, on the ground that it is not desirable or indeed possible that the Government should undertake to provide from the public Treasury for the instruction of the whole rural population, and that there was no valid reason for doing in the sub-division of the Rajahmundry district what cannot be attempted elsewhere. He was also of opinion that the grant-in aid plan, unless supplemented by some legislative provision, which would ensure the permanency of the local funds, could not be applied to schools of the character of those under consideration with any prospect of permanent success. Rejecting both these measures as being either unsuitable or inadequate to the attainment of the end in view, he submits a project of law which, if passed, will have the effect of legalising, with certain modifications, and giving permanency to the present rate wherever a certain proportion of the inhabitants may be willing to continue it, and will facilitate the application of the system to other districts. The bill which he has proposed is based on the principle of the Municipal Act (XXVI of 1850). It deals in the first instance with the existing schools in the Godavery district, and provides for a course of procedure being adopted with regard to them somewhat different from that which will be adopted in the case of places where it may be proposed to establish new schools. It prescribes, in the one case, for the immediate enforcement of the Act, unless the majority of the inhabitants shall petition against it within a certain time. It prescribes, in the other case, that the Act shall not be enforced until the majority of the inhabitants have made an application to that effect. Mr. Arbuthnot recommends that in every case the rate shall be supplemented by a grant from the public Treasury under the grant-in-aid rules, so that only a moiety of the cost of each school will have to be paid by the ratepayers. The measure has received the approval of the collector and of the inspector of schools, as also of Mr. Taylor, the originator of the scheme which it is proposed to supersede.

The Government having given their best consideration to the measure, are of opinion that it is well worthy of a trial. It is on the one hand clearly impossible that the present rate can be much longer continued without the sanction of a legislative enactment. It is on the other hand very desirable that some plan should be sanctioned whereby as many as possible of the existing schools in the Godavery district, which in the words of the inspector's report, "have done, and are doing, a vast amount of good," may be continued without entailing any undue pressure on the people or involving the Government in a course of educational policy which is not capable of general application. The measure now proposed "furnishes," as Mr. Arbuthnot observes, "the most satisfactory means of solving the difficulty which has so long been felt in regard to maintaining the schools in the Godavery district. Wherever the inhabitants are sincere in their professed desire to maintain the schools, the Act will give them the means of doing so, and wherever the present rate is really in opposition to their wishes, it will be taken off. In other districts it will furnish a machinery for the establishment of schools of any grade, whenever there may be a desire for them, and while it provides for the permanency of the schools by means of local taxation, it will not be in any way incompatible with the extension of the grant-in-aid system, but, on the contrary, will aid the development of that system by giving a permanency to the local funds, in aid of which grants will be made, and which in the case of schools supported by natives does not at present exist. It may prove, like the Municipal Act, which has been taken as its model, to be altogether, or, in a great measure, a dead letter; but if it fails it can do no harm, and if it should succeed it will prove a very useful and simple means of promoting the diffusion of popular instruction."

To this it may be added that, if the measure should succeed, it will furnish the means of gradually superseding the present Government schools, and will enable the Government to carry out the policy indicated in the 62d* paragraph of the honourable Court of Directors' Despatch of July 1854, of confining its action in educational matters to grants-in-aid and inspection.

A BILL to provide for the maintenance of certain schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery district, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to enable the inhabitants of any town, or village, or circle of villages in any district under the said Presidency, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of schools.

Whereas, in certain towns and villages, situated in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery district, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, schools for elementary instruction have been established and maintained by a rate imposed by the Revenue authorities, with the consent of the principal inhabitants of such towns and villages; and whereas there are no legal means of enforcing such rate, and it is expedient that provision should be made for the permanence of the said schools in those places in which a majority of the householders desire to maintain them, and to enable the inhabitants of such towns, villages or places,

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* "We look forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government may be discontinued, with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, and when many of the existing Government Institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed, or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of, and aided by, the State."

places, to assess themselves for the purpose; and whereas it is expedient that in other towns, villages, and places in the said Godavery district, as well as in the other districts subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, the inhabitants should be enabled to assess themselves for educational purposes, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. On the passing of this Act, the collector of the Godavery district shall give notice in the district gazette to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in which any school, or schools, supported by a rate, or subscription, may then be in operation, that if the majority of the inhabitants of any such town, or village, desire to discontinue the payment of the rate, or subscription, hitherto paid by them, they are at liberty to do so; and that on their notifying the same to the collector, the collection of the rate, or subscription, will be discontinued, and the school, or schools, will be closed; but that, if no application for this purpose be made within two months from the date of the publication of the collector's notice in the district gazette, it will be understood that the majority of the inhabitants are willing to pay a school rate, not exceeding the amount they have hitherto paid, and thereupon, the Inspector of schools for the division, and the deputy inspector for the district, and such number of the resident householders of the said town, village, or place, as the collector of the district may think necessary, shall be appointed School Commissioners for the purpose of assessing and collecting the rate, and managing the affairs of the school or schools, supported by it.

II. The Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to make rules, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed, which rules, when approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and until they are rescinded, or amended, as hereinafter provided, shall be of the same force within the said town, village, or place, as if they were inserted in this Act.

III. The rules to be prepared by the Commissioners shall provide, among other things, for—

(*a.*) The levy of taxes, or duties, in the town, village, or place, for the purposes of this Act, the amount of such taxes, or duties, the mode of collecting the same, and of ensuring the safety, and due application, of the money collected.

(*b.*) The appointment, remuneration, control, and dismissal of teachers, and of all other persons to be employed by the Commissioners under this Act.

(*c.*) The branches of learning to be taught, and the rules of discipline to be enforced in the schools under the Commissioners' control.

(*d.*) The manner in which, from time to time, the rules in force are to be amended or rescinded, provided that no such amendment, or rescission, shall take effect until approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

IV. The Commissioners for the time being shall have full power, subject to the rules so laid down, to hold lands, houses, and other property, and to expend and apply monies collected by them under this Act, in the establishment and maintenance of a school, or schools of secular learning, and the payment of teachers and other necessary servants, and to enter into all necessary contracts, and to bring, and defend, and compromise all suits, actions, and other legal proceedings, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed.

V. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners under this Act; but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected to which he shall have been knowingly a party, or privy, or which shall have happened through his gross neglect of duty, and shall be liable to be sued for the same, as for money due to, and at the suit of, Her Majesty's Indian Government.

VI. The powers of Act II., 1839, shall be applied for the recovery of all arrears of taxes and duties due under this Act; and every magistrate shall put in force the powers of the said Act II. of 1839 for that purpose, whenever thereunto required by the Commissioners or their authorised agent.

VII. No tax or duty on property made under this Act, shall be defective for want of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax, or duty, on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax, or duty, if the property rated, or assessed, shall be so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

VIII. All moveable property found in any house, or building, or upon any land assessed under this Act, may be seized and sold by warrant of a magistrate for payment of any arrears of tax laid on such house, building, or land, under this Act.

IX. All Commissioners acting in execution of this Act shall, on or before, the last day in April in every year, make up and send to the Director of Public Instruction an account of all sums received and spent by them in the foregoing year, in such form and with such vouchers as the Director of Public Instruction shall, from time to time direct.

X. The inhabitants of any town, village, or place, in the said Godavery District, or in any other district subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, who may be desirous of making better provision for the establishment and maintenance of a school or schools, may apply to the collector of the district, specifying the nature of the school or schools required, and praying for an order that this Act shall be put in force in such town, village, or place.

XI. Whenever such an application shall be made to the collector of any district subject to this Presidency, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement in the district gazette,

and also by proclamation of such town, village, or place, setting forth the purport and effect of the application, and allowing such reasonable time as may be fixed by the collector to enable the inhabitants of the town, village, or place, to forward petitions to the collector, for or, against, the enforcement of the Act therein.

XII. The collector shall duly consider all such petitions, and on the expiry of the time allowed for receiving the same, shall make an order which shall be published in the "Government Gazette," and also notified by public proclamation within such town, village, or place, &c., reciting that the application appears, or does not appear, as the case may be, to be approved by the inhabitants, either as regards the whole, or only part of such application; and if the application shall appear to be approved, either wholly, or in part, then declaring this Act to be in force in such town, village, or place, for such purposes and to such extent as shall appear to the said collector to be approved by the inhabitants.

XIII. Whenever such order shall be made and published as aforesaid, this Act shall come into force in the said town, village, or place, from the date of the publication of such order in the district gazette; and the publication of the said order shall be conclusive evidence that the provisions hereinbefore contained have been complied with, and that the Act is thenceforth in force for the purposes mentioned in the order.

XIV. The collector shall thereupon appoint the inspector of schools and the deputy inspector of schools for the district in which the town, village, or place, may be situate, and such number of the resident householders as he may think necessary, to be School Commissioners for the purpose of administering this Act, and the said School Commissioners shall have the powers, functions, and immunities, described in sections III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X. of this Act.

XV. The Governor in Council may at any time suspend the operation of this Act in any town, village or place, and appoint any person, or persons to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners or any of them, or of their servants, in the execution of this Act.

XVI. The word "place," where it occurs in this Act, shall be construed to include any district, suburb, quarter, or number of villages, the inhabitants of which may combine in applying to the collector to have this Act put in force under one set of Commissioners for such district, suburb, quarter, or number of villages.

APPENDIX, No. XI.

TABLE (A.)—STATEMENT showing the present AVERAGE RATES of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, TRADESMEN, ARTIZANS, and DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

1.—ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

WAGES PER MONTH.

AGE.	New Emigrants.						Old Emigrants.			REMARKS.
	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th and 5th Years.						
				Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
	s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	
From 7 to 9 inclusive	2	4	6	2	6	4	4	8	6	The wages of ordinary agricultural labourers to be allotted in the Colony, and of those to be specially engaged in India during the present year, were fixed by His Excellency the Governor, according to law, on the 5th September 1860.
„ 10 to 12* „	3	5	7	3	7	5	7	11	9	
„ 13 to 16 „	6	8	10	6	10	8	11	14	12½	
„ 17 to 20 „	8	10	11	8	11	9½	12	18	15	
„ 21 upwards	10	11	12	10	14	12	14	18	16	

RATIONS.

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	REMARKS.
	lbs. *oz.*	*lbs.* *oz.*	*lbs.* *oz.*	1. Two pounds of pounded maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked manioc, or five pounds of raw manioc, are given on some estates instead of rice. 2. Emigrants under 10 years of age receive half of these rations.
Rice, per mensem	45 0	60 0	52 8	
Dholl „	2 0	4 0	3 0	
Salt fish „	2 0	4 0	3 0	
Ghee or Oil „	1 0	2 0	1 8	
Salt „	1 0	2 0	1 8	

* Increased to four, six, and eight shillings.

2.—TRADESMEN, ARTIZANS, AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

WAGES PER MONTH.

	New Emigrants.						Old Emigrants.		
	First Three Years.			4th and 5th Years.					
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Carpenters	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	4 -	3 -
Joiners	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	6 -	4 10
Cartwrights	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	4 -	3 -
Blacksmiths	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	6 -	4 10
Coopers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	4 -	3 -
Tinsmiths	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	6 -	4 -
Farriers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	4 -	3 -
Harness Makers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	4 -	3 -
Painters and Glaziers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 -	2 -
Masons	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	6 -	4 -
Stone Cutters	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	6 -	4 -
Sawyers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	1 10
Timber Squarers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	1 10
Tobacconists	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	1 10
Gardeners	- 10	- 16	- 13	- 12	- 18	- 15	- 12	1 -	- 16
Cooks	1 -	2 -	1 10	1 -	2 10	1 15	1 -	3 -	2 -
Table Servants	1 -	2 -	1 10	1 -	2 10	1 15	1 -	3 -	2 -
Coachmen	1 -	2 -	1 10	1 -	2 10	1 15	1 -	2 -	2 -
Grooms	- 10	1 -	- 15	- 12	1 12	1 2	- 14	1 16	1 5
Tailors	1 -	2 -	1 10	1 -	3 -	2 -	1 -	4 -	2 10
Washermen	1 -	2 -	1 10	1 -	2 -	1 10	1 -	2 -	1 10
Sailors	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	1 10	1 -	4 -	2 10
Mill Drivers	- -	- -	- -	1 -	5 -	3 -	1 -	6 -	3 10
Sugar Makers	- -	- -	- -	1 -	5 -	3 -	1 -	6 -	3 10

RATIONS.

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Remarks.
	lbs. *oz.*	*lbs.* *oz.*	*lbs.* *oz.*	
Rice, per mensem	45 0	60 0	52 8	Extra pay is given by many employers instead of these rations.
Dholl "	4 0	6 0	5 0	
Salt fish "	4 0	6 0	5 0	
Ghee or Oil "	2 0	3 0	2 8	
Salt "	1 0	2 0	1 8	

TABLE B.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS dispatched to the Mauritius, during the Official Year 1861-62.

NAME OF SHIPS.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
Ship Myrtle	621	5 May 1861	309	—	
" Mariner	683	11 May -	299	—	
" Mount Stuart Elphinstone	611	9 June -	319	2	1 dysentery; 1 hermatemesis.
" Emma Colvin	558	5 July -	251	—	
" Truro	694	10 July -	343	4	Bronchitis, dysentery, &c.
Barque Defiance	512	13 July -	243	—	
Ship Mariner	683	21 July -	291	—	
" Arethusa	942	1 Aug. -	380	19	2 drowned accidentally, and the others by cholera.
" Edmundsbury	523	31 Aug. -	243	8	Diarrhœa and cholera, &c.
" Raby Castle	691	12 Sept. -	344	5	Diarrhœa and dysentery.
" Mount Stuart Elphinstone	611	19 Oct. -	330	2	Disease of the heart and peritonitis.
" Sovereign of India	773	31 Oct. -	379	1	Dysentery.
" Denmark	377	6 Dec. -	201	—	
" Calliope	687	15 Dec. -	338	30	Cholera.
" Eena	434	9 Jan. 1862	225	1	
" Punjab	790	5 Feb. -	347	- -	Not received,
" Sir Robert Sale	741	19 Feb. -	350	—	
" Mount Stuart Elphinstone	611	27 March -	332	- -	Not received.
Barque Nonpareil	455	2 April -	244	- -	Not received.

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TABLE (C.)—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS dispatched to the WEST INDIES, during the Official Year 1861-62.

SHIP'S NAME.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship Truro - - -	694	7 Nov. 1861	359	8	Demerara.	
„ Mariner - - -	683	20 Dec. 1861	318	No reports -	- ditto.	
„ Statesman - -	811	6 Mar. 1862	359		- ditto.	

TABLE (D.)—LIST of SHIPS arrived from the MAURITIUS with return EMIGRANTS, during the Official Year 1861-62.

SHIP'S NAME.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone -	611	19 Aug. 1861	166	1	
„ Mount Stuart Elphinstone -	611	6 Jan. 1862	198	2	
„ Eena - - - - - -	424	21 April 1862	146	- none.	

TABLE (E.)—STATEMENT showing the Number of EMIGRANTS embarked to each COLONY, during the Official Year 1861-62.

Official Year.	Destination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.	Mauritius - - -	3,569	1,284	403	304	208
1861-62 - - - - -	Demerara - - -	551	247	96	97	45
	Trinidad - - -	None.	—	—	—	—
	St. Lucia - - -					
	St. Vincent - -					
	Natal - - -					

TABLE (E.)—LIST of SHIPS arrived from NATAL with return EMIGRANTS, during the Official Year 1861-62.

SHIP'S NAME.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Remarks.
Barque Cataraqui - - - - -	551	13 Feb. 1862	32	1	

Protector's Office, Madras, 29 May 1862.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin*, Protector of Emigrants.

APPENDIX, No. XII.

(A.)—ACCOUNT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, for the Year ended 31 December 1861.

RECEIPTS.

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance brought forward from last statement			2,05,989 – –	
Less amount transferred to account of unclaimed salaries, &c.			240 2 6	2,05,748 13 6
Assessment 1861 (declared)			1,41,115 14 7	
	Rs.	a. p.		
Wheel tax 1861 (declared)	30,931	4 –		
Wheel tax 1860 (fourth quarter)	13,899	8 –		
			53,830 12 –	
Assessment warrant fees			827 1 5	
Wheel tax warrant fees			241 1 6	
License fees			734 – –	
Fines			789 3 6	
Interest			2,539 13 4	
Slaughter-house fees			6,706 8 6	
Proceeds of rubbish sales			3,906 5 –	
Amount realised by sale of lands for improving roadways	4,006 6 8			
By sale of surplus ground and materials of buildings purchased for improving roads	4,077 8 1			
Ditto, for opening out new roads	1,410 12 6			
		10,394 11 3		
Ditto, on account of the Trevelyan Waterworks		1,040 12 7		
Ditto, on account of the Washermanpettah Cemetery		1,879 6 9		
			13,314 14 7	
Amount realised by sale of lamp-posts, &c.		417 13 7		
Amount recovered on account of globes, &c., broken		21 8 –		
Ditto, on account of private lights		26 7 –		
			465 12 7	
Amount realised by sale of old rubbish, carts, &c.			91 9 6	
Public contribution for watering the Mount Road			140 12 9	
Ditto, for improving the Mint Esplanade Burial Ground			70 – –	
Amount realised by the sale of the garden produce of burial and burning grounds			112 12 –	
Amount received from Government for the Washermanpettah Cemeteries			2,112 –	
For repair of Government roads for 1860-61 (balance)	5,000 – –			
Ditto, for 1861-62 (in part)	20,000 – –			
For widening Pycroft's Road, Triplicane (in part)	20,000 – –			
		45,000 – –		
For constructing two latrines, at Royapooram		1,183 – –		
For cleaning the Government main drain		201 4 7		
For constructing Ladies Terrace and Band Stand on the South Beach	3,731 11 9			
Proceeds of the old materials of the former band stand	12 2 –			
		3,743 13 9		
			52,300 1 11	
				2,77,226 13 2
			Rs.	4,82,975 10 8

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Supervision and Management.	Scavenging.	Lighting.	Printing and Advertising charges.	Purchase of Land and Buildings.	Additions.	Improvements.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Assessment Department	7,489 4 7	– – –	– – –	325 4 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	55 4 6	7,869 13 11	
Assessor's Department	2,019 8 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,019 8 –	
Books, maps, and other publications	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	39 7 8	– – –	9,889 5 11
Burial and burning grounds	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,684 10 –	4,472 8 1	– – –	– – –	470 2 –	– – –	39 7 8
Ditto, charges	8 2 –	– – –	– – –	295 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	396 – 9	– – –	7,547 4 1
Civil Engineer's Department	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	699 2 9
Compensations, law, and other extraordinary charges	7,444 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	291 11 5	– – –	7,735 11 5
Conservancy Department	2,295 9 1	– – –	– – –	27 4 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	76 8 –	– – –	76 8 –
Flushing drains	553 12 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 – –	– – –	3,924 13 7
Government works	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,497 2 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	553 12 5
Income tax	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,497 2 –
Interest	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	101 8 –	– – –	101 8 –
Lighting (charges)	– – –	– – –	5,999 7 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,751 4 9	– – –	4,751 4 9
Lighting Department	– – –	– – –	1,155 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,999 7 4	
										1,155 – –	7,154 7 4
Mortuary Department	888 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	18 – –	– – –	906 – –
Municipal Department	21,892 2 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4 8 6	55 1 6	– – –	21,951 12 3
Office Furniture	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	35 11 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 11 4
Office premises	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	138 14 3	– – –	138 14 3
Refunds of assessment	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	15 – –	– – –	15 – –
Refunds of wheel tax	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 4 –	– – –	2 4 –
Remissions, assessment	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,270 6 2	– – –	3,270 6 2
Remissions, wheel tax	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,780 3 –	– – –	2,780 3 –
Road Department	4,818 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4818 – –
Roads, improvement to	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	13,174 3 5	– – –	2,285 11 6	– – –	– – –	15,459 14 11	
,, new	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,586 5 10	676 1 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,262 7 7	
,, repairs to	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	84,985 14 2	– – –	84,985 14 2	
Scavenging charges	– – –	36,094 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	36,094 – 7	
,, department	– – –	27,144 8 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	27,144 8 6	1,03,648 4 8
Slaughter-houses charges	2,742 7 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	186 5 9	– – –	63,238 9 1
Stationery	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	667 3 1	– – –	2,928 13 5
Sums recoverable	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,699 15 11	– – –	667 3 1
Trevelyan Waterworks	1,667 11 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	360 – –	56,537 14 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,60,0 15 11
Trevelyan Waterworks (charges)	272 8 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,328 8 5	98,565 10 1	
										3,601 – 5	7,154 7 4
Watering	40 6 2	– – –	– – –	6 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	46 – 3	1,711 15 1	– – –	789 5 4
Wheel Tax Department	4,981 10 9	– – –	– – –	135 12 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	151 8 –	– – –	62,176 10 0
Works, improvement to	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,626 10 1	– – –	– – –	4,626 10 1	1,601 5 6
,, new	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	126 2 8	21,509 12 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	21,635 14 8	3,208 14 9
,, repairs to	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,601 5 2	– – –	5,601 5 2	
											91,263 13 11
Rs.	57,813 2 2	63,238 9 1	7,154 7 4	789 5 4	17,791 5 11	83,232 – –	10,389 7 7	90,637 12 1	20,526 4 3		3,51,492 5 9

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance to be carried to the credit of the Fund, 1862.				
Cash with the Bank of Madras			15,290 1 11	
Cash with store conicopoly			150 – –	
Cash with cashkeeper			100 – –	
			15,540 1 11	
Invested in Government securities			37,300 – –	
Arrears of assessment recoverable from ratepayers			29,070 10 4	
Arrears of wheel tax recoverable from ratepayers			10,848 12 –	
Advances recoverable from contractors and others			5,510 13 5	
Office premises			21,000 – –	
Lamp-posts, &c.			3,000 – –	
				1,33,119 5 8
Less amount of unclaimed salaries, &c.			343 2 7	
Amount in deposit { Avenue fund			844 5 9	
Income tax deposits			506 4 7	
Assessment received in excess			2 3 10	
			1,352 14 2	
				1,696 – 9
				1,31,183 4 11
				Rs. 4,82,975 10 8

(B.)—STATEMENT showing the Actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on Account of Assessment, for the Year 1861.

	DEMAND.						COLLECTION.					
	1st Division.	2d Division.	3d Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2d Division.	3d Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Arrears anterior to 1860 -	545 9 4	505 2 11	264 - 1	1,809 13 10	2,911 5 2	6,005 15 4	253 13 1	269 9 2	109 2 6	688 9 3	1,059 14 3	2,381 - 3
Arrears of 1860 - - -	1,910 11 4	1,820 5 5	1,104 10 10	7,458 3 6	23,674 14 9	35,968 13 10	1,524 2 2	1,347 9 8	879 9 -	6,160 14 10	21,865 9 5	31,777 13 1
For the year 1861 - -	35,322 4 4	25,301 12 3	10,563 4 3	27,208 6 4	42,720 3 5	1,41,115 14 7	34,242 14 11	23,989 9 9	9,656 - 9	19,299 8 11	18,577 6 11	1,05,765 9 3
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	37,778 9 -	27,627 4 7	11,931 15 2	36,536 7 8	69,306 7 4	1,83,180 11 9	36,020 14 2	25,606 12 7	10,644 12 3	26,149 1 -	41,502 14 7	1,39,924 6 7

	REMISSION.						BALANCE.					
	1st Division.	2d Division.	3d Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2d Division.	3d Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Arrears anterior to 1860 -	163 12 4	115 11 11	39 9 10	481 15 10	725 4 11	1,526 6 10	127 15 11	119 13 10	115 3 9	699 4 9	1,126 2 -	2,188 8 3
Arrears of 1860 - - -	288 11 4	372 5 -	116 14 10	403 1 1	569 3 9	1,750 4 -	97 13 10	100 6 9	108 3 -	894 3 7	1,240 1 7	2,440 12 9
For the year 1861 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,079 5 5	1,312 2 6	907 3 6	7,908 13 5	24,142 12 6	35,350 5 4
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	452 7 8	488 - 11	156 8 8	885 - 11	1,294 8 8	3,276 10 10	1,305 3 2	1,532 7 1	1,130 10 3	9,502 5 9	26,509 - 1	39,979 10 4

(C.)—STATEMENT showing the Actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals in 1861.

	DEMAND.														
	Balance on 31st December 1860.					Bills Issued in 1861.					Total Demand.				
	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
Arrears of 1858	306 –	174 –	174 –	156 –	810 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	306 –	174 –	174 –	156 –	810 –
Arrears of 1859	196 8	141 –	224 4	168 12	730 8	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	196 8	141 –	224 4	168 12	730 8
Arrears of 1860	283 –	546 –	4,499 10	– –	5,328 10	9 –	22 8	123 12	11,436 –	11,591 4	292 –	568 8	4,623 6	11,436 –	16,919 14
For the year 1861	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	11,463 12	10,887 8	10,513 8	22 8	32,887 4	11,463 12	10,887 8	10,513 8	22 8	32,887 4
TOTAL – – – *Rs.*	785 8	861 –	4,897 14	324 12	6,869 2	11,472 12	10,910 –	10,637 4	11,458 8	44,478 8	12,258 4	11,771 –	15,535 2	11,783 4	51,347 10

	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.					BALANCE.				
	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
Arrears of 1858	5 4	– 12	21 12	9 12	37 8	300 12	173 4	152 4	146 4	772 8	—	—	—	—	—
Arrears of 1859	3 12	13 8	18 –	45 –	80 4	– –	1 8	– –	– –	1 8	192 12	126 –	206 4	123 12	648 12
Arrears of 1860	126 12	371 4	4,361 10	10,852 8	15,712 2	– –	– –	24 12	302 4	327 –	165 4	897 4	237 –	281 4	880 12
For the year 1861	10,643 11	9,742 11	6,141 3	22 8	26,550 1	322 5	235 13	252 9	– –	810 11	497 12	909 –	4,119 12	– –	5,526 8
TOTAL – – – *Rs.*	10,779 7	10,128 3	10,542 9	10,929 12	42,379 15	623 1	410 9	429 9	448 8	1,911 11	855 12	1,932 4	4,563 –	405 –	7,056 –

(D.)—STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on COUNTRY CARTS in 1861.

YEAR.	DEMAND.														
	Balance on 31st December 1860.					Bills Issued in 1861.					Total Demand.				
	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
For the Year - - 1858	- -	171 12	329 4	389 4	890 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	171 12	329 4	389 4	890 4
„ „ - - - 1859	- -	72 -	265 8	340 8	678 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	72 -	265 8	340 8	678 -
„ „ - - - 1860	- -	575 4	1,887 -	- -	2,462 4	4 4	5 4	6 12	2,292 -	2,308 4	4 4	580 8	1,893 12	2,292 -	4,770 8
„ „ - - - 1861	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,688 12	2,064 12	2,169 -	121 8	7,044 -	2,688 12	2,064 12	2,169 -	121 8	7,044 -
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	- -	819 -	2,481 12	729 12	4,030 8	2,693 -	2,070 -	2,175 12	2,413 8	9,352 4	2,693 -	2,889 -	4,657 8	3,143 4	13,382 12

YEAR.	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.					BALANCE.				
	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTL .	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
For the Year - - 1858	- -	3 -	6 -	6 12	15 12	- -	168 12	323 4	382 8	874 8	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ - - - 1859	- -	1 8	12 12	16 8	30 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 8	252 12	324 -	647 4
„ „ - - - 1860	4 4	420 12	1,474 8	1,773 -	3,672 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	159 12	419 4	519 -	1,098 -
„ „ - - - 1861	2,688 12	1,796 8	399 12	121 8	4,096 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	278 4	1,769 4	- -	2,047 8
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,693 -	2,211 12	1,893 -	1,917 12	8,715 8	- -	168 12	323 4	382 8	874 8	- -	508 8	2,441 4	843 -	3,792 12

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Madras, 31 December 1861.

(signed) *T. E. Bell*, President.
B. Cardozo,
S. Jesudasen,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX, No. XIII.

(A.)—Working Account, Government Telegraph Department, Madras Circle.

RETURN of PAID and SERVICE MESSAGES sent to, and received from, the various TELEGRAPH OFFICES in the MADRAS CIRCLE for the Financial Year ending 1862.

STATIONS.	Number of Messages.			Receipts on				Number of Messages sent by Natives.	Collection in Telegraph Stamps.	Cash Refunded on Account Errors and Dela
	Single.	Reptn.	TOTAL.	Service.	Telegraph Service.	Private.	TOTAL.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Madras - - -	18,367	429	18,786	10,112 3 9	1,362 10 -	31,947 6 6	43,422 4 3	3,801	6 - -	87 3
Mount - - -	451	2	453	297 - 6	10 2 -	503 14 6	811 1 -	12	—	—
Vellore - - -	480	-	480	127 2 -	13 10 -	553 5 -	694 1 -	129	5 - -	—
Bangalore - -	3,018	71	3,089	717 2 6	28 5 -	3,112 13 -	3,858 3 6	401	- - -	2 -
Seerah* - -	62	-	62	1 7 -	6 10 -	88 4 -	96 5 -	27	—	—
Bellary - - -	1,290	-	1,290	313 14 -	24 15 -	1,479 8 -	1,818 5 -	326	4 7 -	—
Mysore - - -	946	-	946	47 8 -	15 7 -	1,506 4 -	1,569 3 -	383	- - -	12 -
Ootacamund - -	2,722	3	2,725	1,415 15 -	18 11 -	3,963 12 6	5,398 6 6	203	46 - -	5 8
Mercara - -	810	-	810	152 7 -	14 8 -	1,166 14 -	1,333 13 -	192	938 3 -	—
Cannanore - -	2,094	31	2,125	321 15 -	18 3 -	3,847 7 -	4,187 9 -	874	95 13 -	—
Calicut - - -	2,640	11	2,651	497 1 -	20 4 -	4,918 8 6	5,435 13 6	1,133	2 - -	—
Cochin - - -	3,446	139	3,585	96 2 6	12 14 -	8,096 11 6	8,205 12 -	1,641	- - -	8 -
Pondicherry - -	3,511	14	3,525	70 - -	28 1 -	6,453 1 6	6,551 2 6	588	—	—
Karikal - - -	572	-	572	6 14 -	13 14 -	993 1 -	1,013 13 -	301	—	—
Negapatam - -	1,571	1	1,572	221 3 -	23 15 -	2,162 13 3	2,407 15 3	669	3 8 -	—
TOTAL - - -	41,970	701	42,671	14,397 15 3	1,612* 1 -	70,793 11 8	86,803 11 6	10,880	1,100 15 -	114 11

* Closed in March 1862.

(B.)—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Disbursements during the Year 1861-62.

Salary.	House Rent.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,26,730 10 5	9,636 - -	36,643 5 10	1,73,016 - 3	

Superintendent's Office, Madras,
18 June 1862.

(signed) *George J. Moberly,*
Superintendent of G. T., Madras Circle.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

India Office,
14 May 1863.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 53.)

PART II.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1863.

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CHAPTER II.—Report on the Transactions of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

CHAPTER III.—Report of the Operations of the Post Office of India.

CHAPTER IV.—Report on the Electric Telegraph Department.

CHAPTER V.—Report of the Branch of the Marine Department under the Control of the Government of India.

CHAPTER VI.—Report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and of the Museum of Geology, Calcutta.

CHAPTER VII.—Report on the Administration of Port Blair.

CHAPTER VIII.—Report of Proceedings in the Public Works Department.

CHAPTER IX.—Report on the Administration of the Bengal Presidency.

CHAPTER X.—Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency.

PART II.

CHAPTER XI.—Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency.

CHAPTER XII.—Report on the Administration of the North West Provinces.

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CHAPTER XV.—Report on the Administration of the Province of Oude.

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STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of *India*, during the Year 1861-62.

CHAPTER XI.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the ADMINISTRATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for the Year 1861-62.

JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATIVE.

1. THE following Acts applicable to the Mofussil Courts were passed during the year 1861-62 by the Government of India:—

1861.

Act XI.—An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

Act XII.—An Act to amend Act XLII. of 1860 (for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter).

Act XXII.—An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 (relating to Trespasses by Cattle); since partially repealed by Act XVII. of 1862.

Act XXIII.—An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 (for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

Act XXV.—An Act for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Act XXXII.—An Act to postpone the operation of a portion of Clause 8, Section I. of Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

Act XXXIII.—An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

1862.

Act X.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.

Act XIV.—An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

Act XV.—An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The following Acts were discussed and passed by the Government of Bombay during the year, and have received the assent of the Government of India :—

1862.

Act I.—An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Guicowar for Railway Purposes.

Act II.—An Act for extending the powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850.

Act III.—An Act to amend Act X. of 1843.

Act IV.—An Act for the preservation of the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Tenures.

Act V.—An Act for regulating the establishment of Markets and Fairs.

Act VI.—An Act for the amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from Debt.

3. Several projects of law have been under consideration by Government during the year. Besides the six Acts of the Local Legislature, the objects of which are sufficiently apparent from their titles, the important Bill for the Registration of Assurances (in its original shape, and in the form it assumed in Committee) has formed the subject of anxious consideration. The opinions of the chief judicial and administrative authorities have been gathered, and will be laid before the Council of the Governor General. Bills for the reconstitution of the civil and criminal courts have been discussed. A Bill has been prepared for consolidating and amending the laws of this Presidency in relation to the Police; an Insolvent Law for the Mofussil is under consideration; by another it is proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Bombay: and a Bill will be proposed for bringing Sattara and other non-regulation districts, exclusive of Sind, under the operation of the ordinary laws of the Presidency.

4. The Code of Civil Procedure has now been in operation sufficiently long to enable Government to express a decided opinion on its generally beneficial effects. The Judges of the Sudder Court, in a special report on the working of the Code, state "that many and substantial improvements have been introduced by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure; and that the tendency of the Code has undoubtedly been to diminish litigation, and to facilitate the satisfactory disposal of such suits as come before the Courts." A number of rules for carrying out more effectually the provisions of the Code have from time to time been published by the Sudder Court. The scale of fees for the service of process has been reduced, and the rate of batta for witnesses raised. An entirely new set of forms for accounts and for recording the business of the courts has been successfully introduced. An effective scrutiny of the accounts has been secured, and, concurrently with these improvements, the ordinary work of the courts has advanced at a greatly accelerated pace, as will be evident from the Returns of Civil Business in the Appendix.

5. All has been done that could have been done to fulfil the hope expressed by the Secretary of State for India, in his Despatch No. 45, of 15th November 1861. The provisions of the Code have both been "diligently examined," and their application "carefully superintended.' The only great obstacle remaining to the utmost success attainable by the Code consists in the fact that here, as in other parts of India, "the subordinate agents required to carry it out are not ready." All, from the highest to the lowest, have much to unlearn as well as to learn when a new Code is introduced; though the difficulty has, perhaps, been rendered less in this Presidency, in consequence of the training afforded by the system of civil justice established by the Elphinstone Code of 1827. It is hoped that the difficulty will be entirely overcome by the rules for the examination of pleaders and moonsiffs, drawn up upon the basis of those already in operation, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State, expressed in Despatch No. 22, of 16th May 1861, and published, with the concurrence of Government, at the close of 1861.

6. A Digest of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, as gathered from the replies of the Law Officers of each denomintaion for several years past, has been in preparation during the year. It is not yet completed; but in anticipation of that event, which will furnish the courts with a sufficient body of the law for all ordinary cases, Government intend shortly to

to introduce a Bill into the Local Legislative Council for reducing the number of the law officers of the subordinate courts, which will effect a considerable saving of expense.

7. The first establishment in this Presidency of a small-cause court in the Mofussil, under the provisions of Act XLII. of 1860 and Act XII. of 1861, took place on the 1st of July 1861, at Ahmednuggur. Some months later, a second court was opened at Poona. In consequence of the law preventing the transfer of suits from the moonsiff's file to that of the Small Cause Court, and of the Limitation Act having overwhelmed the moonsiffs' courts with suits very shortly before the establishment of the new courts, there were at first very few suits filed in the Small Cause Courts. Their procedure appears well adapted to the wants of the country; their establishment has greatly relieved the moonsiffs' courts, and it is proposed to extend the system to some of the principal towns of this Presidency.

8. In the department of Criminal Judicature, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure came into operation simultaneously on the 1st January 1862. The form of procedure prescribed by Act XXV. of 1861 being in many respects different from that formerly in use in this Presidency, its introduction has, like that of the Code of Civil Procedure, been attended with difficulties; but Government trust they will soon be overcome.

9. The Code of Civil Procedure and the Penal Code were introduced into the non-regulation provinces of Sind and Sattara on the 1st January 1862, and it is the intention of Government to introduce shortly the Code of Criminal Procedure into these two provinces.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

10. Detailed Returns of the administration of Civil Justice during the year will be found in the Appendix. In the following Table the chief results are collected and compared with those of the preceding year:—

Original Suits.	For Adjudication during the year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts -	136,660	333,848	197,188	-	85,174	122,371	37,197	-	21,768	152,565	130,797	-
Agency Court -	564	2,136	1,572	-	252	631	397	-	180	1,175	995	-
Revenue Courts	2,533	4,310	1,777	-	1,374	1,660	286	-	458	1,420	962	-
TOTAL -	139,757	340,294	200,537	-	86,800	124,662	37,862	-	22,406	155,160	132,754	-

11. From this it will be seen that there was a vast increase in the business before the courts in 1861, as compared with 1860. This was owing to the introduction of the Limitation Act (XIV. of 1859), which led, in May and December, to the filing of an unprecedented number of suits, by creditors who feared losing all legal rights to their debts under the operation of the new law. It thus happened that, though 60 per cent. more suits were disposed of in 1861 than in 1860, the arrears at the close of 1861 had increased to no less than 150,000 suits; the disposal of which would, at the ordinary rate of working, occupy the whole time of the judicial officers of the Presidency for a year. The institution of small-cause courts at some of the principal stations will prevent suits being filed in the moonsiffs' courts, and will leave the Moonsiffs and Ameens in those places free to devote all, or nearly all, their time to the disposal of these arrears, while in other places additional aid will be given to clear off arrears. A larger proportion than usual of the claims will probably be admitted without contest, and thus it may be hoped that, in spite of the extraordinary pressure put upon the courts just at the moment when they were but freeing themselves from the embarrassment of an unfamiliar procedure, the close of the present year will present a very great diminution of the mass of arrears. It will be observed that the increase of business disposed of extended to the courts of every class.

12. This last circumstance will explain how it was that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of suits disposed of, the average duration of suits was longer by at least a month in 1861 than in 1860. The actual duration in each year is presented in the following Table:—

No. 10.—*Average Duration of Suits in Revenue Courts.*

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewance Adawlut - - -	1	10	15	-	5	11	-	3	22	-	8	2	-	10	27
Collector - - - - - -	-	9	10	-	7	17	-	9	11	-	7	3	-	6	25
Assistant Collectors - - - -	-	4	1	4	-	24	-	5	28	-	9	28	-	7	11
Mamlutdars - - - - - -	-	4	22	-	3	25	-	3	6	-	3	1	-	2	25

Average Duration of Suits in the Civil Courts.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut - - -	2	1	20	–	5	16	–	5	27	–	7	29	–	8	14
District and City Judges - - -	1	2	20	1	–	17	–	6	27	–	7	6	–	8	24
Subordinate and Additional Judges - -	–	–	–	–	10	29	1	8	19	3	–	12	–	–	–
Assistant Judges - - - - -	1	6	–	–	9	24	–	6	10	–	11	2	–	11	25
Principal Sudder Ameens - - -	–	4	6	–	3	10	–	3	24	–	4	9	–	4	9
Sudder Ameens - - - - -	–	3	16	–	2	26	–	3	12	–	3	5	–	4	4
Moonsiffs - - - - - -	–	3	9	–	2	23	–	2	19	–	2	24	–	4	2

13. Any great decrease in the average duration is hardly to be looked for in the Returns of the present year; but with the additional aid provided and to be provided by Government, it is hoped that all delays, beyond what are quite inevitable, will be avoided, and that the country will in another year reap the full benefit of the simple and speedy procedure provided by Act VIII. of 1859.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

14. The Small Cause Court of Ahmednuggur was established on the 1st July 1861, and up to the 30th April 1862 it had received 2,151 suits, and disposed of 1,772—an average of 177 a month, and leaving a balance of 379 suits undisposed of at the date last mentioned. This number of suits hardly equals the number filed in an ordinary Moonsiff's Court; but the circumstances are exceptional, as shown in paragraph 7.

15. The forms of the annual returns of civil and criminal justice require entire alteration, in order to adapt them to the new codes. The High Courts of Judicature will have their attention directed to this important point.

BOMBAY.

16. The subjoined Statement shows the results of the operation of the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1861-62:—

YEARS.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Number of Judgments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to Suitors in Cases decreed and compromised.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1861-62 - -	20,003	11,42,246 10 2	1,29,349 8 2	12,541	2,08,093 – 3	2,06,843 7 7
1860-61 - -	17,673	8,59,179 2 7	1,15,061 8 10	10,377	1,61,590 3 1	1,60,757 6 11
Increase in 1861-62	2,330	2,83,067 7 7	14,287 15 4	2,264	46,502 13 2	46,086 – 8

17. From this it will be seen that the number of suits increased by about 14 per cent., and the fees carried to the credit of Government by 14,287 rupees. The total expenses of the court during the year were *Rs.* 84,013. 12. 9., the receipts *Rs.* 1,29,531. 4. 2., leaving a balance of *Rs.* 45,517. 7. 5. to be carried to the reserve fund of the court.

18. This favourable financial result was attained notwithstanding a reduction of 25 per cent. in the institution fee; and Government now has under its consideration a proposition for still further reducing the fees on the issue of process, &c., and for extending the jurisdiction of the court to suits of 1,000 rupees value.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

SIND.

19. A court of small causes has been established at Kurrachee. It is composed of two judges, the judicial deputy magistrate and the moonsiff, each of whom performs the work thus devolving on him in addition to his other duties. The number of suits disposed of from August to April (inclusive) was 1,228, or an average of 136⅔ a month.

20. The business disposed of in the other civil courts of original jurisdiction in Sind is exhibited in the subjoined Table:—

ZILLAH.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Kurrachee	4,691	4,850	4,569	4,761	122	89
Hydrabad	3,642	3,846	3,579	3,791	63	55
Shikarpoor	3,202	2,743	3,067	2,635	135	108
Frontier	317	311	300	305	17	6
Thurr and Parkur	213	189	207	174	6	15
TOTAL	12,065	11,939	11,722	11,666	343	273

From this it appears that the number of suits filed, as well as of those decided, was somewhat smaller in 1861 than the previous year. The balance of suits at the close of the year was less by 70 than in 1860.

The subjoined Summary shows a falling-off in the number of appeals filed greater than in that of the appeals disposed of; so that the arrears at the close of the year had sunk from 151 in 1860 to 64 in 1861. The Limitation Act was also extended to this province, by a notification dated the 1st April 1862, and will, therefore, take effect from the 1st April 1864:—

ZILLAH.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Kurrachee	188	132	167	130	21	2
Hydrabad	86	57	73	43	13	14
Shirkarpoor	241	250	124	202	117	48
Frontier	–	1	–	1	–	–
Thurr and Parkur	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	515	440	364	376	151	64

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

21. The Criminal Returns for 1861, which will be found in the Appendices, exhibit a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year. The number of convictions was also less than in the previous year, but in a smaller proportion, as will be seen from the subjoined Table:—

	Offenders Apprehended and brought to Trial.	Convicted and Sentenced to					Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before Trial.
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.			
1860	50,068	32,053	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1	–
1861	48,238	30,242	6,056	55	29	36,382	11,854	2	–
Increase	–	–	227	2	1	–	–	1	–
Decrease	1,830	1,816	–	–	–	1,586	245	–	–

22. The number of prisoners in gaol at the close of the year was less by 274 than in 1860, a diminution spread pretty evenly over long and short-term prisoners in proportion to their total numbers.

SIND.

23. From the two Returns which are appended, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of convictions of offenders of 660, and in the number of acquittals of 576 in 1861 as compared with 1860. It hence appears that 1,236 fewer offenders were apprehended and brought to trial in 1861 than in the previous year. As Government have no reason to suppose that the police has become less efficient in apprehending offenders, this result is satisfactory, as showing a progressive decrease of crime; and a further examination will show that this is particularly the case with respect to crimes of violence.

24. The large number of persons confined, though acquitted of any specific offence, in default of finding security, last year attracted the attention of Government. It had already, however, been inquired into by the late Commissioner in Sind (Honourable J. D. Inverarity), who had issued instructions under which the number of persons thus confined has declined from 661 in 1860 to 275 in 1861.

SATTARA.

25. The Criminal Returns will be found in the Appendices. They show a considerable decrease in the total number of convictions, and a decline also in the number of those brought to trial. The large and increasing number of persons discharged without trial, and the growing proportion of acquittals to convictions attracted the notice of Government; as these facts seemed to indicate either an ill-regulated severity on the part of the police, or else a lax discharge of their duty by the judicial officers. The magistrate was called on for a report upon this subject, which has still to be submitted.

REWA KANTA AND PUNCH MAHALS.

26. The Punch Mahals came under the British Government on the 1st May 1861. They are placed under the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and the Criminal Returns of both will be found in the Appendices. They indicate a decline in the number of offences in Rewa Kanta, from 1632 to 1193. No means exist for comparing the state of crime in the Punch Mahals with that of the previous year. The large number of cases left undisposed of at the close of the year attracted the notice of Government, and the Political Agent was called on for an explanation, which he submitted, and which proved satisfactory to Government.

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

27. The Returns of Crimes in the Town and Island of Bombay will be found amongst the Appendices. They show an increase in the number of offences of 177, or 1·3 per cent., and a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended, which has been satisfactorily shown to have arisen from a corresponding decrease in the number of persons implicated in the offences committed. The proportion of convictions rose from 71 to 75 per cent. A decrease in the value of property recovered was fully accounted for, and notwithstanding a slight increase in the total number of offences (much less in proportion than the probable growth of the population), Government consider the result as, upon the whole, satisfactory.

ADEN.

28. The Returns will be found in the Appendices. It will be seen from them that the number of offenders brought to trial declined from 739 in 1860 to 545 in 1861. Of the latter number, no less than 520 were convicted and sentenced, a result which Government regard as highly satisfactory.

POLICE.

29. The Police Establishments of this Presidency have been subjected to a thorough revision in the course of the year. The reform of the police system, which was introduced in 1852, had been proved by every available test to have greatly increased the security of life and property. Serious gang-robberies had become extremely rare. The total amount of property stolen had decreased 48 per cent., while the proportion of that recovered had risen from 11·5 to 28·5 per cent. The average number of prisoners confined had sunk from about 6,000 to less than 4,000. These facts proved the efficiency of the police for its ordinary duties; while the apprehension of the Chief of Nurgoond, of the Sawunts, the operations against the Bheels in Ahmednuggur and Khandeish, and many other excellent services of the same kind, showed that it was prepared, on occasion, to cope even with extraordinary emergencies.

30. In the presence of this proved success of the police system, it seemed needless and unadvisable to venture on wholly new experiments in organization; and all that Government proposed to itself was the removal of some defects and anomalies of detail which interfered with the completion of certain portions of the reform, as originally proposed, and with this improvement to combine as great a reduction of expense as circumstances should permit.

31. The

31. The police of Sind was that first taken in hand. Its organization was left unchanged; but, by a thorough financial revision, its cost to Government was reduced from 7,31,147 to 4,99,968 rupees. The police of the remainder of the Presidency had been up to 1860 under the control of a commissioner, who combined with this function that of Inspector-general of Prisons. Upon the retirement of Mr. Bettington, in 1860, it was thought advisable to separate the offices, and the police duties of the former Police Commissioner have been divided, for their respective provinces, between the Revenue Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions. This arrangement, while it effects a considerable saving of expenditure, has been found hitherto to work satisfactorily in other respects, while the employment of a separate officer as inspector of prisons has contributed materially to the progress of gaol reform.

32. The relations of the Commissioners of Police to Government, to the superintendents of police, and to the magistrates, and of the two latter classes of officers to each other, were not altered. The superintendent of police has in this Presidency been regarded as the magistrate's assistant for that particular purpose, and entirely subordinated to the magistrate in relation to the ends to be attained by the force, though in practice the discipline of the force has been left in his hands. This has ever been viewed as a radical principle of the Bombay system, and the alterations which have been effected have been in conformity with these principles. The position and pay of the class of foujdars, or subordinate police officers, was greatly improved, as experience had shown the necessity of attaching men of higher character and intelligence to that branch of the service. The relation of the foujdar to the subordinate magistrates is analogous to that which the superintendent bears to the magistrate. The means for affording a higher remuneration to the subordinate police officers were found in a redistribution and reduction of the force, and a careful paring away of every useless expense. While the efficiency of the police has been promoted, the total cost of the force to Government has been diminished from about 28 lacs, at which it stood on the 1st May 1860, to about 22 lacs of rupees. Including the Sind police, the reductions amount to upwards of 8 lacs.

33. This saving has not, of course, been secured without a considerable diminution of the total police force employed. Including Sind, this diminution amounts to about 7,000 men for the whole Presidency; but by a more careful and even distribution of the force, the wants of every district have, it is thought, been adequately provided for. The numbers, after all reductions, stand as one policeman to every 4-7 square miles and to every 553 inhabitants, or, including Sind, to 6-3 square miles and 549 inhabitants.

34. The village police, which had gradually decayed up to the time of the reforms of 1852, had, under the rules then laid down, recovered some portion of its proper efficiency. The revival of the system, however, had not made the satisfactory progress that Government had a right to expect, and instructions were issued for a more energetic prosecution of this branch of the general reform. Further details on this and other subjects connected with the police will be found in Sir George Clerk's minute of the 11th October 1861, in the Government Selections (Police Department), No. 3, which has been already made public.

35. The condition of the Presidency throughout the year has been one of almost unbroken tranquillity. There was some little excitement on the northern frontier of Khandeish, owing to a plundering irruption of the Bheels of the district of Burwanee in Nimar, which is under the control of the agent for the Governor General in Central India: but this has been entirely suppressed. Highway robbery, which was formerly prevalent in the Ahmedabad Zillah, is reported to be on the decrease; and throughout the Presidency the police have fully sustained their character for efficiency, with the single and, it is hoped, casual exception of the city of Poona. There has been no increase of any particular class of crimes to such an extent as to arrest attention. Some slight indications, it is reported, have lately appeared, that the efforts of treasonable emissaries have not wholly ceased; but no success appears to have attended them, nor do they occasion any serious uneasiness.

36. In Sind there has been a decrease in the number of offences and of offenders, an increase in the value of the property stolen, and a decrease in the value of that recovered. The differences, however, are not of great importance, or such as to indicate any marked falling-off of the police as detectives. The number of murders has decreased, and Dacoity and Thuggee have, apparently, been extirpated from the province.

GAOLS.

37. The number of criminals, which was reported last year as having diminished, has again decreased during the year under report; the total average daily numbers having been 3,435 in 1860, and 3,286 in 1861.

38. The recommittals were 14 less than in 1860. The juvenile committals, on the other hand, were greater by 68 than in the previous year. These committals, as will be seen from the accompanying report of the Inspector-general of Prisons, have been very unevenly distributed, and Government has directed an inquiry to be made into the subject.

39. The health of the prisoners has not been so good as in 1860. The gaol at Dharwar suffered a severe visitation of cholera; and the general ratio of deaths to strength rose

from 5·1 per cent., in 1860, to 5·6 per cent. in 1861, or, excluding those from cholera, from 2·8 to 3·9 per cent. The difference is not of an alarming character, and is due probably, in a great measure, to causes which the experience of the year will enable the medical officers and gaol authorities to provide against in future.

40. The experiment of out-door labour has been vigorously prosecuted during the year under report. The results have not yet been placed before Government in a form which enables it to pronounce decisively for or against the system; but thus much has been ascertained, that a large amount of useful work, in localities where free labour was hardly procurable, has been accomplished, and that the prisoners employed on the roads have been subjected to genuine punitive discipline.

41. The cost of guarding the gaols has been reduced by *Rs.* 30,490. 0. 11. per annum in the course of the year, and further reductions are still in progress. The cost of gaol establishments, which had been greatly diminished in 1860, has been further diminished by a sum of 4,426 rupees in 1861. Reductions have also been made in the cost of food and clothing, and in the outlay upon petty repairs.

42. Three gaols have been abolished during the year, at a saving of 2,700 rupees per annum. The effect on the prisoners' health has been reported as unfavourable; but it is hoped that the injurious effects brought to the notice of Government will either disappear in future years, or may be remedied by judicious transfers of the prisoners from one gaol to another.

43. A great deal of attention has been directed during the year, not only to the reduction of expenses, but to the improvement of gaol discipline. Considerable progress in this department has actually been made, and experience gained which points out the way to further improvements, by which it is hoped that the whole system will be placed on a sounder basis and rendered more effective.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the monsoon is reported to have been very variable. The fall of rain was as plentiful as could be desired in Tanna and Khandeish, but in Ahmedabad and Kaira it was scanty. In Surat the fall seems to have been moderate.

1860-61 - - - -	*Rs.* 1,07,08,613
1861-62 - - - -	1,06,52,132
Decrease in 1861-62 - -	*Rs.* 56,481

The land revenue in Kaira, Tanna, and Khandeish, had increased; in Ahmedabad and Surat there was a decrease. The total realisations in the division amounted to 1,06,52,132 rupees, being less than those of the previous year by 56,481 rupees.

The total realisations on account of sayer revenue amounted to 11,03,790 rupees, being an increase of 89,182 rupees over the amount collected during the preceding year.

1861-62 - - - -	*Rs.* 11,03,790
1860-61 - - - -	10,14,608
Increase in 1861-62 - -	*Rs.* 89,182

The arrangements mentioned in the preceding year's Administration Report* for transferring to the Government of Bombay certain villages belonging to their Highnesses the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, outlying in the British territories of this Presidency, in exchange for lands in Central India, situated nearer their own capitals, have since been nearly completed.

* Page 11.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the season is reported to have been, for the most part, a favourable one, and the prospects of agriculture to have been generally good. The land revenue had increased in all the collectorates of this division, except Rutnagherry, where there was a decrease, owing mainly to the low rates at which the Government grain revenue of the year was commuted—a result stated to be invariably attendant in this collectorate on a favourable fall of rain, in consequence of the anomalous mode of settlement, which awaits correction by the operations of the Revenue Survey now in progress in the collectorate.

The increase in the other collectorates is ascribable chiefly to extended cultivation, and the application of the summary settlement to unadjudicated Inam holdings. In Ahmednuggur, the increase is stated to be due also, in some measure, to the transfer of his Highness Scindia's villages to the British Government. The total realisable revenue in the division exceeded that of the previous year by 3,57,500 rupees.

1861-62 - - - -	*Rs.* 97,99,416
1860-61 - - - -	94,41,916
Increase in 1861-62 - -	*Rs.* 3,57,500

In the sayer revenues there was also an increase of 3,21,534 rupees. This increase is attributable, principally, to the operation of the Income-tax and Stamp Acts, as well as to the effect upon the latter of the new law for the limitation of suits.

1861-62 - - - -	*Rs.* 28,83,489*
1860-61 - - - -	25,61,955*
Increase in 1861-62 - -	*Rs.* 3,21,534

* *Including* collections on account of Income-tax and Stamp Revenue.

Towards the close of the year under report, the Collectorate of North Canara, with the exception of the district of Condapoor, was transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and now forms one of the collectorates under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

A statement

A statement furnished by the Collector of North Canara, showing the collection of the revenues for the years 1860-61 and 1861-62, is appended (Appendix A).

The land revenue of the island of Bombay for 1861-62 amounted to 77,466 rupees, being 360 rupees more than the revenue of the preceding year.

Island of Bombay.

1861-62	Rs. 77,46
1860-61	77,10
Increase in 1861-62	Rs. 36

The abkaree revenue amounted to 1,62,298 rupees: this is the largest sum which has ever been realised under this head in the island, being an increase on the amount realised during the preceding year of 43,266 rupees. The increase is due to Act XVII. of 1859.

1861-62	Rs. 1,62,29
1860-61	1,19,03
Increase in 1861-62	Rs 43,26

The duties of the Collector of Stamp Revenue were transferred, in July 1861, to the Superintendent of Stamps. The Stamp Revenue realised in the office of the Collector of Bombay previous to this transfer amounted to 2,345 rupees.

The total land revenue for collection in the several collectorates and divisions of Sind, during the year 1860-61, was stated approximately only in the Administration Report* for that year. The Commissioner in Sind has since shown the totals of land revenue for collection in the province during that year and 1861-62 to have been as follows:—

* Sind, page 12.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kurrachee	5,03,093	5,44,000
Hydrabad	9,56,047	9,92,273
Shikarpoor	12,77,554	15,42,316
Frontier of Upper Sind	99,879	1,16,945
Thurr and Parkur	1,09,592	1,55,026
TOTAL	29,46,165	33,50,560
		29,46,165
Increase in 1861-62 Rs.		4,04,395

The above increase is stated to be owing partly to the improved condition of the canals, but mainly to the season having been more favourable than the previous season.

The inundation, on which the land revenue is chiefly dependent, was, on the whole, very favourable. The river rose rather late, but it remained steady during the season. A remarkable flood crossed the northern portion of the Shikarpoor districts, seriously damaging the high road between Jacobabad and Shikarpoor; the rubbee crops, however, benefited by this inundation, and a great portion of the excess of revenue shown against Shikarpoor and the frontier districts is to be attributed to it.

The winter of 1861 is stated to have been one of the coldest on record: severe frost occurred in many places, which blighted a large proportion of the wheat crops, and snow is reported to have fallen on the hills west of Larkhana.

The sayer revenues of the province for 1861-62 are reported to have amounted to 10,99,751 rupees. This includes, besides the receipts from abkaree and opium and other items, collections on account of the income-tax and stamps. The sayer revenues from the same sources for the preceding year are stated to have amounted to 9,26,522 rupees.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

Southern Division.

During the year under report the attention of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and of the revenue and alienation officers under his control, was directed to the carrying out of the measures which had been sanctioned by Government, at the close of the preceding year, for a summary settlement, by way of compromise, of claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue in the districts* subject to Act XI. of 1852. The settlement operations were commenced at the beginning of the year, and before its close had been nearly completed in all the collectorates, except one (Belgaum), in which difficulties arose, which have, for the most part, been recently removed. From the returns submitted by the Collectors, it appears that during the year under report 37,238 unadjudicated claims were finally settled, and that at the close of the year the number remaining for settlement was only 1,091,† or a little less than 3 per cent. of the settled claims. The terms of the settlement were refused by only 19 persons, possessing 35 holdings, who elected for a regular adjudication of their titles.

† Notices served, but period allowed for answer not yet expired - - 304
Notices not yet served - - 787
Total - - - 1,091

The financial result of the settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April last, is a permanent addition to the annual public revenues of 2,68,976 rupees, arising from the levy of quarter assessment and annual nuzzerana (amounting in all to 5 annas on each rupee of what would be the full Government assessment) on unadjudicated holdings, which will

* In the Southern Division:—Sattara Collectorate, Poona Collectorate, Ahmednuggur Collectorate, Dharwar Collectorate, Belgaum Collectorate, Sholapoor Collectorate.
In the Northern Division:—Khandeish Collectorate, Colaba Sub-Collectorate.

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will henceforth be continued permanently, either as private property or as endowments to temples, and suchlike public institutions. To the above sum may be added the receipts, amounting to about 21,520 rupees, which may be expected to accrue from the levy of annual nuzzerana on 1845 adjudicated hereditary Inams. These, under the old rules, were neither transferable nor heritable by adopted sons, or by the collateral heirs of the grantee; but under the summary settlement they will be continuable as the private property of the holders, without any restrictions whatever. In all cases in which the annual nuzzerana amounts to 10 rupees or upwards, the option of paying in lieu thereof a sum equal to one year's assessment of the holding on the occasion of each succession, and two years' assessment on the occasion of transfers, was offered to each holder; but only 49 have elected to pay the nuzzerana occasionally, instead of annually. The total annual value of these is 42,305 rupees, and the average annual income which will probably accrue to Government from them may be estimated at 3,000 rupees. The total annual profit to the State from the settlement, completed up to the 30th April last, may therefore be estimated at about 2,93,000 rupees.

The result of the settlement operations in each collectorate is shown in the annexed Appendices B, C, D.

The special alienation officers took no active part in carrying out the summary settlement, which was left to the Collectors, and the European and native officers under their control; they were, however, constantly referred to by the Collectors and by the Revenue Commissioner in doubtful cases.

Owing to the introduction of the summary settlement, no decisions were passed under Act. XI. of 1852 during the year under report. Those cases which had already been decided, but were under appeal, were admitted to the settlement, except in those instances in which there was proof of fraud, or in which there were special reasons for withholding the indulgence.

Three hundred and ninety-nine claims to cash allowances, of the annual value of 21,550 rupees, were decided during the year under report—248, valued at 20,231 rupees, in the Deccan Division; and 151, valued at 1,319 rupees, in the Southern Mahratta country.

The results of the adjudication of claims to cash allowances in the Southern Division, since the organization of the Alienation Department, are as follow:—

		No.	Value.
			Rs.
Declared permanent	Deccan Division	203	39,526
	Southern Mahratta Country Division	109	11,113
Declared hereditary	Deccan Division	159	13,483
	Southern Mahratta Country Division	514	14,001
Declared continuable for two or more lives	Deccan Division	47	14,259
	Southern Mahratta Country Division	43	3,665
Declared continuable for life only	Deccan Division	176	28,919
	Southern Mahratta Country Division	255	14,171
At once discontinued	Deccan Division	292	46,099
	Southern Mahratta Country Division	581	18,472
Struck off under the deduction rules	Deccan Division	392	2,149
	Southern Mahratta Country Division	362	1,373
	Total	3,131	2,07,235

And the following figures show the total amount of alienated revenue which has been recovered through the operations of the Alienation Department up to the 30th April last, the total expenditure on account of the department up to the same date having amounted to 14,77,520 rupees *:—

* Deccan Division - - Rs. 5,52,068
S. M. C. Division - - 9,25,452
Total - - - Rs. 14,77,520

	Deccan Division.			Southern Mahratta Country Division.			Grand Total.
	Lands.	Allowances.	Total.	Lands.	Allowances.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Resumed at once	1,62,438	63,148	2,25,587	81,410	19,844	1,01,255	3,26,842
Prospectively resumable, having been declared not continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity	1,68,003	83,560	2,51,564	1,50,270	17,835	1,68,105	4,19,669
Arrears credited to Government, which would but for the inquiry have been paid	2,51,536	95,208	3,46,744	41,067	24,005	65,072	4,11,816

The

The amount expended on account of establishment and other charges in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, in connexion with the Alienation Department during the past year, was 49,088 rupees. The recoveries during the same period amounted to 6,178 rupees (*a*) of immediate annual revenue, 3,079 rupees (*b*) of prospective annual revenue, and 13,434 rupees (*c*) in the shape of arrears.

	Rs.
(*a*) Deccan Division - - -	3,240
S. M. C. Division - -	2,938
	Rs. 6,178

The establishments of the two Alienation Offices, which had been considerably reduced during the preceding year, were further reduced during the past year, so as to effect an additional saving of 15,462 rupees* per annum.

(*b*) Deccan Division - - -	2,760
S. M. C. Division - -	319
	Rs. 3,079

Claims to 818 cash allowances of the annual value of 25,587 rupees in Guzerat, and to 70 of the annual value of 4,345 rupees in the Northern Concan, making a total of 888 allowances, amounting to 29,932 rupees per annum, were disposed of. Besides these, 156 allowances in Guzerat were, after preliminary inquiry, continued provisionally, pending a final settlement of general questions.

(*c*) Deccan Division - - -	12,466
S. M. C. Division - -	968
	Rs. 13,434

Northern Division.

The following Table shows the nature of the decisions passed :—

	Number.	Annual Value.
Guzerat:		Rs. a. p.
Continued permanently - - - - - - - - -	20	2,871 12 3
Ditto - hereditarily - - - - - - - - -	136	15,322 2 10
Ditto - for life - - - - - - - - -	41	2,850 14 3
Ditto - provisionally - - - - - - - - -	156	3,477 13 11
Discontinued at once - - - - - - - - -	613	4,113 13 9
Ditto - by commutation - - - - - - - - -	9	109 14 1
TOTAL - - -	974	29,064 10 -
Northern Concan : *		
Continued permanently - - - - - - - - -	50	2,002 3 3
Ditto - hereditarily - - - - - - - - -	7	218 14 -
Ditto - for one or more lives - - - - - - - - -	6	548 6 6
Discontinued at once - - - - - - - - -	7	1,575 13 5
TOTAL - - -	70	4,345 5 2

The expenditure during the year under report on account of the alienation inquiry, in the Northern Division, was 27,680 rupees. Against this there may be set off an immediate and prospective recovery of allowances, amounting to 9,497 rupees per annum, and upwards of 9,720 rupees of arrears, which have been struck off the books.

Immediate - - - -	Rs. 6,098
Prospective - - - -	3,399
Total - - -	Rs. 9,497

The following Table shows the result and cost of litigation regarding alienated revenue in the Northern Division, during the year 1861-62 :—

Number of Suits finally decided.	Nature of Decision.	Value of Suits.	Cost incurred by Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11	Decided in favour of Government on trial -	6,810 6 10	3 8 -
3	Withdrawn, or struck off the file - -	138 - 10	8 13 9
2	Compromised - - - - - -	5,071 3 6	—
9	Decided against Government - - -	427 10 -	22 4 9
25	TOTAL - - - Rs.	12,447 5 2	34 10 6

Sixteen bonds of the value of 14,336 rupees, granted to individuals as compensation for claims to abolished duties and cesses, were redeemed in the division during the year under report.

Pending the decision of Government on the question of the applicability or otherwise to Guzerat and the Northern Concan of the summary settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of the land revenue, on the terms on which it has been effected in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, nothing has been done in the Northern Division, during the year

* A portion of this amount is the salary (1,200 rupees per annum) of a sub-assistant transferred to the Revenue Commissioner's Office to take the place of the head-clerk, whose appointment has been temporarily reduced. The net saving effected by this transfer is 720 rupees per annum.

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year under report, in regard to alienated lands, except in Khandeish and Colaba, which, as above shown, have always been classed in matters connected with the treatment of alienated revenue with the Deccan provinces, and where the claims to exemption have been brought under the summary settlement by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

INCOME TAX.

The provisions of Act XXI.* of 1861 were made applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, except in the town and island of Bombay; and the assessments made in the first year of the Income-tax Act were, with the above exceptions, confirmed for the second year, commencing on the 31st July 1861.

As stated, it was only in the town and island of Bombay that fresh assessments were made. There the number of special notices issued amounted to 63,144, and the number of returns received to 57,435, of which 55,506 were assessed. The number of surcharges authorised by the Income-tax Commissioners was 18,525, of which 17,600 were confirmed, either in whole or in part, and 357 withdrawn. The number of charges made under Section 48 of the Income-tax Act was 1064; of these, 873 were confirmed, and 28 withdrawn.

The total of the income-tax collections made throughout the whole Presidency, from 1st August 1861 to 31st July 1862, amounts to 39,31,185 rupees, as shown in the margin. This is exclusive of 1,35,655 rupees realised at Bhundara, Chunda, Chundwarah, Nagpore, and Raipoor, between 1st August 1861 and 30th April 1862. The addition of the latter sum gives a total of 40,66,840 rupees, being an increase of 4,66,840 rupees over the collections of the preceding year.

One per cent. - - -	Rs. 7,69,880
Two per cent. - - -	9,33,786
Three per cent. - - -	22,27,519
	Rs. 39,31,185
1861-62 - - - -	Rs. 40,66,840
1860-61 - - - -	36,00,000
	Rs. 4,66,840

STAMPS.

The Stamp Duties realised during 1861-62 were levied under Act XXXVI. of 1860. From the statement given below, it will be seen that the duties collected amounted to 31,03,947 rupees, or 7,12,808 rupees more than in the previous year. In reference to this increase it must, however, be remembered that the Act was in operation only for seven months of the year 1860-61. The demand for stamped paper has been fully met everywhere.—

1861:	Rs.	1862:	Rs.
May - - - - -	4,61,384	January - - - - -	2,72,884
June - - - - -	2,21,973	February - - - - -	1,97,994
July - - - - -	2,02,603	March - - - - -	1,79,836
August - - - - -	1,72,799	April - - - - -	2,30,148
September - - - -	1,89,585		
October - - - - -	2,06,823	Total - - -	Rs. 31,03,947
November - - - -	2,25,153	Amount for 1860-61 - -	23,91,139
December - - - -	5,42,765		
		Increase - - -	Rs. 7,12,808

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

Customs. Import Customs, Export Customs, Frontier Duties.

The chief items of revenue under this head are those noted in the margin. The following is a contrasted statement of the sums realised during the past as compared with the preceding year, and shows a total decrease, in the year under review, of 6,01,088 rupees:—

No.	Items.	Collections. 1860-61.	1861-62.	Decrease.
1	2	3.	4.	5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Import Customs - - - - -	90,56,651	86,65,420	3,91,231
2	Export Customs - - - - -	7,48,985	5,44,618	2,04,367
3	Frontier Duties - - - - -	65,017	59,527	5,490
			Rs.	6,01,088

The

* "An Act for limiting in certain cases, for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, the amount of Assessment to the duties chargeable under the Income Tax Acts, Nos. 32 and 39 of 1860."

	Rs.
The decrease on the receipt from imports is chiefly to be accounted for, firstly, by a falling-off in the item of tobacco, the sum realised on that article in the year 1860-61 having been	1,32,104
Whereas in 1861-62 it only amounted to	17,089
Showing a decrease of	Rs. 1,15,015

This falling-off in the tobacco trade is to be attributed to the high rate of duty which was imposed, but which has since been reduced, by Act XI. of 1862.

Secondly, the decrease may be accounted for by the reduction of the rate of duty on twist, which was levied at 10 per cent. up to 29th April 1861, but reduced to 5 per cent. after that date, as also by the reduction of duty on other articles by Act. XI. of 1862, which came into operation on the 23d April 1862.

Among the exports there has been a great decrease in the amount of the duty realised on saltpetre, to the extent of 88,258 rupees, as follows:—

	Indian Maunds.	Duty.
		Rs.
1860-61	98,402¼	1,96,710
1861-62	54,529¼	1,08,452
Decrease	43,873	88,258

The following is a statement of the sums collected at the Bombay Custom House on account of Exports and Imports during each of the months of the past and preceding years:—

No.	Months.	1860-61.	1861-62.
1.	2.	3.	4.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	May	7,33,296	8,61,761
2	June	8,59,939	5,84,768
3	July	6,78,216	6,77,246
4	August	5,22,452	6,76,092
5	September	6,11,863	6,51,375
6	October	6,02,151	7,38,549
7	November	9,97,791	6,33,986
8	December	6,39,617	6,67,528
9	January	9,24,547	8,70,448
10	February	5,62,443	7,81,476
11	March	9,73,993	8,97,099
12	April	10,33,996	5,70,798

Salt. The amount collected under the head of Salt Revenue during the past and preceding years is as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise Duty on Salt removed from Salt Pans	30,12,855	34,27,122
Duty on Salt imported by Sea	35,088	28,928
Duty on Salt imported by Land	1,42,966	1,96,516
Produce of the Government Salt Pans	68,245	63,963
Sale proceeds of smuggled Salt	961	2,481
	32,60,115	37,19,010
		32,60,115
Increase Rs.		4,58,895

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This increase in revenue is to be accounted for by the increase in the rate of excise from 1 rupee to Rs. 1. 4. during the year; for there was actually a decrease in the quantity of salt removed for consumption on payment of full duty, the quantity removed in the year 1860–61 having been - - Indian maunds 31,53,867
and in the year 1861–62 - - - - - - - - - „ 29,31,901

Showing a decrease in 1861–62 - - - „ 2,21,966

Opium.

The amount realised on pass-fees on Opium, during the year under report and the preceding year, is as follows:—

	Rs.
1861–62 - - - - - - -	2,44,41,400
1860–61 - - - - - - -	2,44,00,600
Showing an increase in 1861–62 of - - -	Rs. 40,800

Notwithstanding that, there was a decrease in the number of chests on which the fees were levied—

1861–62 - - - - - - -	Chests 38,667
1860–61 - - - - - - -	„ 45,072
Decrease - - -	6,405

The passes were charged for at the rate of 600 rupees per chest up to the 1st October last, and at 700 rupees per chest since that date. The number of chests
passed at the rate of 600 rupees was - - - - - - - - - 26,255
and at the rate of 700 rupees - - - - - - - - - - 12,412
Total - - - 38,667

This latter rate is to be again reduced, from the 1st October next, to 600 rupees. It might, perhaps, be supposed that many of the merchants would have kept back their opium to take advantage of this reduction; but the Officiating Deputy Agent in Malwa, in a letter dated the 12th March last, states—"I do not think there are more than one or two who can afford to act thus."

The number of chests of opium on which pass-fees have been paid, from the year 1852–53, is as follows:—

Years.	*No. of Chests.*	*Years.*	*No. of Chests.*
1852–53 - - -	27,896	1857–58 - - -	40,405½
1853–54 - - -	24,005	1858–59 - - -	36,111½
1854–55 - - -	27,491	1859–60 - - -	32,506½
1855–56 - - -	25,141	1860–61 - - -	45,072
1856–57 - - -	28,913½	1861–62 - - -	38,667

The aggregate realisations under the head of Customs, Salt, and Opium (including miscellaneous items), during the year 1861–62, amounted to 3,78,97,037 rupees; while during the preceding year, the amount realised was 3,79,89,192 rupees, showing a decrease of 92,155 rupees in the year under report:—

	Rs.	Rs.
1860–61.		
Customs - - - - - - -	1,02,63,999	
Salt - - - - - - -	32,82,995	
Opium - - - - - - -	2,44,42,198	
		3,79,89,192
1861–62.		
Customs - - - - - - -	96,83,212	
Salt - - - - - - -	37,38,274	
Opium - - - - - - -	2,44,75,551	
		3,78,97,037
Decrease - - -	Rs.	92,155

NORTH CANARA.

Customs.

In the Sea and Land Customs collections, there is an increase of 259 and 5,102 rupees respectively, attributable partly to the increased duty levied on the imports of salt, and partly to the introduction of the new tariff. The sums realised during the year under report, from duties on imports and exports, were 5,216 and 14,704 rupees respectively.

SIND.

Customs.

The value of the sea-borne trade during the year has been 2,96,65,543 rupees, being an increase on that of the preceding year by 28,29,044 rupees, or nearly 10¾ per cent. This is exclusive of Government stores.

1860-61	- - -	*Rs.* 2,68,36,499
1861-62	- - -	2,96,65,543
		Rs. 28,29,044

The value of the import trade has decreased by 1,85,507 rupees, or 1¼ per cent. on the value of the imports of 1860-61. The imports of cotton piece goods, from England, shows an increase of 4,21,112 rupees; coals and coke, 1,49,224 rupees; raw and manufactured metals, 78,417 rupees.

1860-61	- - -	*Rs.* 1,56,83,052
1861-62	- - -	1,54,97,545

In the export trade there has been an increase of 34,03,774 rupees, or 33 per cent., on the trade of the preceding year. The articles in which this increase has chiefly taken place are salt, wood, cotton, indigo and hides. Cotton appears now for the second time as an article for export from Sind. The indigo trade has made great advances during the past year, there having been an increase of no less than 206 per cent. in the exports of this article. From Khyrpoor a superior indigo has during the year been imported, which has been valued at 10 rupees a maund more than the best Mooltan indigo. It is stated to closely resemble good Bengal indigo, and possesses the metallic hue which characterises that description. As indigo is indigenous both to Sind and the Punjaub, it might, it is stated, be exported to any extent from these provinces. The past has been the first year in which it has been exported from either of them to England.

1860-61	- - -	*Rs.* 1,02,13,468
1861-62	- - -	1,36,17,242

Wool again appears as the chief staple of export. It is brought chiefly from Beloochistan and Affghanistan. The value of this article exported during the past year was 51,71,025 rupees, being an increase over 1860-61 of 18,96,023 rupees, or of 58 per cent.

An increase in the exports to Great Britain has taken place in the following items:—

	1861-62.	1860-61.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Indigo - - - - - -	1,72,499	- -	1,72,499
Cotton - - - - - -	3,84,272	81,560	3,02,712
Wool - - - - - -	1,00,760	70,242	30,518
Hides and skins - - - -	41,864	4,495	37,369

The Customs receipts during the past year have amounted to 4,03,433 rupees on imports, and 1,10,455 rupees on exports, showing an increase in the former of 59,010 rupees, but a decrease in the latter of 60,974 rupees. This decrease is owing chiefly to diminished exports of grain to Cutch, Muscat and Kattyawar, and of grain and oil seeds to England.

Under the head of salt excise there has been an increase during the year under report, amounting to *Rs.* 73,893. 15. 4. The total quantity of salt exported was 5,83,848 Indian maunds; of this 3,77,364 Indian maunds were exported free; the rest, 2,03,562 maunds, paid 12 annas a maund, and the remainder *Rs.* 1. 4. a maund.

1860-61	- - -	*Rs.* 42,984 13 -
1861-62	- - -	1,16,878 12 4

In addition to the above items there are some of a miscellaneous nature, which are usually included in the Customs revenue, but which rather concern the Harbour Department than the Customs. These are as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Harbour craft licenses - - - -	1,559	15	-
Miscellaneous receipts - - - -	3,000	6	9
Confiscated goods - - - -	45	12	-
Pilotage - - - - - -	2,890	12	-
Port Dues - - - - - -	20,799	12	3
Towing charges - - - - -	12,621	13	6
Fines, fees, &c. - - - - -	10,774	3	-
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	51,692	10	6

Abkaree.

The Abkaree revenues were during the year managed, as in 1860-61, by a system of licenses.

Opium and Drugs.

The revenue derived from the sale of opium and poisonous drugs also continues to be managed under the license system introduced in 1860-61. It amounted to 1,58,705 rupees. Permission to export from the Punjab *viâ* Kurrachee to Bombay, under a system of passes, has been granted, but no exports had up to the 30th April been made.

ADEN.

The following is a statement of the external trade of Aden during 1861-62, contrasted with that of the previous year:—

	Imports			Exports.		
	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Goods - - -	37,29,327	3,18,852	23,84,088	21,74,273	5,58,395	1,99,808
Treasure - - -	12,38,978	- -	1,35,488	11,16,978	1,06,703	- -
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	49,68,305	3,18,852	25,19,576	32,91,251	6,65,098	1,99,808
			3,18,852		1,99,808	
		Decrease	22,00,724	Increase.	4,65,290	

The decrease in imports, amounting to 22,00,724 rupees, is mainly attributable to a less quantity of coal having been imported during the year under report, owing partly to the unusually large stock which remained in the depôt of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at the close of the preceding season, and partly to the fact that by means of the Egyptian Railway, coal can now be delivered at Suez so cheaply that the demand for it at Aden has very much declined. Formerly steamers took in little or no coal at Suez, whereas now nearly as much is taken there as at Aden.

Excluding coal (which can hardly be regarded as an article of regular commerce at Aden) from the account, the gross value of the imports and exports at Aden was 75,05,420 rupees, being an increase over the previous year of 3,58,225 rupees.

The value of goods passed into the interior during the year amounted to 13,20,252 rupees, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 13,164 rupees. Excepting as regards cotton and dates, there has, however, been an increase in the amount of every article of merchandise imported into the interior.

Of goods brought from the interior into Aden there were 1,47,285 camel-loads, the estimated value of which was 16,35,756 rupees, or 5½ lakhs more than during the previous year.

The following is a summary of the External and Internal Trade:—

	Rs.	*Rs.*
Imports by sea - - - - - - - -	49,68,305	
Exports by sea - - - - - - - -	32,91,251	
		82,59,556
Imports by land - - - - - - - -	16,35,756	
Exports by land - - - - - - - -	13,20,252	
		29,56,008
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		1,12,15,564

This shows a decrease of 11,96,065 rupees, as compared with the previous year; but deducting the item of coal, which, as above observed, cannot be regarded as an article of regular commerce at Aden, the regular trade of the place during the year under review has increased by 8,97,594 rupees.

FINANCIAL.

Cash Balances.

THE amount of Cash Balances at the commencement and close of the year under report were as follows:—

	Balance on the 1st May 1861.	Balance on the 30th April 1862.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Bombay	*2,73,81,907	2,54,99,154
Sind	26,64,412	24,95,437
Aden	2,82,871	2,36,565
Bushire	1,60,745	1,67,272
TOTAL	*3,04,89,935	2,83,98,428
Nagpore	16,58,019	18,23,559
Indore and Nimar	54,892	9,38,079
Baroda	52,384	3,33,006
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	*3,22,55,230	3,14,93,072

The amount of balance on the 1st May 1861, entered opposite "Bombay," includes Mint bullion for which certificates were outstanding on that date to the extent of 77,69,285 rupees, while the balance on the 30th April 1862, is exclusive of such bullion, which is now treated, under the Paper Currency Act, as a deposit of the Currency Department paid for in Currency Notes.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The four statements appended to this Report show the receipts and charges of the past official year (so far as the information on this point at present extends) of the Bombay Presidency proper, Sind, Nagpoor,† and the Government Treasuries at Indore, Aden, Baroda, Nimar, Bushire, Muscat, and Zanzibar, the accounts of which are prepared by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of this Presidency. It will be seen from these statements, that no extraneous aid was required to meet the charges of this Government during the past year; on the contrary, the Bombay Treasury was drawn upon by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to the extent of 30 lakhs of rupees.

Reduction of Expenditure.

The reduction of expenditure actually carried out during the year in every branch of the Civil Administration amounts to 4,80,957 rupees per annum.

In Appendix E will be found a statement showing the operations of the Bombay Mint for the year 1861-62.

Mint operations.

The amounts of certificates issued during the last five years on account of silver bullion received for coinage are as follows:—

Silver bullion.

	Rs.
1857-58	3,67,62,500
1858-59	2,02,11,700
1859-60	2,21,31,500
1860-61	1,71,50,475
1861-62	5,15,43,035

Silver coinage.

The silver coin made over to the general treasury by the Mint during the year amounted to 4,05,88,000 rupees, or more than double the amount coined during the previous year. The entire time of the Mint having been taken up in working off the unprecedentedly large amount of silver bullion tendered for coinage, no small silver coin or copper coin could be struck during the year, and consequently the issue of the former at the Presidency has had to be restricted. This restriction will shortly be removed on receipt of a supply of that coin to the extent of eight lakhs, which has been applied for and promised from Madras. There will, however, be no occasion for extraneous assistance in this respect, when the arrival of the new machinery expected from England shall have increased the working power of the Mint.

Small silver coin and copper coin.

Considerable

* Includes Mint certificates amounting to 77,69,285 rupees.

† The accounts of this province have, however, been removed from the control of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of this Presidency from the 30th April 1862.

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

Circulation of copper coin.

Considerable attention has been bestowed on the subject of increasing the circulation of Government copper currency previous to and since the receipt of the recent orders from the Government of India permitting the sale of this coin at a discount, and reports from the district officers show that the copper coin is now to be had at par throughout the Presidency, and in some places at a slight discount. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General estimates the amount of the new Government copper coin in circulation at the close of the year at 42,41,071 rupees, to which should be added the old dumpy pice still extant, estimated at about 16 lacs of rupees.

Amount in circulation.

Transfer of the business of the General Treasury to the Bank of Bombay.

Agency of issue and payment of Government Currency Notes.

Pursuant to the provisions of Acts XIX and XXIV of 1861, an agreement was entered into with the Bank of Bombay on the 28th February 1862, whereby the balance and business of Her Majesty's General Treasury at the Presidency were transferred to the Bank, who at the same time undertook an agency for the issue and payment of the Government Paper Currency Notes at the Presidency. This agreement came into operation from the 1st March 1862, and is to continue for five years, renewable at the expiration of that period with or without modification, as may be agreed between the Government and the Bank.

The amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation on the 30th April 1862, was 150 lacs of rupees, and a corresponding amount* in silver coin and bullion was in reserve with the Department of Issue on the same date.

POLITICAL.

THE attention of Government has been directed during the past year towards ensuring to the Principalities and Chiefships under their political supervision a greater freedom of administrative action in pursuance of the now acknowledged policy of Her Majesty's Government. This policy, so happily inaugurated by the late lamented Viceroy, has already exercised a beneficial influence on the relations of Government with the various chieftains and feudatories of this Presidency. The restoration to his Highness the Raja of Kolapoor, of a share in the administration of his principality, the actual grant of authority to two of his principal Jagheerdars, and the diminution of the direct interference of Government in other States, have contributed to inspire a strong sentiment of attachment to Her Majesty's rule—a sentiment which the recent recognition of the principle of adoption cannot fail to render stronger and more enduring.

KOLAPOOR.

The present Raja of Kolapoor succeeded to the principality on the death of his father in 1837. He was then an infant, and the administration was assumed by a Council of Regency, headed by the Raja's aunt, a lady called the Dewan Saheb, to the exclusion of the Raja's mother. To avoid all interference in the affairs of Kolapoor, the British Government approved the Dewan's ministry, but the misrule and general mismanagement which prevailed under it, compelled the Government in 1843, after an attempt to reorganise the ministry had failed, to appoint an officer of their own as Minister of the State. This measure was met by open rebellion, and after a contest which lasted for several months, order was at length restored, the Dewan and her faction were banished, and the entire administration of the State was undertaken by Government. Under British superintendence the system of administration was altogether remodelled, the social condition of the State gradually improved, the revenues steadily increased, and a large reduction was effected in the debts due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges.

During the disturbances at Kolapoor and in the Southern Muratha Country in 1857-58, the Raja adhered with the utmost constancy to the British cause, while the influence of his half-brother, Chimma Saheb, was thrown into the opposite scale. The loyalty thus displayed by the Raja, his mature age, and the promise afforded by his abilities and disposition, were circumstances which gave him strong claims to be intrusted with the administration of his principality. Deeming therefore that, after a brief period of probation, the Raja would be competent to undertake the duties and responsibilities of his position, measures were adopted during the past year, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, for gradually transferring the administration to the Raja, without unduly sacrificing other important interests. In accordance with this determination, a formal agreement was concluded with the Raja, having the object of securing the financial claims of Government upon the State, and of preserving, in a modified form, the system of administration which has proved so beneficial to the Raja himself. On the 13th October last, the date of the Dussera festival, the first public step was taken towards the transfer of the administration to the Raja, by the public correspondence being conducted in his Highness' name, and he has since been occupied in making arrangements for his new establishment, in selecting a Kharbaree, to be approved by Government, and in acquiring

* Coin rupees 28 lacs, and bullion rupees 122 lacs.

acquiring experience of his new duties under the guidance of the Political Agent, prior to the final inauguration of his authority.*

Vishalgur and Bowra.—One of the terms of the agreement with the Raja of Kolapoor provides for the retention by the British Government of the supervision which they have hitherto exercised over the principal Jagheerdars of the Kolapoor State. The relations of the Political Agent with them will, in future, be conducted, as far as possible, in co-operation with the Raja's Government, without in any way infringing the seignorial rights of the Raja, the object of the arrangement being merely to secure good government, and to prevent intestine disputes, which formerly were the frequent cause of disturbance and bloodshed. During the past year, two of these Jagheerdars were invested with the management of their estates under the most favourable auspices. One of them, the Chief of Vishalgur and Punt Prithineedee, or Vicegerent of the Raja, succeeded to his estate by adoption, under the sanction of the British Government in 1844. The estate was then heavily encumbered with debt, and suffered still more by a forfeiture of territory on account of the decided part taken by the late Chief in the intrigues which led to the Kolapoor rebellion. During the minority of the present Chief, the estate was successfully managed by Government Agency, and has now been made over to him free from all liabilities, and with a large cash balance in the Treasury, under a stipulation that he shall contribute 5,000 rupees per annum towards the expenses of the Military Establishments at Kolapoor, and that he shall yield all claim to certain Ghat tolls, which will be formed into a fund for the improvement of the Ghat roads and adjacent communications.

The chief of Bowra also succeeded to his estate by adoption in 1851. On the introduction of British superintendence, this estate, like that of Vishalgur, was found to be heavily in debt. Its management was undertaken by Government during the minority of the chief, and was transferred to him in March last freed from a load of liabilities, upon condition of his paying an annual contribution of 3,420 rupees towards the Military Establishment of Kolapoor, in commutation of service.

SAWUNT WAREE.

The condition and prospects of this small estate engaged the attention of Government during the past year. The inability of the chief, or Sur Dessaee, as he is more commonly called, to deal with his more turbulent feudatories, compelled the British Government in 1838, with the Sur Dessaee's consent, to assume the management of the State. A desperate effort was made in the following year, and again in 1844, by some of these feudatories, to free themselves from the restraint imposed upon their excesses by the British Government. In the insurrection of 1844, the chief's eldest son, Ana Saheb, then in his 14th year, joined his relative, Phond Sawunt, who headed the rebel party. On the suppression of the insurrection, the Government declared that the State would be held at their disposal on the death of the chief. The conspicuous loyalty displayed by the Waree State in 1857-58, and the good conduct of Ana Saheb during that period, and since the insurrection of 1844, led the Government, in the early part of the year, to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, the propriety of granting a full pardon to Ana Saheb for his youthful error, and of recognising him as the heir apparent of the Sur Dessaee. To this recommendation Her Majesty's Government acceded as an act of grace, upon condition that he should only be allowed to succeed to the management of the State on the liquidation of the entire debt due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges, and then only on payment of a suitable Nuzzerana, and on his entering into an agreement which would guarantee the protection of his people and the continued maintenance of a British agency.

Since the recognition of Ana Saheb as heir apparent, the balance of the charges due by the Waree State to the British Government, which, on their imposition in 1851, amounted to 4,72,710 rupees, has been entirely liquidated, a result which may be chiefly ascribed to the improved condition of the revenues of the State under the efficient management of successive political superintendents.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

The Chief of Meeruj, Gungadhur Rao Bala Saheb, died after a lingering illness in December last. He had been permitted in 1859, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to adopt a son in failure of heirs, as a mark of favour for his meritorious conduct during the late disturbances. In order to free the estate from debt before the young chief closes his minority, the management of its affairs has been placed under the direct control and supervision of the political agent. Arrangements have also been made for the education of the young chief, who is now pursuing his studies at Belgaum.

Moodhole.—The Chief of Moodhole, whose accession to his ancient estate, under the very favourable circumstances noticed in the report of the previous year, died in March last, from an attack of fever, leaving an only son, a child of about a year old. The untimely death of this young chief, while earnestly engaged in projects for the moral and material improvement

* The selection of Ram Rao Nursew, late Dufterdar to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, as the Kharbaree under the new administration, with the approval of Government, has received the approbation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and the further proceedings which may shortly be adopted for completing the transfer of the administration to the Raja will be noticed in the next Administration Report.

improvement of his estate, is much to be regretted, as he promised to furnish to the chiefs of the Southern Muratha Country a laudable example of the benefits accruing from early training and education. The arrangements for the future management of the State are now under consideration.

KHANDESH.

Allusion was made in the previous year's report to measures devised by the Bombay Government, in concert with the Governor General's agent in Central India, for restraining the future depredations of the Bheels in the Burwanee districts bordering on Khandesh. Experience had shown that these marauders, when pressed by our police from the North and South, invariably escaped to a fastness called the Toorun Mull,* one of the highest hills of the Satpura range, situated about 20 miles north of Sooltanpoor. Its height is a little more than 3,300 feet; it is of comparatively easy ascent, is well wooded, and has the advantage of water on its summit, there being an extensive artificial lake about 200 feet below its highest point. This lake, with the remains of some temples, fortified walls, and a rock excavation bearing Jain inscriptions, afford evidence of its former religious importance. Arrangements were made to station two British officers, with a suitable escort, in the country about this hill during the dry season. Lieutenants Hanson and Hall, of the Bombay Army, were selected for the duty, and proceeded to the Toorun Mull for the first time in January 1861. They remained at their post until the setting in of the monsoon, acquiring a knowledge of the surrounding country, and conciliating the wild tribes with whom they came in contact. The success which attended this experiment led to the same officers being again deputed to the Toorun Mull on the opening of the season (1861–62). They had scarcely returned to their post when the Bheels to the west and south-west of Burwanee showed symptoms of turbulence, and attacked a detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps stationed in the hills, burned their lines, and succeeded in killing three men and wounding 13 others. Active measures were immediately adopted by Major Keatinge, the political agent in Nimar, for inflicting a signal retribution on the tribes by whom this unprovoked attack was made. Several expeditions were organised against them under Lieutenants Hanson and Hall, assisted by Lieutenant Cadell, assistant political agent, with a company of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry. The energetic character of their operations, coupled with a scarcity which then prevailed in the Burwanee districts, exposed the Bheels to the severest privations and sufferings. Many of their followers and cattle were cut off, their families dispersed, and their distress eventually became so extreme that they were fain to sue for pardon. Their principal leader, Shamjee Naik, fled to the camp of Lieutenant Probyn, the Bheel agent in Khandesh, and sought his intercession, stating
March 1862. that he was solely influenced by the "Peishwa" in the late attack. Lieutenant Probyn declined to give any guarantee; but, acting under that officer's advice, Shamjee surrendered himself unconditionally to Lieutenant Cadell immediately afterwards. An amnesty was then offered to the common followers of the Naik, which speedily led to their submission and the restoration of order.

It is satisfactory to record here that within the Bheel districts of Khandesh order and tranquillity have continued uninterrupted during the past year, under the successful exertions of the officers entrusted with the reclamation and control of these predatory tribes.

While the occurrences above described were in progress, the Naikras, a cognate tribe in the Jhund Hills, bordering the Rewa Kanta, assembled in large numbers under their leaders, apparently with hostile intent, instigated by the same agency which influenced the rising in Burwanee. The judicious measures taken by the political agent soon had the effect of checking the movement. It then assumed a more subdued form, as one for the settlement of private grievances, which were carefully decided by arbitration with the consent of the leading Naikras, after they had tendered their submission.

These movements on our north-east frontier were somewhat similar in character to those described in the previous year's report, and, like them, were instigated by a Brahmin styling himself the agent of the Peishwa. This man, with some of his followers, was captured near Ali Rajpoor by the political authorities in Nimar soon after the rising of the Burwanee Bheels, and evidence is now being collected to bring him to trial.

THE DANGS.

A disturbance, which was entirely local in its causes and consequences, took place in January last in the Dangs, a forest tract situated at the foot of the Syhadree range, between the British district of Nowapoor and his Highness the Guicowar's district of Loangur. This tract is inhabited by a very wild tribe of Bheels, divided under five principal and two minor chiefships. Their ferocious character, and the natural strength and unhealthiness of their fastnesses, have long enabled them to preserve a rude independence. The country derives its chief value from its extensive teak forests, in which the British and Guicowar Governments enjoy mutual rights. The increasing importance of this forest tract led the Government in 1852 to vest the Bheel Agent in Khandesh with political authority over its petty chiefs, in subordination to the magistrate of the province. This authority is now exercised by an officer of the Forest Department as being the nearest British officer to the spot. The interposition of Government has, however, been hitherto limited to the punishment of flagitious cases of crime and oppression.

On

* A name derived from the Zizyphus Albigensis, the Sanscrit Toorun, which abounds on the hill.

On the death of Shreeput, the principal Chief of the Dangs, and of his eldest son, who survived him but a short time, Deveesing, the next heir, was opposed by his younger brother in his succession to the Gadee. They eventually agreed to resign their claims in favour of their uncle, Oodeysing, on whose death his son, Keeralsing, succeeded. In the meantime (1854) Deveesing grossly misconducted himself, and having wounded two men, he was apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Castle of Surat. Soon after, he showed symptoms of insanity, and was in consequence removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. In April 1860, Deveesing effected his escape from the asylum, and succeeded in reaching the Dangs. After his return, he resumed his former lawless habits, and having been joined by some followers, they attacked and plundered several villages, which their inhabitants were compelled to abandon for security. On the commencement of these raids, Deveesing sent a warning to Keerulsing, the Chief of Garvee, to the effect that one of them must die, and he carried out his threat by seizing Keerulsing in his own house, and shortly after took part in his murder.

On these occurrences being reported to Government, the party of the Bheel Corps was immediately despatched into the Dangs in pursuit of Deveesing, and a reward was offered for his capture. Being closely pressed, he gave himself up to the magistrate of Khandesh on the 5th of February last, and several of his followers, including his brothers, Dowlutsing and Roopder, were shortly afterwards captured. The magistrate of Khandesh is now about to bring the prisoners to trial, and measures are in progress for ensuring the future peace of the Dangs, and for otherwise improving the condition of this remote Bheel *habitat*.

GUZERAT.

His Highness the Guicowar was invested by the Resident at Baroda, with much ceremony, on the 1st of November last with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In receiving the insignia from the Resident, his Highness expressed his deep gratitude for this signal mark of distinction bestowed upon him by Her Majesty.

His Highness has been engaged during the past year in carrying out some important reforms in the several departments of his administration. His efforts in this direction may be regarded as a new trait in the history of his family, whose rigid adherence to Mahratta tenets and traditions have long proved detrimental to the social and administrative improvement of his dominions.

Among the measures of reform carried out by his Highness may be noticed the re-organisation of his police, with the separation of the police from the Revenue Departments; the reform of his revenue system by the substitution of a money rent in lieu of the various items which hitherto made up the revenue; the restriction of the power of district officers in inflicting penalties; the reform of 300 of his contingent of horse; and lastly, the execution of some works of public utility, the most important of which may be instanced, the tramway uniting the town of Dubhoee to the railway.

Umreilly and Okhamundel.—In December and January last, his Highness, accompanied by the Resident, Colonel Wallace, made a tour of his districts in Kattywar, with the happiest results. These districts had until lately been invariably farmed, and the effect of this system of management led to numerous abuses of the Revenue and Police Departments, as shown in the degradation of the agricultural classes, the discontent of petty landholders, and in the decay of public works of all kinds. The successive insurrections of the Wagheers of Okhamundel during the past three or four years, and their inroads into the adjoining states of Kattywar, had occasioned serious grounds of complaint against the maladministration of his Highness' districts in this quarter. To remedy these evils his Highness agreed, in February 1861, to the supervision of affairs in his Kattywar possessions being vested in two British officers under the general authority of the Resident. One of these officers, it was arranged, would be employed in raising a corps of about 300 men from the Wagheer and other cognate tribes for the defence and police of Okhamundel. This important measure was briefly adverted to in the report of the previous year, and it is gratifying to notice that the beneficial results anticipated from it have, under the judicious management and fostering care of Major Johnstone, been in a great degree realised. On the arrival of his Highness at Korinar, a full company of the new corps was paraded for his inspection by Major Johnstone, and, at the same time, several of the Wagheer leaders paid their respects to his Highness, and were received by him in a very flattering manner. This company was found by the Resident to be a very fair sample of the whole corps, whose equipment and soldier-like appearance so much pleased his Highness that he requested the number might be increased to the full complement of a corps of the line.

The principal measure instituted by his Highness on the occasion of his visit to his Kattywar possessions was the abolition of the old land revenue system, and the substitution of a moderate money rent, in assimilation to the measure introduced into his other districts. He instituted at the same time a land survey, and an establishment of surveyors has been at work since the beginning of January in Umreilly, defining village boundaries, measuring holdings, and preparing maps. His Highness has also sanctioned the formation of an efficient body of police for the Umreilly district, which Major Anderson, the officer in charge, is to organise. He has, moreover, sanctioned the construction of several works of public utility, the principal of which is a fair-weather road through the "Gheer," a tract of forest land separating the pergunna of Korinar from the rest of his Highness' possessions in Kattywar, and certain improvements of the harbour of Korinar itself.

KATTYWAR.

The general tranquillity of this province continued undisturbed during the past year, but its social and political condition has continued almost stationary, while the returns of crime show little or no diminution as compared with former years. The petty states of this province are so intermixed with each other, and their rights of jurisdiction and property so divided, that frequent boundary and territorial disputes occur from mutual aggression and encroachment. During the past year, six cases of this description were reported, attended with a loss of eight lives and seven persons wounded. Another remarkable feature of crime in this province is presented by the excesses committed by Bahirwuttais, or outlaws, who, smarting under oppression, or real or imaginary wrongs, seek satisfaction for their grievances by recourse to a life of brigandage. The number of separate jurisdictions into which the province is split up, affords great facilities for the commission of this offence, while the state of public feeling in the province operates very much as an encouragement to it. In the British districts of Guzerat this offence has wholly disappeared before a regular form of Government, while in the districts under our political supervision—the province of Kattywar excepted—it is steadily decreasing. In view of these facts, the Government deemed it necessary during the past year to take some decisive action for the repression of the crime in Kattywar; and, as a preliminary step, issued in May last, in consultation with the political agent, a proclamation offering an amnesty to all Bahirwuttais in the province who had committed no heinous offences, provided they returned to the protection of the British Government, and stated their complaints and grievances in two months. Further measures are now under consideration for effectually dealing with this serious evil.

REWA KANTA.

The Punch Mahal districts, situated on the common frontier between Guzerat and Malwa, became British by exchange with the Maharaja Scindia on the 1st May 1861. These districts had been transferred to the management of the Governor General's Agent for Central India in 1853 under a lease of 10 years, and were, during this period, freed from many disorganising influences. The possession of these districts consolidates the Presidency as regards Eastern Guzerat, the frontier now running in an unbroken line from the Upper Mahee to the Nerbudda.

SURAT AGENCY.

The Raja of Bansda, Maharawul Shree Umeer Sing, died on the 16th June last, without male heirs. His widows sought permission to adopt a son, but Government, after duly considering the customs and practice prevailing among Rajpoots as regards succession in such cases, declined to comply with their request, and conferred the chiefship on Goolabsinjee, a collateral relative and nearest of kin of the late Raja. He was placed on the Gadee with all due honours on the 7th January last. A liberal provision has been made for the widows.

KUTCH.

This province has in a great measure recovered from the effects of the famine of the year 1860, notwithstanding that the fall of rain during the past year was little more than half the average quantity. This assurance is strengthened by the reported return to their homes of a large number of persons who left the province during the famine year.

The state of crime in the province is remarkably low. No case of highway or gang robbery occurred during the year.

His Highness the Rao has carried out several works of public utility since his accession, among which may be instanced a new hospital and a jail, and is otherwise evincing a zealous interest for the welfare and improvement of his province.

ADEN.

The administration of this settlement during the past year forms the subject of an interesting report, which is appended in *extenso* (Appendix A). It is gratifying to notice, from the political occurrences recorded, that the relations of Government with the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden have been satisfactorily maintained, and that the measures concerted by the political authorities have been successful in preventing the exportation of slaves from the Somalie ports to the markets on the Arabian coasts outside the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. On the other hand, the extension by the Ottoman Government of their possessions on the African coast of the Red Sea has given a fresh impetus to the slave trade carried on in that quarter. Our cruisers unfortunately do not possess the right of seizing slavers sailing under Turkish colours, and the traffic must continue to be carried on with impunity until this right is ceded by the Porte. The subject is engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

MUSCAT AND ZANZIBAR.

The relations of the Bombay Government with the chiefs of the Persian Gulf and the rulers of Muscat and Zanzibar assumed during the past two years an unusual importance, in

in connexion with events in those quarters affecting our maritime and commercial interests.

The late Imaum of Muscat, Syud Saeed, succeeded his father, with the suffrages of the principal tribes of Oman, in 1807. He early directed his efforts towards extending and consolidating the possessions acquired by his father on the East coast of Africa. During his reign, which lasted over a period of 50 years, the general condition of these possessions underwent a remarkable change. Large numbers of Arabs from Oman settled on the African mainland and the adjacent islands of Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Pemba; agriculture and commerce were rapidly promoted, and Zanzibar, which was described in 1834 as having but an insignificant trade, possessed in 1859 a trade estimated at 1,664,577 *l.* sterling. The rising importance of his African possession led Syud Saeed to remove the permanent seat of his Government to Zanzibar in 1840, committing the subordinate rule of Muscat and other provinces in Oman to his sons or relatives. In July 1844 the Imaum addressed a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing his intention of appointing his two elder sons, Khaled and Thowenee, to succeed in the Government of his African and Arabian possessions respectively, and, in accordance with this intention, he vested both these sons with authority to carry on the administration as his deputies in the provinces assigned to them. Prince Khalid died in 1854, and a younger son, Majid, was appointed by the Imaum to be his successor. On the Imaum's death, each son assumed, with the consent of the principal chiefs and tribes included within the limits of their rule, the government which he administered as his father's deputy.

Syud Thowenee being thus elected Sovereign of Muscat, put forward claims as the *de jure* Sovereign of Zanzibar, and sought by negotiation to obtain some recognition of his claims in that character. An agent was deputed by Syud Thowenee to Zanzibar for this purpose, and an agreement was negotiated, in virtue of which Syud Majid was to be left in possession of his father's African possessions on payment to the ruler of Muscat of an annual sum of 40,000 crowns, but whether as tribute or subsidy implying no inferiority on the part of the donor, was afterwards disputed. By one party it was contended that the payment was a gift, charged with certain obligations, and by the other, that it was a tribute to be paid absolutely as such, unfettered by any conditions. Both parties, there was reason to believe had been deceived by the agent who had negotiated the transaction. Syud Thowenee prepared to assert his claims by an appeal to arms, and equipped an imposing force in the early part of 1860, a part of which had actually sailed for Zanzibar when the British Government deemed it expedient to interpose. At Lord Elphinstone's solicitation Syud Thowenee agreed to abandon the expedition, and to refer his claims to the arbitration of the Governor General of India. Syud Majid, at Zanzibar, consented, through the British Agent there, to abide in like manner by the Viceroy's decision. A Commission, presided over by Brigadier Coghlan, the Political Resident at Aden, was accordingly appointed to inquire into the merits of the dispute between the contending parties. After visiting Muscat and Zanzibar, and collecting a large body of valuable evidence, showing the exact rights of the one party in relation to the other, by religious law, family custom, the force of circumstance, &c., the Commission submitted their final Report on the 4th December, 1860. The result of these inquiries showed that in the Imaum's family, succession depended on election; that on the death of the late Syud Saeed, his son, Majid, was elected by the people of Zanzibar and its African dependencies to be their ruler; that the altered circumstances and condition of those dependencies during the last half century fully entitled them to that privilege, and that they would have been justified in resisting any attempt made by Syud Thowenee, the ruler of the parent State, to coerce them into submission. On all these grounds, the Commission arrived at the conclusion that Syud Majid's claim to sovereignty over Zanzibar and its dependencies was superior to any which could be adduced in favour of Syud Thowenee. The Government, while concurring in this conclusion, considered the facts that Syud Thowenee was prepared to assert his claim by force of arms, and that he relinquished his purpose only in deference to the British Government, as investing him with a claim to compromise when contesting a title which was principally derived from force. In seeking for a basis of compromise, attention was naturally directed to the terms on which Syud Thowenee had consented to resign his claims on his father's African possessions, viz., on payment of an indemnity of 40,000 crowns per annum by Zanzibar to Muscat. The various questions at issue having been submitted to the Government of India, the Viceroy declared the following as the terms of his decision:—

1. That his Highness Syud Majid be declared ruler of Zanzibar and the African dominions of his late Highness Syud Saeed.
2. That the ruler of Zanzibar pay annually to the ruler of Muscat a subsidy of 40,000 crowns.
3. That his Highness Syud Majid pay to his Highness Syud Thowenee the arrears of subsidy for two years, or 80,000 crowns.

This annual payment was not to be understood as a recognition of the dependence of Zanzibar upon Muscat, neither was it to be considered merely personal, but should extend to successors, and be held as a final and permanent arrangement, compensating the ruler of Muscat for the abandonment of all claims upon Zanzibar, and adjusting the inequality between the two inheritances.

The terms of the Viceroy's arbitration were formally communicated to the rival parties in the early part of the year of report, and it is satisfactory to record that they were accepted

in a cordial spirit by the rulers themselves, as well as by the principal chiefs and tribes concerned.

When Syud Thowenee prepared to contest the sovereignty of Zanzibar, he resorted to every stratagem to attain his ends, and succeeded in winning over a party at Zanzibar, chiefly among the El-harth tribe. After the return of his expedition to Muscat, this tribe rose in support of Syud Burgash, one of the younger surviving sons of the late Imaum, but were promptly coerced, with the assistance of a party of British seamen. He was then expelled from Zanzibar, and sought an asylum at Bombay, where he remained for more than a year, a pensioner on the bounty of Government. Having made an abject submission in writing to his offended brother, and afforded strong assurances of amendment for the future, he was permitted, at the recommendation of Government, to return to Zanzibar in August last.

Syud Majid was equally active in fomenting intrigues in Oman to thwart the schemes of his brother and antagonist. Syud Toorkee, another of the late Imaum's sons, Governor of a petty dependency of Muscat, instigated by Syud Majid's agents, made several attempts to form a coalition in Oman with the view of undermining the sovereign authority, and establishing his own independence. These attempts more than once led to the suspension of the stipend which he received from the Treasury at Muscat. In the meantime serious complaints of misrule at Sohar, attended in some instances by the oppression of British subjects there, reached the Acting British agent at Muscat, and advice and admonition freely tendered by him to Syud Toorkee proved of no avail in remedying these evils. On the recognition of Syud Thowenee by the Government of India as the paramount Sovereign of Oman, it was deemed expedient that his recognition in that character should be formally announced to Syud Toorkee, with a friendly injunction that, by timely submission, he would avert mischief to himself, and secure the good-will of his Sovereign. The British Agent at Muscat was, at the same time, instructed to employ his best offices in effecting a reconciliation between the brothers. These pacific endeavours having proved futile, and fresh complaints having been daily received by the Sultan of the continued misgovernment at Sohar, he determined to proceed to extremities, and, by force of arms, to reduce his brother to submission. Lieutenant Pengelley, the British Agent, sought, by mediation and advice, to prevent a resort to hostilities, which would involve the tribes of Oman in a civil war, and eventually obtained the consent of the Sultan to an interview with his brother. It was arranged that the meeting would take place at Seeb, a town on the coast, about 25 miles from Muscat. Syud Toorkee had agreed to meet his brother at this place under an "aman," or pledge of security for his safe return to Sohar. This aman was granted by Lieutenant Pengelley in the following words:—"The British Agent agreed to be responsible for the safe custody of his Highness Syud Toorkee from Sohar to Seeb, and during such time as might be necessary in attending a conference with the British Agent." The Sultan promised to treat this pledge with the same respect as if emanating from himself. Syud Toorkee accordingly proceeded to Seeb in a native vessel, and presented himself to the British Agent. He had nothing to say in extenuation of his conduct, and begged that the British Government would recommend him to the clemency of his brother. In returning on board, Syud Toorkee promised to be present when required by Lieutenant Pengelley to meet his brother. On the following day, the Sultan arrived at Seeb, escorted by a force of cavalry and artillery; but at the hour appointed for the proposed conference, Syud Toorkee failed to make his appearance, excusing himself on the score of indisposition. Lieutenant Pengelley having ascertained that Syud Toorkee designed sailing for Sohar during the night, sent him a message to the effect that his duty as a mediator had terminated. The Sultan having been at the same time informed that the "aman" no longer protected his brother, took immediate steps for arresting him, and removing him to Muscat. The Britsh Agent's proceedings in this matter were severely condemned by the Government of India, who regarded them as involving a breach of faith, and deemed it necessary, for the vindication of the British name, that Lieutenant Pengelley should be removed from his appointment, and that immediate steps should be taken to effect Syud Toorkee's release, with a guarantee for a suitable allowance towards his future maintenance, so long as he remained quiet.

Syud Toorkee's arrest had been followed by an insurrection among the tribes on the coast of Batinah, near Muscat, and the disturbances threatened to extend to the neighbouring tribes of the Persian Gulf.

These conjectures, viewed in connection with the growing importance of our trade with Oman, and the prospect of a line of telegraph being shortly carried through the Sultan's possessions, impressed on Government the necessity of appointing an officer who would adequately represent British interests at Muscat. With this view, the status of the agency at Muscat was raised to an equality with that of Zanzibar, and Major Malcolm Green, an officer whose valuable services on the frontiers of Sind had given him strong claims on the consideration of Government, was selected for the appointment in December last. Major M. Green arrived at Muscat on the 11th February following, and took an early opportunity of communicating to the Sultan the views of the Government of India regarding Syud Toorkee. His Highness at first evinced some hesitation to the course proposed to him, but the remonstrances of Major Green speedily had the effect of obtaining from His Highness a full compliance with the demands of the British Government. The affairs of Oman are now in a fair way of pacification.

PERSIAN GULF.

For a series of years past the Island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, has been the centre of intrigues, which have occasioned various maritime irregularities in the gulf.

This state of things had its origin in the expulsion of a ruling branch of the Uttobee tribe some twenty years ago from Bahrein. A representative of this branch has, since the death of his father, Abdoolah bin Ahmed, been a persistent claimant to the chieftainship of the island, supported throughout by the Wahabee ruler of Kejd.

On every occasion that Bahrein has been threatened by this pretender, the British Government have tendered their friendly advice and mediation; but these temporising measures proving of no avail, Government resorted in 1860 to the severe expedient of expelling him from his asylum in the neighbouring port of Demaum.

The ruling Chief of Bahrein, Mahomed bin Kaleefa, has, however, evinced very little appreciation of the efforts of the British Government to preserve his possessions from maritime disorder, and has been guilty of repeated acts of tyranny towards British subjects residing at Bahrein. He has also been guilty of late years of several acts of maritime aggression on tribes under British protection. His want of principle and stability of character has been unmistakeably manifested during the past two years by his behaviour in receiving the overtures of foreign powers, and even going so far as to declare his dependence first on Persia and then on Turkey. These proceedings elicited from Her Majesty's Government in 1860-61 the declaration that Bahrein should be regarded as independent, and subject neither to Persia nor to Turkey. Notwithstanding this decision, and the repeated warnings of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, Mahomed bin Kaleefa at the beginning of the present year of report blockaded the Wahabee ports in contravention of his treaty engagements. The Resident, therefore, found it necessary in May last to make a demonstration with the Persian Gulf Squadron before Bahrein. On arrival at the island, the Chief was invited to a friendly meeting for the purpose of adjusting differences, but he neglected even to send a reply. The squadron, without firing a shot, then took possession of two of Sheik Mahomed's finest war vessels. This proceeding immediately re-called the Chief to a sense of his rashness, and he pleaded for pardon, and subsequently at the Resident's request, recalled the blockading vessels from the Wahabee ports. As a security against future agression, the Resident entered into a provisional treaty with the Chief of Bahrein "having for its object the advancement of trade and the security of all classes of people navigating or residing upon the coast of this sea."

This convention was approved by the Government of India, and ratified by the Government of Bombay on the 25th February last.

SIND.

His Highness the Khan of Khelat continues to testify an earnest desire to act in accordance with the wishes of the British Government. He deputed a confidential servant to accompany Major Goldsmid while that officer was surveying the proposed line of electric telegraph along the Mekran coast; and both the Khan and his feudatories, the Jam of Beyla and the Naib of Kedge, whose territories include the proposed route from the Hubb river to Gwader, have undertaken to use every means in their power to further the construction and maintenance of the line of telegraph.

The caravan route through the Khan's territory to Shikarpoor has been well protected throughout the year.

The Murrec and Bhoogtee tribes have become somewhat restless. The Sind frontier has been untouched; but two raids are reported to have been committed near Asnee, on the Punjaub frontier, at the end of February. The Murrees, by whom the outrage was committed, are nominally the subjects of the Khan of Khelat; but they care little or nothing for his authority, and it is to be feared that he has no power to assert it. For the present we must trust to our own vigilance to guard us against the predatory incursions of these wild tribes; in process of time it may be hoped that they will be won over to more peaceful pursuits. A good augury is afforded by the progress of the Belooch colonies within our own border; not 20 years ago they were as savage as any of the frontier tribes at the present time; the Political Superintendent now speaks of them in the following terms;—

"The progress of these colonies has been satisfactory. As their means increase, they add to their landed property, which binds them to the place. Near this out-post, whence this Report is dated, the Jakranees and Doombkees lately took up several thousand beegas of land on long leases. These they watered by canals 10 or 12 miles in length, excavated last year by themselves, and taken from the new canal, Muksaedawah, near Kusmore. This morning we passed through several miles of Jowaree cultivation, which six years ago was a thing almost unknown in these parts, and nearly the whole of it the work of these reclaimed marauders. Such a state of things cannot fail to have an excellent effect on the generation coming on, as also on the neighbouring tribes beyond the border. A few of these latter, as it is, come over, assist the Jakrances and Doombkees in cultivation, and going back to the hills with the proceeds of their labour, take away not only food, but ideas and tales of peace and plenty, which must influence their hearers for good, and make them wish for equal benefits."

The survey of the boundary line between Sind and Khelat has been completed by Captain Macauley, of the Sind Horse, who has performed a duty attended with no

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ordinary difficulties, in a manner which has earned for him the acknowledgments of Government.

His Highness Meer Ali Morad has remained during the year within his own territories. He has evinced his wish to promote the health of his subjects by agreeing to place hakeems or native physicians for instruction under Dr. Martin, the vaccinator in Sind. He has also expressed his readiness to co-operate in the systems of river conservancy organised during the past year.

In October last, two rebels, named Mogul Beg and Gooljar accused of complicity in the atrocities committed at Delhi in May 1857, were apprehended at Khyrpoor, in his Highness Meer Ali Morad's territory, and, having been identified by an approver, were sent to Delhi, where Mogul Beg was convicted and executed.

The definition of the Southern boundary of his Highness Meer Ali Morad's territory has been completed.

Mahomed Khawajee, Envoy from the Ruler of Kokan, with his son and three attendants, arrived in Kurrachee in November last *en route* to Constantinople. He was hospitably entertained at the expense of the Government during his stay of a fortnight, and was provided with a free passage to Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE Bombay Public Works Budgets for 1861–62 was submitted to the Government of India in February 1861, in the six following parts:—

Part I.—Original works, the Estimates for, which required either the approval of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, amount to 5,30,000 rupees.

Part II., Section A.—New original works, the Estimates, for which were sanctioned by the Local Government, amount to 4,39,859 rupees.

Part II., Section B.—Projects previously sanctioned by all authorities, and which were in course of execution, amount to 16,13,679 rupees.

Part III.—Original works on general or approximate Estimates, amount to 2,40,000 rupees.

Part IV.—Repairs on approximate Estimate, amount to 15,52,388 rupees.

Part V.—Estimated charges for Establishments and Contingencies amount to 11,67,088 rupees.

Part VI.—General abstract of the five preceding parts, amount to 55,43,014 rupees.

In passing orders on the Budget, the Government of India observed that there was a very great preponderance of military demand over works of other descriptions; the proposed expenditure in construction on the former amounted to 15,55,332 rupees irrespective of the amount required for military repairs. They therefore ordered a reduction of 10,89,994 rupees on military works and repairs; this reduction included the family quarters at Kirkee and subsidiary buildings for the Khundalla Barracks, which were subsequently sanctioned in consequence of their urgency. A reduction of 24,368 rupees was, at the same time, ordered in Civil Expenditure. The Budget thus re-cast amounted to 44,28,652 rupees. This amount was increased by the Government of India by the following allotments to works of Public Improvement:—

	Rs.
Additional amount for the Agra-road - - - -	70,000
Ditto ditto Mittrow Canal - - -	60,000
Roads in Dharwar or elsewhere, as the Government of Bombay might select - - - - - - -	1,50,000
TOTAL -	*Rs.* 2,80,000

The Reserve Fund was raised from 2,40,000 rupees to 2,91,348 rupees. Thus the total Budget allotment for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, amounted to 50 lacs.

On the representations of the Government of Bombay pointing out the inadequacy of the means placed at their disposal for expenditure on public works during 1861–62, and previous years, the Government of India in Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Yule's letter, No. 3122, of the 29th August 1861, made an additional grant of 2½ lacs of rupees. This was distributed in the following manner:—

Military

	Rs.
Military Works at Aden. - - - - - -	75,000
Portion of the Hooblee and Sedashewghur-road - -	14,668
Malligaum and Munmar-road - - - - - -	12,000
Gogo and Ahmedabad-road - - - - - -	25,000
Khandesh Division of the Bombay and Agra-road - -	50,000
Kondabharee Ghaut-road - - - - - -	10,000
Purchase of Land at Kotree - - - - - -	12,000
Burial Ground at Khundalla - - - - - -	2,000
Alterations and Additions to the military buildings at Ahmednuggur - - - - - - - -	5,600
Repairs to the Cathedral, Bombay - - - - -	5,000
Postal road from Nassick to Bulsar - - - - -	14,122
Repairs generally - - - - - - - - -	24,610
TOTAL - -	Rs. 2,50,000

Subsequently, in the month of October 1861, the Government of India announced their intention of assigning a further grant of 3½ lacs of rupees to be chiefly devoted to increasing the facilities for the export trade of the country, and more especially for the export of cotton; and called for a brief statement of the objects on which this Government proposed to extend the extra grant. The statement was accordingly submitted with Government letter No. 5980, of the 4th of November 1861. All the proposals therein enumerated were approved of, except that for reclaiming a portion of Apollo Bay, for expenditure on which, a sum of 50,000 rupees was proposed; and on a further representation that was also sanctioned, to be defrayed from the one per cent. Income Tax.

Thus the total sum of Imperial assignment for expenditure on Public Works during 1861–62, amounted to 55,25,000 rupees.

The sanctioned conveyed in the Government of India's Circular No. 5, of 18th January 1862, to an expenditure of eight lacs, on account of the proceeds of the one per cent. income-tax was received too late in the official year under report, to admit of any considerable expenditure being incurred; detailed returns of this expenditure have not yet been submitted. The accompanying classified abstract of expenditure shows an outlay of 52,80,781 rupees, in 1861–62, debitable to Imperial assignments, against 55½ lacs of rupees sanctioned. The fact of 2,44,219 rupees less than the amount sanctioned having been expended, it is to be accounted for, principally, by the inability of Executive officers to expend the amounts placed at their disposal, from deficiency of labour or other local causes, and also in a great measure to their not having brought the same to notice in sufficient time to admit of transfers to works in other districts where labour was comparatively abundant; the low rates upon which estimates are framed by the Public Works Department, and the stringent orders to keep within sanctioned estimates, preclude officers from attempting to import labour to any great extent. In this year, however, when a larger annual expenditure than heretofore on public works has been sanctioned, measures have been taken by relaxing the existing contract rules, and by impressing upon Executive officers the necessity of profitably expending the amounts placed at their disposal, even at the expense of exceeding estimates and temporarily increasing the rates of labour; and it is hoped that by these means the expenditure of 1862–63 will be more nearly commensurate with the sum sanctioned for that year.

The cost of establishment in 1861–62, excluding "direction," is equivalent to 22·4 per cent. of the expenditure on Imperial assignments; returns of expenditure, including local funds, private contributions, and proceeds from income-tax, have not been yet received.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1861-62.

A 1.—*Fortifications.*

THE following extracts from the Annual Report of Lieutenant Colonel De Lisle, the Superintendent of the Bombay Harbour Defences, show the progress which has been made in those works in the year under report:—

Oyster Rock Battery.

The masonry has been brought up to a level 6·2 feet below high-water mark all round; at the north-east and south-west angles it stands about a foot higher. The filling in is up to the same level, except at the south-west angle, where, owing to the scarcity of workmen at Cross Island, we could not deliver a sufficient quantity of rubble. A large quantity of dressed stone is ready for next season's work.

Cross Island Battery.

The removal of the upper portion of the rock for the platform of the battery was nearly finished on the 1st May last.

The battery at Malabar Point is complete and in good order with its armament. It requires very little attention.

*Reclamation.**

This has been completed, and tramways have been laid to facilitate the removal of heavy stones. A pier has been commenced into deeper water to enable the barges to load at all tides, both neaps and springs. The sea-walls of drystone have suffered during the heavy gale at the setting in of this monsoon; but no serious damage has been done.

Boats.

Another wooden barge was received from the dockyard, and has been very useful. Two iron barges, of about 48 tons each, were purchased from Messrs. Bates and Company. No hired boats have been employed this year, owing to want of funds and the high rates demanded during the last two months of the season.

Middle Ground Battery.

Two iron saddle-back barges were ordered down from Kurrachee to commence this work, but were lost at sea, and nothing has been done in consequence.

The expenditure for the year has been on—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Oyster Rock Battery	1,48,846	9	9
Cross Island Battery	31,588	11	9
Malabar Point Battery	3,034	15	9
Butcher's Island Battery	3,800	2	10
Pan Pir Quarry	8,150	11	7
Reclamation	31,576	8	–
Ditto Pier	1,259	–	7
TOTAL	Rs. 2,28,256	12	3

A 3.—*Accommodation for Troops.*

Bombay and Khundalla. Staff Sergeants' Quarters at Khundalla completed. Expended in the year, 9,954 rupees.

Additions and alterations have been made to European Hospital at Colaba. Expended in the year, 8,025 rupees.

The Officers' Quarters in the Town Barracks, Bombay, have been altered, to adapt them for Government Offices. Expended, 6,413 rupees.

Military buildings in Fort George, Bombay, adapted for temporary use as European General Hospital, at a cost of 6,065 rupees.

Aden. Accommodation at Front Bay for two companies of European Infantry, with Hospital Family Quarters, &c., provided. Expended in the year, 20,591 rupees.

Hospital for Native Infantry, Artillery, and Sappers in progress. Expended in the year, 35,594 rupees.

A sum of 5,898 rupees expended on the barracks on Ras Tarshyne.

Additions and alterations, costing 10,789 rupees, to the European General Hospital, Steamer Point.

Rs. 22,735 expended upon the Artillery Barracks in Front Bay.

Belgaum. A plunge-bath and well for European regiments completed and now in use. Expended in the year, 1,953 rupees.

Permanent privies for Native Infantry, without roofs, completed.

These privies are stated to be of a very substantial nature, and afford accommodation for 60 males and 32 females. Expended, 4,082 rupees.

Sattara. Four permanent barracks for European Infantry, to accommodate 25 men each, completed. Expended in the year, 4,161 rupees.

Poona cantonment. Six permanent upper-storied barracks, at Wanowree, were completed prior to 1st May 1861. A sum of 24,738 rupees has been expended in 1861-62, on account of final payments to contractors, and for timber.

Kirkee cantonment. Of the five new ranges of Family Quarters, the first range was completed in July 1861, the second in December 1861, and the third and fourth are now (June 1862) under construction. Expended, 20,890 rupees.

Poona cantonment. Three inexpensive detached urinal-sheds constructed at the Ghorepoorie Barracks as an experiment. Expended, 161 rupees.

Poorundhur. A reading-room for soldiers commenced. Expended, 439 rupees.

Two solitary cells nearly completed. Expended 925 rupees.

Improvement to the roof of, and additions and alterations in, the Hospital completed. Expended, 11,563 rupees.

Ahmednuggur. The enlargement of the female ward of the Cavalry Hospital, commenced in 1860-61, has been completed. Expended, 1,378 rupees.

Mhow. Three of the temporary barracks in the south lines were re-roofed and made ready for the troops by the rains of 1861; the cost of this work amounted to 3,485 rupees; finished on the 27th August 1861.

An hospital at Mahidpoor for the use of the Native troops, constructed from the ruins of

* The reclamation was indispensable to afford space for cutting and storing the stones for the Oyster Rock Battery and the pier to allow of the convenient shipment of the same; the space reclaimed will be fully worth the money expended, which will be credited to the harbour defences on the conclusion of the work.

of one of the bungalows burnt by the mutineers in 1857, cost 4,360 rupees, and was ready for occupation on the 19th June 1861.

Barracks, for a complete regiment of Infantry, were wholly completed on the 30th April 1862, they were sufficiently so to allow the regiment to occupy them before the rains of 1860 61; these barracks were designed to fit the iron-work sent from England for Bengal, and transferred to the Bombay Presidency: the cost has amounted to 4,20,942 rupees, exclusive of the iron framing for the floors, stairs, and roofs.

The temporary barracks were prepared at a cost of 1,037 rupees, for the accomodation of a regiment of Dragoons ordered to Mhow, in the month of December. Completed on the 31st March last.

An expenditure of 4,246 rupees was incurred during the year in completing the Native Infantry lines, finished on the 30th June 1861; total cost, 15,015 rupees. These lines are stated to be of a very superior description. Augur.

Subsidiary buildings for the detachment of Artillery at Indore, completed on the 30th April last, cost 7,915 rupees. The buildings comprise gun-shed for carriages, shed for shoeing horses, for stores, a magazine, cells, quarter-guard, dry-room, and harness-room. Indore.

Two barracks have been erected, the wood work of which was originally intended for barracks for Europeans in Persia. They accommodate 100 men each, and are commodious, lofty, and well ventilated; cost 54,984 rupees for both; commenced in April 1861, and completed in March 1862. Ahmedabad.

Two large and two markers' butts for rifle practice constructed. Expended 1,191 rupees. Deesa.*

A washhouse, privy, with covered passage, to the European Artillery Hospital, completed. Expended 1,821 rupees. Nusseerabad.

Plunge baths and wells for the European Infantry and Artillery, completed. Expended in the year, 1,425 rupees. Neemuch.

Solitary cells for European Infantry, completed. Expended 6,324 rupees.

A. 4.—*Ordnance.*

The following works at the Gun-carriage Manufactory completed:— Bombay.

(1.) Upper-storied store-room. Expended 18,150 rupees.
(2.) Six skylights in the roof of the turners' shed. Expended 1,031 rupees.
(3.) Wooden beams, cast-iron columns, and teak wood transverse beams in the new turners' shed, to support the driving shaft. Expended 1,218 rupees.

The following works at the Gun-carriage Factory were nearly completed at the close of the official year:—

(1.) New turners' and smiths' shed. Expended 8,324 rupees.
(2.) Foundation for steam-engine, and also for steam-hammer, flues for 28 forges. Expended 4,835 rupees.

A second story to the laboratory in the Grand Arsenal, completed. Expended in the year, 5,164 rupees.

Laying on Vehar water to the Gunpowder Works at Mazagon. Expended 2,180 rupees.

The additions and alterations to the Belgaum Arsenal, commenced in 1858-59, were completed at the commencement of the official year. Expended in the year 302 rupees. Belgaum.

A. 5.—*Commissariat.*

The condensers at Isthmus and Steamer Point were completed in 1860-61, but the accounts of the work were not closed till after 1st May 1861. Expended in the year, 5,604 rupees. Aden.

The conversion of a porter shed in the Commissariat-yard, Poona, into a range for ovens, commenced in February 1862. Expended in the year, 850 rupees. Poona.

A. 7.—*Staff.*

Additions and alterations to the Staff-buildings, to adapt them as public offices, completed. Expended in the year, 6,877 rupees. The same to the south wing, and centre of the Town Barracks for the same purpose. Expended 30,096 rupees.

Additions and alterations to the north wing of the same barracks, are in progress. Expended, 5,000 rupees.

B.—*Naval.*

The Naval Hospital at Butcher's Island half completed. Expended in the year, 17,990 rupees. Bombay.

C. 5.—

* This should not be a Public Works charge, although the sandy nature of the soil threw the construction on the Public Works Department.

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C. 5.—*Post Office.*

Belgaum. A new Post-office, constructed on the standard plan for a district Post-office. Expended in the year, 2,431 rupees.

Sholapoor. A Post-office and residence for postmaster, under one roof, constructed. Expended in the year, 2,525 rupees.

Neemuch. A Post-office built at Neemuch. Expended, 2,422 rupees.

D. 1.—*Government Houses and Residences.*

Aden. The roof of the Residency at Aden reconstructed, cost 1,980 rupees.

D. 4.—*Charitable Institution.*

Ahmedabad. A lunatic asylum commenced. Design, a centre upper-storied room with four radiating wings. Expended in the year, 6,301 rupees.

Surat. A sum of 26,594 rupees expended upon the Hospital at Surat, building by the Public Works Department, on funds supplied by Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq.

D. 6.—*Miscellaneous.*

Bombay. The enlargement of the Mint in progress, and two-thirds completed. Expended in the year, 29,998 rupees.

E.—*Churches and other Buildings.*

Bombay. Repairs to St. Thomas's Cathedral, effected at a cost of 5,170 rupees in the year.

Indore. St. Anne's Church at Indore re-roofed at a cost of 2,556 rupees, of which amount 2,039 rupees were expended during the year 1861–62. The roof is of cut teak wood king-post trusses, to replace the collar beam truss roof which failed, completed on the 30th October 1861.

G. 3.—*Jails.*

Bombay. The Hospital, House of Correction, enlarged. Privy accommodation improved. Expended 3,411 rupees.

An upper-storied building for the turnkeys completed, in the County Jail. Expended 6,877 rupees.

H. 5.—*Water Supply.*

Aden. Captain Pym, Executive Engineer, Aden, reports concerning the tanks in the Taweela Valley:—

"Coghlan Tank completed; masonry pool below Coghlan Tank finished.
"No. 1.—Shield Bund plastered on water side, pipe and cocks fixed.
"No. 2.—Shield Bund ditto do. do.
"No. 3.—Shield Bund nearly finished last year; completed.
"Nos. 4, 5, and 6.—Bunds commenced and completed this year. The shoot below Coghlan Tank, to prevent damage to the watercourse by waste water flowing over pool below Coghlan Tank, completed. The works are now complete as far as pool below Coghlan Tank."

I. 1.—*Harbours and Navigation.*

Bombay. Widening the Apollo Pier to double its former width, nearly completed. Expended, 64,189 rupees.

A portion of Apollo Bay reclaimed. Expended, 10,050 rupees.

Aden. A new quay has been built at Steamer Point, cost 8,383 rupees.

Vingorla. A new sea-wall, to replace the old one destroyed, commenced. 2,474 rupees expended in the year under report.

Southern Concan. A wharf-wall at Gowul Kote, the terminus of the extension of the road from the Khoombharlee Ghaut to Chiploon, commenced. Expended, 10,091 rupees.

Surat. A hard at Randier, in the Surat Collectorate, constructed. Expended in the year, 1,821 rupees.

Kurrachee Harbour Works. The works at the Quarries at Hands Hill were in a sufficiently forward state to supply stone by rail, to the works at the end of July, when one train consisting of (56) fifty-six tons was daily sent down. The arrangements for commencing the Keamaree Groin were completed, and a branch line of rail laid down to it by the end of November, since which time the groin has made good progress. For some time past the quarries have furnished three

three train loads daily, each containing (107) one hundred and seven tons of stone. The length of the groin on 30th April 1862 was (1,759) one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine feet, nearly one-fourth of its proposed length, and contained (22,299) twenty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine tons of stone from the Hands Hill Quarries, and (1,908) one thousand nine hundred and eight from Munora. Convict labour has been tried at the Quarries, and has proved satisfactory; (150) one hundred and fifty men have been employed, and it is now proposed to increase the number to (500) five hundred. Some progress has been made in opening a quarry at Munora.

The screwing in of the piles for the Napier Mole Bridge was commenced in the middle of July 1861, and up to 30th April (36) thirty-six piles had been screwed to the proper depth. This has been a laborious and tedious operation, and the failure of the capstans sent from England, which proved unfit for the purpose, caused much delay.

The great delay in the receipt of the Deodar timber from the Punjaub, which, though applied for in August 1860, reached Kotree only on the 30th April last, has prevented any effective progress in the construction of the masonry abutments of the bridge, and the southern face of the Native Jetty.

About (1,100) one thousand one hundred feet of wharf-wall have been built, one-half of which, near the Napier Obelisk, has been an useful addition to the accommodation for native boats.

The new channel has been excavated to the proper level for (4,000) four thousand feet in length, and (150) one hundred and fifty in width, and a further length of (1,500) one thousand five hundred feet is about half finished. The work has been chiefly done by the steam dredges. It was found impracticable to tow the mud boats outside the harbour as originally intended, and nearly the whole of the spoil has been landed on Keamaree, and deposited in low ground adjoining the dockyard; the ground thus filled in will prove very valuable. About (52,800) fifty-two thousand eight hundred tons of mud have thus been removed.

The two 150-ton saddle-back barges received from England, for depositing stone on the site of the groin, were put together during the year. They were quite unsuited for the use for which they were intended, as they drew too much water; and orders were received for their transfer to the harbour defences at Bombay. Both vessels foundered at sea, when being towed by Her Majesty's steamers, "Auckland" and "Berenice."

The two small locomotive engines have been put together, and one has been brought into use on the groin. The workshop, engine, and machinery, including mortar mills, have been completed.

There were five fatal accidents on the works during the year.

I. 2.—*Light Houses and Beacons.*

A light beacon, constructed at Oomersaree, at the mouth of the Par river. Expended 345 rupees. — Surat.

A large quantity of material collected, and a part of Beitkul Cove reclaimed, prior to the construction of a pier and wharfage at Beitkul. Expended in the year 22,008 rupees. — North Canara.

K. 1.—*Irrigation Canals.*

Captain Playfair, the Executive Engineer, reports concerning the irrigation canal at Miseecotc:—"The dam, a good piece of masonry, has been finished; its length of overfall is 256 feet, and extreme height 15 feet, flanked by substantial masonry towers: a regulating sluice lets the water into the canal at a depth of 3½ below the crest of the dam; this sluice is nearly ready. The canal runs in cutting at an extreme depth of 17', and average of about 10', until it comes out on the surface of the country about 1½ miles from the head; on this course it is carried over a masonry aqueduct of some height, necessitated by a nullah which crosses the line; two rough road bridges are also in progress. It is expected that the water may be let out on the lands to be irrigated by the 20th June, after which there will only remain the continuation of the canal, and the building irrigating sluices." — Dharwar.

Several small bundaras have been in progress. A masonry dam has been built across the river Ban Gunga, at a cost of 8,639 rupees. The other irrigational works in the Nassick Collectorate, are of minor importance. — Nassick.

No irrigational works of importance have been undertaken, or in progress during the year. — Khandesh.

Improvements to the irrigation from the Kharee river commenced; the river deepened; and sluices constructed at four adjacent villages. Expended in the year 11,455 rupees. — Ahmedabad.

This work has been extended from the 29th to the 42d mile. No means having been adopted to regulate the use of the water by the cultivators during the last Khurreef season, much waste took place, especially on the first 10 miles of the canal. — Mittrow Canal, Sind.

The canal clearance expenditure for the year amounts to three lacs, eighty-five thousand, six hundred and fifty-three (3,85,653) rupees. — Canal Clearances, Sind.

CHAP. XI.

Bombay.

K. 2.—*Tanks.*

Dharwar. The Executive Engineer, Captain Playfair, reports on the restoration of the Mudduck Tank:—"The tunnel below the old native sluice is well advanced, out of 870 feet, a little more than 100 feet only remains to be finished; this portion is in hard rock, and sad delay is caused by the difficulty of cutting it. As blasting, owing to the fear of the old native work above coming down, cannot be resorted to, I hope that by the end of August the water can be let off, when the difficulties of the scheme will be at an end, and irrigation, after the lapse of centuries, that the tank has been idle, recommenced."

Kaira. A tank at Torna has been deepened, and a retaining wall 540 feet in length built. Expended 2,532 rupees.

K. 3.—*Dykes.*

Dharwar. A dam at Dumul has been commenced. The Executive Engineer, Captain Playfair, reports:—"This is a new work, but on the site of an old native weir, that failed from faults of execution; the old masonry has been removed, and the new dam is rising, and will probably stand well, as its predecessor's errors of bad foundation and too great height have been avoided, the one, by carrying all down to a hard bed, never minding the depth of excavation consequent thereon; the other, by inserting planks for the upper two feet, which can be removed, and afford a freer passage for floods."

Northern Concan. Extensive repairs to the Government Khar, at Bhainder, in the Tanna Collectorate, undertaken; earthen embankment to the length of six miles re-erected, and new sluice gates provided. Expended in the year 3,555 rupees.

L. 1.—*Metalled Roads.*

Dharwar. A sum of 14,400 rupees has been expended on the Tenai Ghaut road; the work has been suspended in consequence of a difficulty raised by the Goanese Government, about the boundary of Portuguese and British territory.

Belgaum. The new road from Belgaum to Vingorla, *viâ* the Parpoolee Ghaut, which was suspended soon after its commencement in 1857, was resumed in the year under report, and a sum of 36,344 rupees has been expended.

The following, taken from the report of Captain Merriman, Executive Engineer, shows the present state of the work:—"A considerable amount of work has been executed on the ghaut portion; most of the earth work is completed, and as much of the rock as could possibly be taken in hand has been got out. The present state of the ghaut is as follows:—Upwards of 4½ miles is out to its full breadth of 25 feet, about 1½ miles to 18 feet, 2¼ miles to 16 feet, and about 3 miles to 10 feet. There has been a bullock track down this ghaut for some years past, following the gauge path generally, except along the scarps and difficult places, where it was cut into the hill-side, without reference to gradient, to effect an immediate communication. Little or no masonry has been attempted this year. About 2¾ miles of the Belgaum approach, near Ambolee and Kanoor have been constructed. A great portion of this is embanked road over rice land, and was constructed in order that it might get the benefit of the approaching monsoon."

Sattara. The work of embanking and laying moorum on the road from Sattara to the Warna river has been nearly completed. The only streams between Sattara and Kurrar, a distance of 29 miles, the bridging of which has not been completed, are those at Oomoororee and Tarla; the portion of road between Kurrar and the Warna river is not so far advanced as that north of Kurrar, but is progressing rapidly. Expended in the year on road work 49,203 rupees.

Sholapoor. A road from Barsee to the Barsee Road Railway Station has been commenced, and 1¾ miles of the earthwork were completed to a width of 12 feet, on the 30th April; the necessity of reference for permission to proceed with that portion of the road which lies in the territory of his Highness the Nizam, is the cause of this work being delayed. No reply has yet been received from the Political Department.

Belgaum. A new line over the Bhugawaree Ghaut, on the high road between Belgaum and Dharwar, commenced. This is a small work, estimated to cost 5,695 rupees, of which 1,245 rupees have been expended in the year.

Ahmednuggur. A sum of 14,554 rupees has been expended in the year in breaking and collecting metal for the road from Ahmednuggur to the foot of the Imampoor Ghaut.

Northern Concan. A causeway from Chemboor to Kerole, in the Tanna Collectorate, is being constructed by the Public Works Department, at the cost of the widow of the late Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama; the causeway is 6,600 feet in length, and 20 feet broad. Expended in the year 8,915 rupees.

Nassick. A metalled road from Deolalee (railway station) to Nassick, 4§ miles in length, nearly completed. Expended in the year 11,544 rupees. This is a portion of Poona and Nassick Road.

A quantity

A quantity of metal for the road between Gogo and Vertej, stacked. Convicts have been employed embanking that part of the Gogo and Ahmedabad Road which lies near Chumardee. Expended on the road, including 11 bridges, in the year, 40,680 rupees. Ahmedabad.

A portion of the road between Ahmedabad and Surkej, five miles in length, raised about four feet above its former level, and additional cross drains provided. Expended 10,194 rupees.

A sum of 36,660 rupees expended in the year on the Kyga Ghaut Road, which has been opened to 12 feet to Kourypett, on the bank of the Kalee Nudee. North Canara.

L. 2.—*Unmetalled Roads.*

The following extracts from the Report of Captain Playfair, Executive Engineer, shows the progress which has been made in the Dharwar Districts in constructing unmetalled roads:— Dharwar.

"The great work of the year has been the Hooblee and Sedashewghur Road as far as it lies in the Dharwar Districts, 28 miles; it was commenced on the 2d May, and is finished (drained and gravelled complete), with the exception of three bridges not included in the original programme of work. The road will be ready for the earliest traffic after the monsoon, and carts get along very well now partly on the old, partly on the new road. Expended in the year, including bridges, 1,43,313 rupees.

"*The Hooblee and Anigeri Road.*—This is a continuation of the Sedashewghur Road into the cotton plains; it runs entirely through black soil, and therefore requires embanking all the way. The rough embankment is completed, and several drains have been built; others are in progress; the top of the bank is being brought to a proper barrel, and the gravelling to the surface has been commenced. Strenuous endeavours will be made to have it open by the end of the Christian year 1862.

"*Betigery to Kittoor.*—This is merely a roughly cleared line; it was commenced many years ago, and then stopped; it has now been finished. Expended in the year 4,226 rupees.

"*Dharwar to Lingunmutt.*—With a small sanction, rough drains have been executed for the whole distance of 21 miles.

"*Goonjee to Inglepeit.*—This was one of the roads ordered to be made some years ago, principally for military communication in the country about the ghauts and Goa frontier at the time a party of outlaws were in arms against Government": it has been completed.

Road from Bunkapoor to Moondagode.—This will be a first class, gravelled road to unite the important cotton mart of Bunkapoor with Sedashewghur; the earthworks and many of the drains are completed; the gravelling will now be taken in hand, and it is to be hoped that it will be open to traffic this year.

Road from Kode to Hurrihur.—A roughly cleared line to connect the system of roads in North Canara with those in the Madras Presidency, terminating at Hurrihur; it has been cleared throughout its whole length, and the balance of the sanction is being expended in embanking bad places, gravelling the surface, and making a few drains.

Road from Guduck to Hesroor is divided into nearly equal parts by the town of Dumbul; the line between Guduck and Dumbul only has been undertaken for the present; it has been cleared throughout, and a great many substantial masonry drains built. This part of the line runs principally in black soil, and the grant of 300 rupees a mile has been found so insufficient, that a proposal (which will doubtless be acceded to) has been made to confine the whole grant to the aforesaid division, and not to attempt that part lying between Dumbul and Hesroor (which does not present much difficulty to traffic) until a further sum is available.

The improvement of the road between Kurar and Beejapoor, commenced in 1860-61, completed in the year under report, during which a sum of 3,354 rupees has been expended. Belgaum.

A new road from Baramuttee, *viâ* Deeksal (railway station) to the Bheema river, 21½ miles in length, has been commenced. Expended in the year 3,569 rupees. Poona District.

A fair-weather road from Ahmednuggur to Patus (railway station), 40 miles, has been nearly completed by convict labour. Expended 14,340 rupees. Ahmednuggur.

A fair-weather road, from the foot of the Imampoor Ghaut to Pyton, 38½ miles, has been completed. Expended in the year 8,366 rupees.

A sum of 13,332 rupees has been expended in constructing a moorum road from Baboolsur to Yeola, which forms part of the Ahmednuggur and Malligaum Road.

The approaches to the Godavery river at Toka have been improved. Expended in the year 2,894 rupees.

CHAP. XI.

Bombay.

Khandeish.

Of that portion of the Bombay and Agra Road which lies in the Khandeish Collectorate, the piece between Nildana and the River Taptee, five miles in length, has been completed, and is open for traffic. In consequence of an unusually unhealthy season, the portion north of the Taptee has not progressed very rapidly; but a width of 12 feet will, it is hoped, be available for traffic during the rains of 1862.

On account of sickness, the work at the Kondabharee Ghaut, on the road from Dhoolia to Surat, has not progressed rapidly. The road from Malligaum to Munmar (railway station), 24 miles in length, has been under construction by convict labour. The executive engineer reports that this measure has led to a saving of about 10,000 rupees.

Total expenditure on unmetalled roads in the Khandeish Collectorate in the year, 1,05,355 rupees.

Mhow Division, Bombay and Agra Road.

The whole length of the section between Indore and Dewas boundary, with the exception of about two miles, including two deviations in all, has now been embanked to 30 in width, besides several heavy fillings made for approaches to bridges, culverts, &c.; 290,434 cubic feet of moorum have been spread, and 5,55,050 cubic feet stacked. Three bridges of 15 span nearly completed; 26 culverts and slab drains completed, 8 in progress, and 5 have been commenced. Actual expenditure *Rs.* 52,182. 13. 7.

Of the section between Bhoreghur and Mhow, 55½ miles, completed by clearing out old gutters, or excavating fresh ones, as required; spreading a new coating of moorum 2½ thickness; 2¾ miles remain without moorum; the gutters having been completed, several heavy cuttings and fillings, the latter more particularly, for approaches to culverts and drains, have been made; 15,27,198 cubic feet moorum have been excavated, carted, and stacked; 77 culverts and drains from 10′ to 1′ span built, 9 in progress, and 3 commenced. Actual expenditure *Rs.* 68,367. 12.

Dewas and Beaura division, Bombay and Agra Road.

This section of road, 82 miles in length, has, during the year under report, been made a separate executive charge. A sum of 19,404 rupees expended almost entirely upon embanking and excavation of moorum. This section, which has been liberally provided for in the Budget 1862-63, is being pushed on with vigour.

Surat.

A sum of 11,684 rupees has been expended in constructing a road from Bulda Pardee to Cheerwul.

A road from the cotton factory to the railway station at Broach has been undertaken, and 4,550 rupees, obtained from local funds and grants by the municipality, expended in the year.

L. 2.—*Unmetalled Roads.*

Ahmedabad.

A line of road from Tintolee to Neriad (railway station) has been partly laid out at a cost in the year of 965 rupees.

North Canara.

The Hullial and Unshy road, opened to 12 feet throughout, with the exception of two miles on the Unshy Ghaut. Expended in the year 28,091 rupees.

L. 3.—*Bridges.*

Dharwar.

A bridge of one centre arch, 50 feet span, and two side arches 30 feet span; also one of 2·20 feet arches, and one of 1·20 feet arch, all on the Hooblee and Sedashewghur, have been built up to the level of the arch springings.

Two timber bridges, the one of 15 openings, the other of 12, each 16 feet span, are in progress over the Benihal Nullah, at Nowlgoond, and its tributary, the Tapree Nullah, near Nurgoond; they are being built partly by subscription, partly from the proceeds of the one per cent. income tax. The Nowlgoond bridge is nearly completed; that near Nurgoond has been only recently commenced; some of the piers are ready, and the rest in rapid progress; both bridges, it is stated, will be finished during the present rains.

Sattara.

Five of eight large bridges on the road from Sattara to the Warna river have been completed; the remaining three are in progress. Expended in the year 69,553 rupees.

A bridge causeway across the Wasishtree river, at Chiploon, commenced, and 4,537 rupees expended on it in the year.

Sholapoor.

Two bridges on the road from Sholapoor to Hydrabad (Deccan) have been undertaken; one across the Hurnee stream at Tantolwaree, consisting of eight arches of 30 feet span, on piers 20 feet high, the other at Boramunee, consisting of nine arches of 15 feet span, on piers seven feet high; three piers of the former were nine feet high on the 30th April, and the latter work was carried up to within nine inches of the springing on the same date.

Ahmednuggur.

Bridges at Nimbgaum and Wuddala, on the Poona and Aurungabad Road, nearly completed; they are built on the same design, five arches of 30 feet span. Expended in the year 7,681 rupees.

Nassick.

At Waghary, on the Bombay and Agra Road, a bridge of 58 feet span has been substituted

substituted for one of three arches of 25 feet. Expended, 3,999 rupees, the waterway having been found insufficient.

Two bridges at Kotumbee and Kurumjalee, on the Nassick and Peint and the Nassick and Bulsar Road respectively, have been nearly completed; they each consist of two elliptical arches, 30 feet span and eight feet rise. Expended in the year, 5,172 rupees.

Two bridges at Munglia and Tillowlee, on this portion of the Agra Road, have been nearly completed. Expended in the year, 6,476 rupees. Mhow Division, Agra Road.

Twelve bridges, on the road between Gogo and Dundookha, commenced; the largest nine arches, of 30 feet span each, and the smallest one arch of 20 feet span.

3,789 rupees expended on bridges on the Gairsoppa Ghaut, which are in progress. North Canara.

L. 4.—*Boat Bridges and Ferries.*

Two boats for the ferry at Hingungaum, on the Poona and Sholapoor Road, completed. Expended in the year, 1,028 rupees. Poona Collectorate.

A new raft for the ferry at Koregaum, on the Poona and Ahmednuggur Road, built at Tanna, has been completed. Expended, 2,127 rupees.

A flying-bridge constructed across the Godavery at Kopergaum, on the Ahmednuggur and Malligaum Road, and the boat formerly in use at Seroor transferred to Kopergaum. Expended in the year, 4,192 rupees. Ahmednuggur.

Two pontoons, one for the Gorebunder and one for the Datewra Ferry, constructed. Expended in the year, 4,230 rupees. Northern Concan.

L. 7.—*Accommodation for Travellers.*

Travellers' Bungalows at Beitkul, Pallah, and Gairsoppa Ghaut commenced; the foundations of the first laid, the second nearly finished, and the third only commenced on the 30th April 1862. Expended in the year, 1,331 rupees. North Canara.

Walter Scott, Major General,
Bombay Castle, 1 August 1862. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. THE additional length of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway opened for public traffic during the year under report was 87 miles, all on the North-Eastern Line, making a total of 438 miles of open line.

2. Of this total, the portion between Bombay and Callian Junction, 33¼ miles, is common to each of the lines of this Company.

3. From Callian Junction, the South-Eastern Line (intended eventually to meet the Madras Railway, and thereby connect Bombay with Madras) has been completed to Sholapoor, a distance of 276¼ miles from Bombay. The further progress of this line is at present suspended, owing to delays in the extension of the Madras Railway.

4. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has authorised surveys being made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, with a view to carrying the extension of the line beyond Sholapoor considerably to the east of the line formerly selected; as it is believed that a more favourable junction can thus be formed with the Madras Railway, at the same time that the rich district adjoining Hyderabad would furnish a local traffic to an extent which could not be expected from the country traversed by the line originally contemplated.

5. The only unfinished portion of the line between Bombay and Sholapoor is the Bhore Ghaut Incline, situated about 68 miles from Bombay; and this, it is hoped, may be opened for traffic towards the commencement of 1863. Of the works on this incline, the viaducts are completed, headings have been driven through all the tunnels, while many of the tunnels have been cleared out to their full width and height; rails have been laid along nearly one-half of the incline, and the execution of the remaining work is in active progress. In fact, it is only the forced suspension of most of the works during the

the approaching monsoon which prevents an earlier opening of this incline than that already assigned as the probable date—viz., the commencement of 1863.

6. Some idea of the vigour with which the works on this incline of 13 miles have been carried on may be formed from the fact of the average daily number of labourers employed having been 24,000, of whom a large proportion were skilled artisans; while the total value of work completed during the past 12 months has amounted to nearly 25 lacs of rupees.

7. The North-Eastern Line, leaving Callian Junction, is intended to meet the East Indian Railway at Jubbulpoor, and thereby connect Bombay with the Valley of the Ganges.

8. With the exception of an unfinished portion of 9½ miles at the Thull Ghaut Incline, this North-Eastern Line is now completed to Chalisgaum, a distance of 193½ miles from Bombay; while the expected opening, in August next, of a further length of 57 miles will complete about 5-12ths of the entire distance between Bombay and Jubbulpoor.

9. On the remaining portions of this main line a large amount of work has been completed, and the arrangements of the contractors for accelerating their progress are such as to satisfy the Acting Chief Resident Engineer. The value of work executed during the past year has been only 6 lacs of rupees, but the ratio of progress will increase rapidly as the preliminary arrangements of the contractors (which in all large works occupy much time, and make but little show) begin to bear their fruits.

10. At Bhosawul, a point on the North-Eastern Line, distant 274½ miles from Bombay, a branch is thrown off in a direction nearly due east, to traverse the cotton district of Berar, and connect Nagpoor with the main line. The works on the portions next Bhosawul are so far advanced as to render probable the early completion of several sections there. On the other portions also good progress has been made; while along the entire length the works are being carried on satisfactorily, with the exception of the masonry in certain sections, where the alleged difficulty of procuring stone or making bricks has induced the Company's Chief Resident Engineer to urge a revision of the contract rates, so as to assist the contractors in their difficulties.

11. The total value of work executed on the Nagpoor Branch during the past year has been nearly 21 lacs of rupees.

12. Returning to the break on the North-Eastern Line caused by the unfinished state of the Thull Ghaut Incline, it is satisfactory to know that the works of this incline have made, and continue to make, rapid progress.

13. On an average, 15,000 labourers are daily employed on it, while the value of work executed during the past year has amounted to upwards of 11 lacs of rupees. This incline may possibly be completed towards the commencement of 1864.

14. The works intended to replace the viaduct over the Goolbun Ravine, immediately on the Bombay side of the Thull Ghaut Incline (which gave way in July last) have progressed so far as to warrant a probability of their being soon available for traffic, which has in the meanwhile been worked over the break by bullock-carts.

15. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has recently arranged for the immediate construction of the portion of the East India Railway between Allahabad and the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpoor. The importance of the completion of this link in the railway communication between the east and west sides of India is great to Government, to the public, and both the railway companies. The benefits to be derived from this communication have been fully set forth by those to whom the merits of its conception are due.

16. The experience already derived from such portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as have been opened for traffic—and these, too, subject to interruptions at the ghauts—warrants a belief in those benefits being realised to the fullest extent.

17. For the goods terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay, a large and convenient space of ground is now being reclaimed from the sea, on the harbour side of the island.

18. The reclamation is being effected by a company, who, in recompense, have obtained from Government concessions enabling them to reclaim other adjoining portions of the shore.

19. The necessity for a commodious station-ground becomes daily more apparent, especially during the season when consignments of cotton continue to pour along the line to Bombay. The value of land, and the difficulty of procuring storage room in the island, tend to keep the terminus choked with goods, the consignees of which prefer paying demurrage fees to taking immediate delivery, when such may be inconvenient to them.

20. By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 32,748 tons of cotton have been brought to Bombay for shipment during the past 12 months.

21. This quantity, moreover, does not represent the entire amount offered for conveyance, but simply the amount for which the Company could engage to provide transport over the breaks of communication at the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. The limited amount and enormous cost of animal transport procurable at these ghauts prevent the lines being worked to their fullest extent.

22. So long as the inclines by which these ghauts are to be surmounted remain unfinished, any additional section of line opened for traffic causes the ratio of impediment and cost arising from working the breaks by animal power to be increased.

23. The amount expended in India on the capital account of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the year ending 30th April 1862, was 1,275,477 *l.* sterling.

24. The total expenditure on this line up to 15th April 1862, as collected from available statistics, was 8,274,368 *l.* sterling.

25. The

25. The extent of the traffic operations of this line during the past year has been satisfactory, considering the breaks in the through communication already referred to.

26. The gross receipts per mile open were 7,333 rupees during the calendar year ending 31st December 1861, which is selected as the period best suited for examination.

27. The working expenses, however, were exceedingly high, forming a proportion of 74 per cent. of gross receipts for the first six months, and of 78·11 per cent. for the last six months of that period. Much of this high cost of working expenses is due to the breaks at the ghauts. It is, however, necessary that every effort should be used by the Company to reduce the present rate of expenditure.

28. The dividend on the capital expended on the open portions of line was, for the first six months, 2*l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per cent. per annum, and for the last six months, 1 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per cent. per annum.

29. The total number of passengers of all classes conveyed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year was 2,399,673, of which the various classes contributed the following proportions:—

1st	Class . . .	·88 per cent.
2nd	,, . . .	6·73 ,,
3rd and 4th	,, . . .	92·39 ,,

The 3rd and 4th classes, having been amalgamated, are here treated of together.

30. 211,189 tons of merchandise and 50,690 tons of railway material were conveyed during that period.

31. The gross earnings of the line during the year were 26,78,872 rupees.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861–62.

1. DURING the official year 1861-62, considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, between Bombay and Ahmedabad, 310 miles in length. At the commencement of that year 99½ miles, from Sucheen (9½ miles south of Surat) to Dhoolia (90¼ miles north of Surat), were open to traffic. The Nerbudda Viaduct was opened on the 22d June 1861. On the 20th May, 9½ miles, from Sucheen to Nowaree (18½ miles south of Surat), and on the 2d September a further portion of 22½ miles, from Nowsaree to Bulsar (42½ miles south of Surat), were opened; so that on the 30th April 1862 132¾ miles, from Bulsar to Dhoolia, were open to traffic.

2. Starting from Bombay, no progress is visible until we reach Mahim (157 miles from Surat), a distance of nine miles. Here a causeway of stone across the Mahim Creek—3,500 feet in length, in which are two iron bridges, one of three and the other of four 60-feet spans, commenced during the monsoon of 1860—was nearly completed.

3. Between Mahim and Bassein (136 miles from Surat), a distance of 21 miles, the earthworks have been nearly completed. Ballast and permanent-way have also been laid down on about six miles of this length, on which there are no works of importance.

4. Over the Bassein Creek two important iron screw-pile bridges were in course of construction during the past year—that over the south channel having 66 spans, and that over the north 25 spans of 60 feet each (Warren's patent girders). The first pile was screwed in on the 26th May 1861, and on the 30th April 1862, 38 spans were completed in the south, and 17 spans in the north channels, for one line of rails, in addition to which 10 other piers had been screwed in for the two bridges. The Bassein Viaduct, which is the longest, is also one of the most difficult on the line, owing to the depth of water in the creek, which rendered necessary the erection of temporary staging, 50 feet in height, at the deepest part. This important work appears to have progressed without mishap and in the most satisfactory manner.

5. Between Bassein and the Vyturnee river (122 miles from Surat), a distance of 14 miles, good progress has been made. The greater portion by far of the earthwork, now almost finished, has been thrown up in the past year. The masonry works do not appear to have been touched; however, they are unimportant, and can be speedily executed.

6. Over the south and north channels of the Vyturnee River, hollow screw-pile bridges of 20 and 23 sixty-feet spans (Warren's patent girders), respectively, are in course of construction. Altogether 15 spans have been completed for a single track, and piles for 18 others have been screwed in, showing good progress.

7. From Vyturnee river to Capasee (117½ miles from Surat), a distance of 4½ miles, the earthworks, in which but little progress had been made in former years, were nearly completed; the masonry bridges, which are small works, can also show considerable progress.

8. Between Capasee and Dahnoo (90 miles from Surat), a distance of 27½ miles, but little progress has been made. The earthworks have been carried forward and some small masonry bridges built. It is most important that the embankment over the Dahnoo Swamp and all the remaining earthworks on the line should be completed before the monsoon of 1863, in order that at its close they may be found well consolidated by the rain and ready for use.

9. From the Dahnoo to the Damaun river (60 miles from Surat), a distance of 30 miles, the earth and masonry works are in a forward state. About 10 miles of rails have been delivered on this portion. A large quantity of dressed stone has also been prepared for the masonry piers and abutments of the Damaun Bridge, of 14 spans of 60 feet each.

10. From the Damaun to the Par river (48 miles from Surat), a distance of 12 miles, the permanent-way is linked in, except at the Koluck Bridge, which is completed, with the exception of the longitudinal stringers—the timber provided for which, of Kauri pine, is altogether unsuitable. The fencing on this portion, of teakwood posts and rails, is finished, and some progress has been made with the ballasting.

11. The Par river bridge, of 10 sixty-feet spans, which was in progress during the year 1860-61, is a most difficult work, owing to the depth of water and mud lying over the rock, which has to be cut into to admit the piles; but still some progress was effected during the past year, as at present only two piers are wanting for the completion of the bridge.

12. Between the Par river and Bulsar (42½ miles from Surat), a distance of 5½ miles, the earthworks, fencing, and permanent-way have been completed, but a large amount of ballasting has still to be done. The line between Bulsar and Damaun, 18 miles, may be opened before the monsoon of 1863, if the difficulties at the Par river can be overcome.

13. We now reach the open line, 132¾ miles in length, from Bulsar to Dhoolia, which has been maintained in fair order during the past year. Between Broach and Baroda, where the line might have been raised with advantage higher over the black-soil plains, ballast is still required; and many of the small brick bridges, to the building of which sufficient attention was not originally paid, require constant repairs and watchfulness.

14. The line from Dhoolia to Mehmoodabad, 35 miles in length, may be opened for traffic as soon as the improvements ordered to be effected in the Mhye Bridge are completed. This portion of the road has been brought into very good order during the past year, and especially is the work done in the Mhye Viaduct worthy of notice. This is the loftiest viaduct on the line, consisting of 27 spans of 60 feet each, the rails being as much as 83 feet above the sandy bed of the river. Very little indeed was executed until after the monsoon of 1861; and yet on the 28th April 1862, it was tested with two heavy 40-ton engines, showing the great rapidity with which iron screw bridges may be erected by energetic engineers. The work done is most satisfactory, and the bridge, when strengthened as proposed, will be a very fine specimen of its class.

15. Between Mehmoodabad and Ahmedabad, a distance of 17 miles, the earthworks are completed, and a large quantity of ballast laid down. To the bridges, of 10 spans and 7 spans respectively, over the Watruck and Meswo rivers, little was done during the past year; but these works can without any difficulty, now that material is available, be speedily finished. There is reason to hope that the line into Ahmedabad may be opened for traffic soon after the monsoon of 1862.

16. The permanent workshops which are to be erected at Bulsar have not yet been commenced. It is to be hoped that the plans for these buildings will soon be received. Permanent station-buildings are in course of erection at Surat, and plans are being prepared for similar buildings at Baroda, Ahmedabad, and other stations on the line.

17. To sum up the account of the line and its prospects—

Bombay Extension.	132¾ miles	are likely to be open in June 1863 for traffic.
	18 „	from Bulsar to Damaun are likely to be open in June 1863.
	107 „	„ Damaun to Bombay—date of completion uncertain.
Ahmedabad Line.	35 „	„ Dhoolia to Mehmoodabad—likely to be open in September 1862.
	17 „	„ Mehmoodabad to Ahmedabad—likely to be open in November 1862.

18. The Indian expenditure on capital account during the past year has been 60,52,650 rupees. During the present year, probably, an equal sum will be required if the line into Bombay be carried on; but until the location of this line is decided, any estimate for this and future years must necessarily be vague. Since the commencement to the 1st May 1,726,576*l.* have been spent in India, and 1,460,130*l.* in England up to the same date. Payments, however, in shares, have only amounted to 2,247,452*l.*, Government having advanced the remainder.

19. A Return of the rolling-stock is appended. Considerable additions have been made during the year, but as yet it is insufficient to carry a large trade.

20. Return of the traffic receipts is also appended. More favourable results may be confidently anticipated when the line is opened to Ahmedabad, as it will be after the monsoon; for Guzerat will then be placed in easy communication with the ports of Broach and Surat, considered by some as the natural outlets for its trade. Much might be done to promote the prosperity of the railway, by clearing roads through the country to the stations, and thus giving every facility to the inhabitants of this province for availing themselves of the advantages offered by the railway.

SIND RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. The Sind Railway was opened for public traffic on the 13th May 1861. The length of the main line, from Kurrachee Station to Kotree, is 105 miles; of the Ghizree branch three miles, and of the Bunder-head branch one mile. With the exception of interruptions in July and August of that year, caused by the action of heavy floods on embankments which had not been consolidated owing to the scanty rainfall of previous years, and the unfinished state of the drainage arrangements, the line has been worked in a satisfactory manner ever since.

2. The opening of the line being an object of importance was sanctioned as early as the works absolutely required for immediate purposes were ready.

3. After the opening and during the past year side drains, extra ballasting, the planking of girder bridges, the provision of additional station accommodation, and works of minor importance have been carried out.

4. The arrangements for drainage require great attention, as the flatness of the surface in some districts prevents the natural drainage from being well defined, at the same time that the flood waters rapidly cut away the soft, friable soil which there prevails.

5. At Kotree an extensive system of sidings, carried along the rivetted bank of the Indus, enables the interchange of traffic between the river and the railway to be effected with great facility.

6. On the up-stream side of the Company's station ground at Kotree, works have been constructed for protecting the bank from the effects of the annual floods of the Indus.

7. At Kurrachee the construction of the causeway, intended to carry the line from the main land to the Port of Keeamaree, remains suspended. Portions of the iron bridge work, designed to afford waterway through the causeway, for which the progress of the work was delayed, have lately been received.

8. The short branch line constructed by the Company from a point near Kurrachee to Guizree—a port on one of the creeks connecting the sea with one of the mouths of the Indus—has not yet been brought into use.

9. Station buildings of a rough but serviceable description have been erected at the terminus as described in the last Report; at Joongshai Station, in the middle of the line, good accommodation for the public as well as the Company's servants is being provided; at other minor stations platforms and ticket offices have been furnished, and are sufficient for the local traffic.

10. The total estimated expenditure on the Sind Railway up to the 15th April 1862 was 125,242*l.* sterling; so that, when station buildings to the full extent that may hereafter be required have been provided, and the causeway to Keeamaree and other minor works completed, the cost per mile, including branches and Steam Ferry at Kotree, is likely to be somewhat less than 14,000*l.* sterling.

11. In examining the traffic operations of the Sind Railway, it must be borne in mind that the original object of the line, viz., that of securing for itself the through traffic between the sea and the Punjaub by superseding the inconvenient navigation at the mouths of the Indus, could only be attained by the river borne traffic being stopped at Kotree. As this traffic was carried on in boats belonging to the upper Indus and the Punjaub, it was natural that some time should elapse before the old course of trade could be diverted.

12. In fact, the project could never be throughly realised until a special river service were established in connexion with the railway, having Kotree as the down stream limit of its operations.

13. This service it is the purpose of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company to furnish, but hitherto their operations have been too limited to feed the Sind Railway with any considerable amount of traffic; although the steamers lately obtained by the flotilla company are likely to be the source of future profit to the railway.

14. In the meantime, the number of native boats from the upper Indus which stop at Kotree on their down stream voyages and use it as a point of departure on their return trips, continues to increase, and consequently, the traffic of the Sind railway.

15. During the month of May, June, July, and August, the mouths of the Indus are closed as regards navigation, and this forces the railway to be employed, and its merits to be made known.

16. The interruptions of communication which were caused by the heavy rains of July and August for the time, weakened the confidence of native traders in the Sind Railway, and injuriously affected its traffic.

17. To this disturbing cause may be added others, most of which have since been removed but which for long influenced the traffic to a serious extent, viz., a deficiency of rolling stock, an absence of arrangements for facilitating the interchange of rail and river traffic to Kotree, and a want of a competent establishment to work and develop both the through traffic and the local traffic.

18. The want of that establishment and subsequent death of the company's agent have

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hitherto prevented accounts of the revenue operations being prepared with reliable accuracy.

19. There seems, however, reason to believe that, after effecting certain adjustments on account of materials of the Company's Engineer's Departments conveyed by the line, the receipts from traffic for the half year ending 31st December 1861, will as nearly as possible balance the working expenses for that period.

20. If this result be obtained, as will shortly be proved when the corrected accounts have been rendered, it must be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances already mentioned.

21. The gross earnings from traffic have been steadily swelling, and now average about 10,000 rupees per week; those for goods showing a four-fold increase compared with those of the corresponding week of last year, and a three-fold increase over those of six months ago. That this rate of increase will continue is probable, seeing the extent of country whose trade must seek the Indus as its outlet.

22. The quantity of seeds conveyed by the Sind Railway is large, and promises of itself to form an extensive down trade.

23. The late demand for cotton has been the means of bringing 2,000 tons on to the Sind Railway within the last six months.

24. For the up-trade, in addition to articles of import, such as piece goods, &c., the annual supplies of porter and other stores forwarded on account of Government to the Punjaub, afford a considerable amount of traffic, to which must be added the materials imported for the use of the Punjaub Railway. The materials for the proposed line from Lahore to Delhi also will probably be conveyed by this route.

25. The Sind Railway, as already mentioned, depends on through traffic between the sea and the districts of the upper Indus; and, as will be apparent from its position, this must be almost entirely confined to goods. The passenger traffic is chiefly a through one as regards the Railway, but is local in so far that third-class passengers, who represent the section of travellers most profitable to Indian Railways, are principally residents of Hydrabad and Kurrachee, or the neighbouring districts.

26. The average number of all classes conveyed each week is rather less than 2,000.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

Operations for 1861–62.

1. At the present time the Indus Steam Flotilla Company have four passenger steamers on the line between Kotree and Mooltan; a fifth, now undergoing some slight repairs, will be ready in the middle of June.

2. Of the above number, four have been transferred to the Company from Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla. These are good vessels.

3. The remaining one, the "Stanley," after extensive modifications and renewals of various parts of the original design, is pronounced a serviceable boat, although in no way answering the expectations originally formed of her. She has made two trips over the line.

4. Twenty-one barges, of various sizes, are also available for traffic.

5. Of six passenger steamers to be provided by the Company's contractors, Messrs. Richardson and Duck, one is completed as regards construction, but has hitherto failed to meet the obligations of the contract, viz., of proving a good and efficient vessel, suitable in every way for the navigation of the Indus.

6. Her defects, which are numerous, are at present the subject of a discussion between the Company's Agent in India and the Contractors, the former of whom urges that the original contract specification has not been adhered to, while the latter plead that such deviations as have been undertaken were authorised by the Company's Engineer in England. The matter has been referred for the disposal of the London Board, acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

7. It may be well to mention that the most serious defect in this vessel of the Contractors, and consequently of the remaining five which are now nearly completed on a precisely similar model, is the arrangement of the boilers, which, even fired with coal fuel, are unable to feed the engines adequately with steam. If wood, the only fuel procurable on the future course of these vessels, were burned, and the steamer made to contend against the rapid but shallow stream of the Indus, instead of in the still deep and more buoyant waters of Kurrachee Harbour, where previous trials have been made, the results would be still more unsatisfactory than those already obtained.

8. It can only be hoped that some means may yet be devised to render these steamers serviceable.

9. Of six small Tug Steamers sent out in pieces from England for re-erection in India, two have been put together; one on the original design, which proved a failure, and one on a modified design recommended by the Company's Engineer, which was also a failure. Neither of these have ever plied on the proper line of the Company between Kotree and Mooltan. Such work as they have been engaged upon has been confined to towing barges and

and materials between Kurrachee and Kotree, and points on the intervening creeks at the mouth of the Indus.

10. Latterly one of them has been used as a Ferry Boat between Kotree and the opposite bank of the Indus, with a prospect of success in a commercial point of view, and certainly with advantage to the interests of the local public.

11. The erection of the other Tug Steamers has been suspended in consequence of the failure of those above-mentioned.

12. This class of boats is built of weak material, rivetted together on a bad principle, upon a model quite unsuited for the Indus. These vessels possess neither strength, speed, power, nor good steering qualities; while they entail an expenditure for crews and engineers, and a consumption of fuel utterly disproportionate to their dimensions.

13. The traffic operations of the Company have hitherto been so limited, that no reliable results can be deduced therefrom. A statement of the first trip of the steamer "Stanley" will be found in an Appendix, which shows that the receipts from traffic exceeded the actual expenses of the vessel during that trip by about 10 per cent.; this result, however, is independent of interest on outlay, proportion of shore expenses, and many other important and considerable items chargeable against receipts.

14. The vessels available for traffic, now possessed by the Company, will enable that traffic to be worked on a somewhat larger scale, but it is doubtful whether their present limited number be sufficient to keep up a bi-monthly service between Kotree and Mooltan in connexion with the arrivals at, and departures from, Kurrachee, of the steamers communicating at Bombay with the English mail packets. The contingencies attending the navigation of the Indus entail frequent repairs on the vessels there employed, which, for the time, have to be taken off the line. In calculating for such a service, it is therefore prudent to assume that a certain proportion will probably be at all times under repairs.

15. The amount of traffic pouring along the Indus is already large, and continues to increase. That a large portion of this traffic can be induced to adopt a somewhat more expensive but more rapid and safe transport afforded by steamers compared with native boats has been established by the results of the late operations of Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla carried on under a system suggested by the long experience and appreciation of the requirements of the traffic possessed by its commander, Captain Balfour, of Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

16. The only question to be determined is whether a commercial undertaking, in whose balance sheet no considerations beyond those or actual money receipts can be taken into account, can work profitably a traffic requiring vessels of so exceptional and expensive a description as those necessary for the Indus,—requiring, too, large and highly paid establishments, and involving heavy charges for working expenses, and frequent repairs and renewals. In a Government undertaking, such as that of Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla, the importance of the communication afforded in a military and political point of view, would naturally be regarded as a set-off against a large proportion of its annual cost.

17. The larger the scale within reasonable limits, on which the Flotilla Company's operations are carried out, the less heavy will certain charges fall on each trip of each vessel, and the greater will be the prospect of success. At the same time, it is by no means advisable that any proposals to provide additional vessels from England should be entertained, until some experience has been obtained of these now available, nor should any orders be given for constructing such vessels until the proposed design shall have been submitted for the opinion of the Company's officers in India who have a practical acquaintance with the navigation of the Indus. A similar precaution would have prevented the occurrence of the glaring defects visible in every vessel which the Company have yet sent out from England.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE Report of last year mentioned that the transport train between Bombay and Mhow had been reduced to a small establishment. That establishment has since been discontinued, involving the entire abolition of the Transport Train.

Measures have been adopted with the view to improve the quality of the gunpowder manufactured at this Presidency, by the introduction of improved machinery. In furtherance of this object, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, the head powder-maker, was deputed to England to acquire a knowledge of the mode of manufacture carried on at Waltham Abbey. The completion of the introduction of new machinery is, however, deferred, it being in contemplation to remove the manufactory to the Deccan.

In furtherance of the measures adopted to furnish the European soldiers with suitable recreation and employment, the Bombay Government issued a general order, on the 16th of August 1861, sanctioning the issue of gardening tools for the use of barrack and regimental gardens, and the supply of a certain quantity of seed.

This Government has also adopted the scheme introduced under the Bengal Presidency

for the establishment of workshops in her Majesty's regiments to enable European soldiers to carry on, in their leisure hours, the trades and occupations by which they gained their living before enlisting, and to afford opportunities to soldiers and their children to acquire a knowledge of such trades.

The European force under this Presidency has been reduced by sending to England three Batteries, viz., the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the 13th Brigade Royal Artillery. These left Bombay in 1862.

During the past year the question as to the expediency of removing the ramparts on the landward side of the Fort of Bombay, was considered and discussed at length, but a final decision was not arrived at until after the close of the official year. The subject, therefore, falls to be noticed in the year 1862-63.

For the same reason, the subject of the re-organization of the Cavalry is left to be taken up in the Report of the year 1862-63.

Much has been done by the Bombay Government during the past year to diminish military expenditure. The measures adopted to this end, and their effects, are best shown in a tabulated form. This information is given in the annexed statement.

The strength of the Bombay army of all ranks, except European commissioned Officers, and excluding troops in China, was—

		On 1st May 1861.		On 1st May 1862.	
Artillery	European	2,560		1,749	
	Native	1,604	4,164	1,544	3,293
Cavalry	European	1,349		1,252	
	Native	4,672	6,021	4,600	5,852
Sappers	European	50		88	
	Native	566	616	580	668
Infantry	European	8,773		8,820	
	Native	25,349	34,122	21,631	30,451
			44,923		40,264

EDUCATION.

THE points chiefly noticeable in the results of the educational administration for the year 1861-62, in the Bombay Presidency, are the following:—

1. Progress of the Bombay University and the institutions connected with it.
2. Introduction of the budget system into the educational department, and the drawing up of the first educational budget.
3. Extension of vernacular education.
4. Successful introduction of an increased school fee in the central division.
5. Progress of education in Sind.

The University.

The Bombay University may be said now for the first time to have come into full working. It has held during the past official year six examinations, namely, one first examination in arts (or Little-go) for under-graduates who matriculated in 1859; one examination for the degree of bachelor of arts for those under-graduates who passed the above examination; one first examination in arts for under-graduates who matriculated in 1860; one matriculation examination; one first examination for the degree of licentiate of medicine; and one final examination for the same degree.

The University, at a convocation held on the 28th April 1862, conferred degrees for the first time, viz., four degrees of bachelor of arts, and four degrees of licentiate of medicine, upon under-graduates who had been successful in their respective final examinations.

The

The following is a synopsis of the numbers who passed and failed at the several University Examinations:

	Passed.	Failed.	TOTAL.
First Examination in Arts for Under-graduates who matriculated in 1859:			
Candidates from Elphinstone College	6	4	10
Ditto - Poona College	0	3	3
Who had studied in both the above	1	0	1
Who had studied privately	0	1	1
	7	8	15
Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts for Under-graduates who had passed the above:			
Candidates from Elphinstone College	3	2	5
Ditto - Elpinstone and Poona Colleges	1	0	1
	4	2	6
First Examination in Arts for Under-graduates who matriculated in 1860 or 1859:			
Candidates from Elpinstone College	5	3	8
Candidates who had studied privately	0	1	1
	5	4	9
Matriculation Examination held in March 1862:			
Candidates from the Elphinstone College	15	24	39
Ditto - Poona College	6	21	27
Ditto - Grant Medical College	2	3	5
Ditto - Elphinstone School	3	25	28
Ditto - Kurrachee and Elphinstone Schools	1	0	1
Ditto - Hydrabad and Elphinstone Schools	1	1	2
Ditto - Parsee High School at Bombay	1	5	6
Ditto - Private School, Poona	1	0	1
Ditto - Poona College School	0	9	9
Ditto - Poona Enineering School	0	2	2
Ditto - Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	0	4	4
Ditto - Free General Assembly's Institution, Poona.	0	2	2
Ditto - Fort Proprietary School, Bombay	0	4	4
Ditto - Robert Money School, Bombay	0	2	2
Ditto - Sirdar's School, Belgaum	0	1	1
Ditto - Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhoolia	0	1	1
	30	104	134
First Examination for Licentiate of Medicine, March 1862;			
Candidates from the Grant Medical College	3	4	7
Final Examination for L. M. Degree of Students who had passed the First Examination in 1861:			
Candidates from the Grant Medical College	4	0	4

The above tables (especially those relating to the Arts Examinations) are alone sufficient

to show the value of the University as furnishing an independent test of the Colleges and English Schools throughout the Presidency. It is to be noted that of all Educational Establishments the Elphinstone College alone has succeeded in bringing up students to the standard of the higher University Examinations, and that while there is evidently a wide-spread desire among the scholars of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to pass the matriculation examination, the teachers have almost universally failed in bringing their pupils up to the mark. The large failure of matriculation candidates in the recent examination appears to have resulted from inability to answer the paper on English grammar and idiom with sufficient correctness. There is no reason to believe that the University matriculation standard is too high. The condition of the higher schools has been repeatedly said to be the weak point of the department, and until by renewed exertions these schools are improved, the colleges must continue to be placed at a disadvantage for want of qualified pupils.

Among other operations, the University, during the past year, has affiliated the Free General Assembly's Institution of Bombay, though it will be observed that this institution has not succeeded this year in bringing any of its pupils up to the matriculation standard.

Other previously affiliated colleges are the Elphinstone College, the Poona College, and the Grant Medical College.

Elphinstone College.

On the 30th April 1862, the number of students on the rolls was 69, this being an increase of six upon the numbers as they stood on the 30th April 1861. Of these 69, during the past year, three have passed the University examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 11 have passed the little-go, and 15 the matriculation examination. In point of quality, the work of the students has been creditable. One student, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranaday, attracted marked attention from the University examiners. The numbers of the college are still too low, but for an increase we must be entirely dependent on an improved condition of the English schools. The college has recently been moved into a large and suitable house, and arrangements have been made for affording lodgings to students. Towards the necessary expenses, four native gentlemen have liberally contributed. On the 29th April the Principal, Dr. Harkness, retired after 22 years' service. He was succeeded by Sir A. Grant.

Poona College.

The number of students in this college has been increased from 40 to 60 by the admission of a number of Mofussil students, who were, it is true, for the most part below the college standard, but who appear to have made fair progress since their admission. Of the members of the college, six have during the past year passed the matriculation examination, and one, not a student, but a Dukshina Fellow and tutor of the college, has passed the B. A. examination. The Sanscrit studies under Dr. Haug continue to prosper, and the interest shown in them is even pleaded as an excuse for the comparative neglect of English and the consequent failure of students to pass the University matriculation test. Probably greater diligence on the part of the professors might have obviated this result. A complete change will now take place in the staff of the college authorities owing to the promotion of Mr. Russell, late Principal, to be Inspector Central Division (*vice* Mr. Cooke retired), and owing to the superannuation of Mr. M'Dougal, late Professor of Mathematics. The new Principal is Mr. Wordsworth (B. A. of Oxford, First Class in Modern History). The mathematical chair will be filled by Professor Draper, and it is expected that much aid will be given by two assistant professors (natives) who have passed the B. A. degree.

Grant Medical College.

The number of students of all classes stands as follows:

Students	35
Student-apprentices	43
Vernacular class	10
TOTAL	88

The most noticeable feature of the year consists in the substitution of University examinations for those formerly held in the college. The results of the University examinations for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine have been mentioned above. Entrance examinations to the Grant Medical College are now abolished, and none but matriculated students of the University are henceforth to be admitted.

English Schools.

The remarks on the University examinations will have shown sufficiently that the high schools of the Presidency have a good deal of work before them. The appointment of four superior schoolmasters having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, the Elphinstone Central School has already received a Principal. Mr. Baker, late Deputy Inspector in the Southern Division, has been appointed head master of the high school at Belgaum

Belgaum, but was obliged to absent himself on sick leave immediately after his appointment. Two qualified persons have arrived from England for the schools of Poona and Rutnagherry. The statistics of the numbers under English education as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

English Schools.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	9	1,737	9	1,854		117	—	—
Northern ditto	7	984	7	1,088		104	—	—
Southern ditto	5	434	5	478		44	—	—
Sind ditto	5	307	5	293				14
TOTAL	26	3,462	26	3,713		265		14

The Educational Budget.

It is needless to dwell upon the advantages which this innovation will confer. It will give a definiteness hitherto wanting with regard to the ends to be aimed at, and the means to be used in all educational operations. The budget was ably drawn up by the combined labours of the gentlemen named in the margin. *

* Mr. T. C. Hope, Private Secretary to his Excellency Sir G. Clerk; Mr. H. Coke, M.A., Educational Inspector, Central Division; and Mr. J. Christie, First Assistant, Accountant General's Office.

It may be remarked here that the arrangements sanctioned by Government in March 1860, for the re-distribution of funds have been carried forward with advantage during the past year, and it is expected that they will soon be completed.

Extension of Vernacular Education.

A large increase of the pupils in Government vernacular schools (amounting to no less than 5,895), took place in the year 1860-61. It has now to be reported, that in the year 1861-62, without any additional expenditure, an increase, amounting to 5,554, has taken place. This increase is distributed as follows among the several educational divisions:—

Central Division	1,615
Northern ditto	1,967
Southern ditto	1,611
Sind - ditto	351
TOTAL	5,544

During the previous year there was a falling off in Sind, and the numbers in Guzerat were stationary; but now there has been a recovery in Sind, and a marked increase in Guzerat.

The following table shows the general progress of vernacular education in this Presidency:—

Vernacular Schools.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	239	11,087	247	12,702	8	1,615	—	—
Northern ditto	139	8,514	144	10,481	5	1,967	—	—
Southern ditto	197	11,080	198	12,691	1	1,611	—	—
Sind - ditto	56	1,841	57	2,192	1	351	—	—
TOTAL	631	32,522	646	38,066	15	5,544	—	—

General Progress of Education.

The above results show an increase of English and vernacular schools and scholars taken together as follows:—

Increase of schools { English - - / Vernacular 15 } 15.

Ditto of scholars { English - 251 / Vernacular 5,544 } 5,795.

School Fees.

Nothing is more noticeable among recent educational events than the successful imposition of a higher school fee in the Central Division. This measure was adopted by the acting Director of Public Instruction in the month of August last. Mr. Coke, finding that it was difficult to collect money from the people in the shape of voluntary contributions, abolished the "partially self-supporting system," and doubled the fees in all vernacular schools. A fee of two annas was universally imposed; and instead of the number of scholars being diminished, it was found that they were considerably increased under the new system. Mr. Coke's experiment appears to bear out his opinion (in which Mr. Curtis, Inspector of the Northern Division, coincides), that a tolerably high school fee is the method of levying "the people's contribution" most acceptable to the people themselves.

Progress of Education in Sind.

The most encouraging facts with regard to education in Sind are—

(1.) Ready and valuable assistance rendered to Major Goldsmid, the zealous officiating inspector, by persons holding influential positions under Government, especially Captains Lionel Dunsterville and Widdicombe, Mr. Middleton, Captain Phillips, and Mr. Worthington.

(2.) Raising of a fund independent of Government or municipal aid, to support Sindee pupils desirous of matriculating in the Bombay University. Five Sindee students have in the past year come down to Bombay for this purpose, of whom two had been successful in passing the matriculation examination.

(3.) Foundation and maintenance of an English school by the community of Sukkur, without any assistance whatever from Government.

School Book Department.

In every respect the operations of this branch of the educational department have been much extended. In the first place, there has been an increase of subordinate book depôts to the number of 158 beyond those previously established; secondly, there has been a considerable increase in the sale of books. In consequence of the non-receipt of annual returns from the subordinate depôt keepers, it is not yet possible to state the total number of books sold during the year. But the following is a statement of the actual amounts received in the Central Depôt on account of sales effected in 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62:—

Years.	Amount received.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1859-60 - - - - - -	39,651	3	–
1860-61 - - - - - -	38,743	2	1
1861-62 - - - - - -	51,136	10	7

The number of volumes printed for the department and of those purchased either in India or in England during the past year, with their cost, is as follows:

	Volumes.	Cost.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Books of various kinds printed - -	251,650	64,963	3	5
Books purchased in India - - -	58,198	19,832	–	3
Books purchased in England - - -	21,085	14,282	13	11
TOTAL - - -	330,933	99,077	1	7

Amongst

Among works printed for the department may be specially noticed an edition of Milton's "Samson Agonistes," with notes, adapted for native students, by Professor Hughlings, and maps of the Tanna and Poona Collectorates, drawn creditably by P. Woomajee Lingojee, under the superintendence of Mr. Coke.

Educational Periodicals.

During the past year the "Elphinstone School Paper," having been edited by Professor Hughlings, has quite changed its character, and has become very useful and popular. It is now taken in at the principal schools, and is made a medium for issuing orders to school-masters.

W. H. Havelock, Acting Secretary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE change has taken place in the Medical Institutions of the Bombay Presidency during the past year. No new dispensary or civil hospital has been opened. A dispensary, however, is about to be opened at Allyar-ka-Tanda, in Sind, and an excellent building has been erected by the Municipality of Kurrachee for the dispensary which has been in existence there for some time. A lunatic asylum, capable of containing 90 patients, has also been opened at Larkhana, and another is being erected at Ahmedabad. A new civil hospital, and a hospital for native troops at Aden, as well as substantial outhouses for the accommodation of the second-class servants attached to the European General Hospital at that station, are also being erected.

2. The barracks at Poona are approaching completion, while those at Sattara have been finished and occupied for some months. Two excellent barracks, to accommodate 50 men in each, were commenced at Asseerghur: one has been completed and is occupied, but the building of the second was suspended in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the State.

3. Several improvements have been made in some of the hospitals in different parts of the Presidency, as regards urinals and latrines. In the House of Correction in Bombay, Vehar water has been introduced into the building, which is not only a great boon to the inmates, but is important in a sanitary point of view, as the drains can now be flushed and kept clean.

4. The number of patients treated in the civil, police, and gaol hospitals, and in the dispensaries, during the past year, is as follows:—

	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Total.
Presidency Division - - - - - - -	9,240	34,081	43,321
Poona „ - - - - - - -	4,226	24,942	29,168
Northern „ - - - - - - -	5,867	34,058	39,925
Southern „ - - - - - - -	3,642	14,809	18,451
Sind „ - - - - - - -	7,695	24,271	31,966
Aden - - - - - - - - -	1,024	- - -	1,024
Total - - -	31,694	1,32,161	1,63,855

This shows a decrease of 2,720 in hospital cases, and an increase of 12,002 in dispensary patients. There is an increase in the total number treated of 9,282.

Civil Hospitals.

The following Table shows the number of admissions and deaths in the civil hospitals of the Presidency:—

	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division - -	32	881	913	843	22	48	913	2·4
Poona ,, - -	100	1,447	1,547	1,288	180	79	1,547	11·6
Northern ,, - -	146	2,362	1,508	1,286	100	122	1,508	6·6
Southern ,, - -	36	554	590	534	33	23	590	5·5
Sind ,, - -	108	3,625	3,733	3,396	185	152	3,733	4·9
Aden - - - - -	32	757	789	693	30	66	789	3·8
TOTAL - - -	454	9,626	9,080	8,040	550	490	9,080	6·0
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	239	5,057	5,296	4,121	941	234	5,296	17·7
European General Hospital, Bombay.	104	1,378	1,482	1,267	104	111	1,482	7·0
TOTAL - - -	797	16,061	15,858	13,428	1,595	835	15,858	10·0

The percentage of deaths to treated was 8·2 in 1860–61, and 10·0 in 1861–62. During the past year there were fewer cases treated in the Bombay European General Hospital than in the year 1860–61; while in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital the number treated was 505 greater in the latter than in the former year.

Police Hospitals.

	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent. Treated to Strength.	Ratio per Cent. Deaths to Strength.	Ratio per Cent. Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division -	2,791	14	678	692	672	12	8	692	24·7	0·4	1·7
Poona ,, -	3,424	50	1,056	1,106	1,049	14	43	1,106	32·3	0·4	1·2
Northern ,, -	3,295	94	2,888	2,982	2,904	18	60	2,982	90·5	0·5	0·6
Southern ,, -	2,527	16	1,190	1,206	1,162	5	39	1,206	47·7	0·2	0·4
Sind ,, -	3,284	59	1,851	1,910	1,847	27	36	1,910	58·1	0·8	1·4
Aden - - - -	144	1	41	42	41	–	1	42	29·1	–	–
TOTAL - - -	15,465	234	7,704	7,938	7,675	76	187	7,938	51·3	0·4	0·9

The strength of the police is upwards of 4,000 less than last year; there is a decrease of nearly 3,000 in the number of cases treated. In 1860-61 the percentage of deaths to treated was 0·8, while in 1861-62 it was 0·9.

Gaol Hospitals.

	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent. Treated to Strength.	Ratio per Cent. Deaths to Strength.	Ratio per Cent. Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division -	803	24	833	857	801	27	29	857	106·7	3·3	3·1
Poona ,, -	1,105	59	1,514	1,573	1,467	65	41	1,573	142·3	5·8	4·1
Northern ,, -	951	34	1,343	1,377	1,291	52	34	1,377	161·8	6·1	3·7
Southern ,, -	1,048	22	1,824	1,846	1,683	124	39	1,846	176·1	11·8	6·7
Sind ,, -	1,739	81	1,971	2,052	1,934	51	67	2,052	117·9	2·9	2·4
Aden - - - -	137	6	187	193	184	2	7	193	140·8	1·4	1·6
TOTAL - - -	5,683	226	7,672	7,898	7,360	321	217	7,898	138·9	5·6	4·0

The

The number of prisoners during the year was 368 less than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases treated of 468, and an increase of 104 deaths. The per centage of deaths to treated was 2·5 in 1860-61, and 4·0 in 1861-62.

Dispensaries.

DIVISIONS.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Daily Average Number of Sick.	Sex.				Caste.				
								Males.	Females.	Children.	TOTAL.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Parsees.	Other Castes.
Presidency. - - -	617	31,544	32,161	31,393	31	737	322·6	18,730	6,205	7,226	32,161	5,909	11,479	9,518	4,536	569
Poona - - - -	304	24,638	24,942	24,506	42	394	213·6	13,422	4,189	7,331	24,942	1,964	19,327	3,750	621	280
Northern - - - -	541	33,517	34,058	33,462	106	490	511·3	17,928	6,980	9,150	34,058	464	23,166	9,003	4,095	330
Southern - - - -	227	14,582	14,809	14,606	31	272	270·5	9,021	2,610	3,278	14,909	691	11,550	2,497	69	2
Sind - - - - -	455	23,816	24,271	23,513	213	545	575·2	15,918	3,220	4,633	24,271	376	7,999	15,773	119	4
TOTAL - - -	2,144	1,28,097	1,30,241	1,27,380	423	2,438	1893·2	75,019	23,704	31,518	1,30,941	8,504	73,521	37,641	9,390	1,185
Eye Infirmary - - -	139	1,781	1,920	1,802	1	117	95·0	1,213	707	- -	1,920	95	801	750	206	68
TOTAL - - -	2,283	1,29,878	1,32,161	1,29,182	424	2,555	1988·2	76,232	24,411	31,518	1,32,161	8,599	74,322	38,391	9,596	1,253

This Table, as compared with that in last year's report, shows an increase in the number of patients treated at the dispensaries of 11,993. The number of deaths in 1860-61 was 454, while this year, amongst almost 12,000 more cases, the deaths were 30 less.

Vaccination.

The following Table shows the number vaccinated during the year, and the results:—

	Sex.		Caste.					Age.		Result.			
	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmen.	Parsees.	Other Castes.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
Presidency Division -	4,435	3,115	770	5,048	1,198	442	92	3,463	4,087	5,877	870	803	7,550
Poona - ,, - -	25,947	23,824	1,149	43,898	2,617	7	2,100	9,837	39,934	45,506	1,880	2,385	49,771
Northern ,, - -	49,339	42,307	12	77,726	10,018	154	3,736	42,091	49,555	81,608	6,087	3,951	91,646
Southern ,, - -	25,350	22,714	322	43,031	3,870	-	841	10,911	37,153	43,914	2,591	1,559	48,064
Sind - ,, - -	29,530	22,691	69	7,919	42,483	47	1,703	17,147	35,074	50,255	771	1,195	52,221
Aden - - - -	580	344	11	44	664	3	202	116	808	622	185	117	924
TOTAL - - -	1,35,181	1,14,995	2,333	1,77,666	60,850	653	8,674	83,565	1,66,611	2,27,782	12,384	10,010	2,50,176

CONSERVANCY.

THE municipal management of the town of Belgaum was placed in the hands of a more efficient body of Commissioners, selected in lieu of the former non-official body; the removal of all of whom, except one, by Government from the Commission was found to be indispensably necessary, owing to their utter indifference to, and neglect of, the sanitary requirements of their town.

The Municipal Act has, during the year, been introduced into the 12 towns in Sind noted in the margin, and is now in force in 39 towns in that province. The affairs of the Kurrachee Municipality continue in a satisfactory state. The resolution of the Municipal Commissioners, referred to in the Administration Report of 1860-61, to devote two-fifths of their income to improvements in the cantonment of Kurrachee, in consideration of the share contributed by the inhabitants of the camp towards the municipal revenues, has worked well, and has proved of great benefit to the camp.

Arazi, Dadoo, Mahjunda, Kundiara, Nowshera, Tarooshah, Beeria, Mora, Raja Khonani, New Sukkur, Kumber, Rutta Dhera.

During the year, the Municipal Act was introduced in the towns of Kippra, Deepla, and Veerawow, in the Thurr and Parkur Districts.

Vehar Waterworks.—The experience of 1860 was conclusive as to the insufficiency as well as inefficiency for public supply of the stand-pipes sent out from England, and fixed at different

Presidency town.

different stations in the street; and it became evident that, apart from the special defects in the stand-pipes, dipping-wells or shallow reservoirs, from which a number of persons at a time could fill their vessels for domestic use, were much better suited to the local habits and requirements of the people.

The 25 dipping wells constructed during 1860 were in constant use during the year 1861, and further experience confirms their advantages in comparison with stand-pipes. The dipping-wells are chiefly old wells, adapted to receive Vehar water, and are liable to no exceptional causes of stoppage or accident. Several of them, however, owing to original defective construction, leak considerably, and cause a serious waste, which, in the aggregate, must have a very prejudicial effect on the general discharging power (for house supply, &c.) of the mains, which are already found to be too small for their purpose.

The extension of Vehar water for house service during the year has been very considerable. Against 177 connections made up to the 1st January 1861, there were 850 connections on the 31st December, showing an increase of 673. The water-rates due during the year amount to *Rs.* 20,855. 6. 8., but this amount is far from fairly representing the money which should have been received on account of water-supply by the Municipal Fund. Many, perhaps most of the more important connections have been made to houses having extensive stables, large gardens, or perhaps one or more fountains; and there can be no doubt that, practically, however much the practice may be denied, large quantities of water are, in these cases, used for irrigation, ornamental fountains, and other purposes; and that the assessment rated on the rental, although fair enough when applied to the strictly domestic consumption of a house, is far from representing the value of the water used by a large number of the consumers.

To utilize the Vehar water for the working of the public roads in the island, 40 watering posts were erected in different parts of the town, at a total cost (including all charges) of *Rs.* 6,791. 2. The work was performed by the waterworks officer, and the charges were defrayed from the Municipal Fund. These posts have answered the purpose for which they were intended.

Towards the end of the year, Vehar water was freely used for flushing the open gutters in the Dhobee Talao and Camatteepoora districts, as well as to a less degree in other parts of the town. During the severe attack of epidemic cholera in December 1861, the work was carried on without intermission, and with good effect.

Scavenging and Watering the Roads.—Reforms have been effected in the scavenging and watering of the public roads, whereby 81,858 rupees were saved during the year, as compared with the expenditure of the previous year, by the adoption of a departmental system of carrying out these operations, strictly supervised by selected members of the police force.

Public Markets and Slaughterhouses.—The supervision, cleansing, and repairs of the public markets form a considerable annual charge on the funds of the municipality. In 1861, the Municipal Commissioners, therefore, determined to endeavour to make these markets, &c. pay their own expenses, by levying an occupation fee on each stall in each market, and a capitation fee on every animal slaughtered; but having found considerable resistance to the levy of the market-fees from the various occupants, they deemed it expedient not to press their demand of them in the case of the older markets. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Commissioners considered that certain improvements which they had projected in the various markets should still be carried out, and accordingly caused the whole of the markets to be fitted with proper stalls, reserving accommodation for the free and unobstructed passage of purchasers. These arrangements have proved of great convenience, both to the tradesmen and the general public.

Working of the Building Clauses of Act XIV. of 1856.—In 1861, the defective state of the Building Clauses of the Act was strongly forced on the notice of the Commissioners, in consequence of which they came to the determination of forwarding to Government, for submission to the Legislative Council of India, Draft of a Building Act, but other important matters have prevented them from carrying out their intention. The Commissioners, however, propose to take up the subject again shortly.

Annual Repairs.—The annual repairs to roads were of the usual description, and cost *Rs.* 1,09,795. 12. 10.

Annual Accounts.—Appendix A. contains the annual account of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

New Works executed.—The following are the more important of the new works which have been executed during the year:—

Renewal of the gates and gate-frames to the outfall sluice at Worlee, cost 5,948 rupees.

Making certain improvements to Pallow-street, in the New Town, cost 2,895 rupees.

Paving an open passage called Rope Walk-lane, cost 5,250 rupees.

A new slaughterhouse and cattle-pen at Mahim, cost 1,958 rupees.

Making certain improvements in Camatteepoora, Centre-street, cost 5,402 rupees.

Making certain improvements in Camatteepoora, Bazar-street, cost 4,720 rupees.

Making

Making certain improvements to the open unmade gutter or drain on the south side of the Bellasis-road, cost 4,063 rupees.

Rebuilding the slope at the Sonapoor public necessary, cost 3,127 rupeees.

Certain improvements in Punchayet Wady-lane, cost 3,340 rupees.

SURVEY.

REVENUE.

Northern Division.

THE revenue survey operations have progressed satisfactorily.

In Guzerat, the superintendent of the survey was engaged during the season in the completion of the settlement of Ahmedabad before commencing the revision of assessment in the Kaira Collectorate, and in the rectification of errors in the work carried on during the incumbency of his predecessor.

Nizampoor and Bassein.

In Tanna, the new rates were introduced into two more districts, and the measurements in this collectorate have been entirely completed.

Nundoorbar and Sougier.

In Khandesh, two districts were also brought under the revised assessment.

Revised rates of assessment have been introduced into 297 villages of the Sattara Collectorate.

Southern Division. Sind.

In the Kurrachee Collectorate, field measurements in 14 villages, and boundary surveys in 46 villages, have been completed. The classification of the Kotree Talooka has also been brought to a close.

Appendix A.

The progress of the survey operations in the Hydrabad Collectorate is shown in a statement furnished by the Commissioner in Sind, and which forms Appendix A.

In the Shikarpoor Collectorate the operations were carried on simultaneously on both banks of the Indus, in the Roree and Mehur Deputy Collectorates. Boundary surveys have been completed in 162 villages, and boundary pillars erected in 237 villages. The field survey of 65 villages has also been completed, and an extensive tract of waste land in the Larkhana district, measuring 1,22,850 beegas, has been surveyed and plotted, in view to being brought under cultivation. The prevalence of cholera is stated to have materially interfered with the progress of survey operations in the Roree district.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

There were two parties engaged during the year in the topographical survey of the province of Sind, one on the right and the other on the left bank of the Indus. The second party was organised during the previous year. The operations of this survey appear to be efficiently carried on, but it is estimated that it will yet occupy four or five years to complete it.

FORESTS.

Bombay Presidency.

THE aggregate receipts and disbursements on account of the Forest Department, excluding Sind, during the year 1861-62, are as follows :—

		Receipts.			Disbursements.			
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
Not including supplies sent to Bombay Depôt.	By the Conservator of Forests	2,15,183	11	9	49,082	3	8	
	By the Deputy Conservator, Calicut	38,461	7	5	64,351	7	–	Including purchase of timber.
	By the First Assistant, Guzerat	44,225	11	7	28,377	3	4	Including rent of Dangs.
	By the First Assistant, Bombay	1,04,454	1	6	11,660	15	–	
	TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	4,02,325	–	3	1,53,471	13	–	

The expenses of the timber agencies and depôts having been found to exceed their receipts, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the question of the supply of timber

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to the public departments, and the agencies and depôts have, at their recommendation, been abolished.

The transfer of the district of North Canara to this Presidency has added to it an important tract of forests.

Sind.

The revenues of the Sind forests during the past year show, after deducting all expenses on account of establishment, a net surplus of *Rs.* 61,243. 12. 11, being *Rs.* 1,836. 2. 1. in excess of the profit shown during the preceding year.

This surplus would have been larger but for a decrease (3,832 rupees) in the revenue derived from the grazing fees. This is attributable to the unusual deficiency in the rainfall during the past three or four years, in consequence of which those portions of the older forests which are on ground too high to be flooded by the ordinary inundations have been left dry. Owing to this continued drought, many of the older trees on the high lands referred to are also said to have died, or to have suffered very much.

The claims of landholders and zemindars in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, to compensation for land included within the forest limits in 1854–55, were finally inquired into and settled.

By this settlement a large amount of arable land has been restored to cultivation.

Similar claims in the Hydrabad Collectorate are in course of settlement by the forest ranger and collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE population in Khandesh is so sparse, that proposals have from time to time been submitted for attracting settlers to the province; and although favourable terms were offered to the over crowded population of the Rutnagherry districts in 1853 to migrate to it, none were found willing to accept the terms.

The reduction in the Native Army, which took place during the year, was, however, considered to offer a good opportunity of attracting settlers, by holding out to the discharged and pensioned sepoys inducements to colonize in Khandesh, by allowing them to take up land for cultivation on easy terms for a period of years, and by granting them other facilities for establishing themselves as agriculturists in the province.

The result was, that about 100 families of pensioned sepoys agreed to settle, and have been formed into a small colony, under the superintendence of Captain P. Dodds.

The locality selected is in the vicinity of the railway station at Challisgaum; and it has both good soil and is well supplied with water.

The colony is reported to be thriving, and promises to do well.

During the year, the territorial division of several talookas in the Northern Division was revised, and the whole of the district establishments were reorganised and placed on an efficient footing. This revision resulted in a net saving to the State of about 90,000 rupees per annum.

The Hoozoor establishments of the several collectors of the Southern Division (excepting Sattara) were also reorganised during the year, the result of which was a further saving of 13,395 rupees per annum.

oona, Ahmednug-ur, Sholapoor, elgaum, Dharwar, nd Sattara.

A revision of the district stipendiary establishments of the collectorates of the Southern Division named in the margin has, in addition, been effected and sanctioned by Government; the results of which, when fully carried out, will effect a still further saving to the public of about 43,000 rupees per annum.

Stationery.

During the year a committee was appointed to inquire whether the stationery charges of this Presidency were not capable of reduction; the result of their proceedings was, that by substituting in some cases less expensive materials, and by revising the existing standard allowances of stationery of public offices, a saving of 35,000 rupees per annum might, it was estimated, be effected.

Agriculture.

Rewards were offered by Government during the year for improvements in the cultivation of cotton, the results of which will be noticed in the next year's report. The attention of Government was also directed to the clearing of fair-weather roads for the purpose of facilitating the transport of this staple to the seaboard.

In the Hydrabad Collectorate, the experiments in the cultivation of imphee were continued during the year with success; the quantity sown was, however, small. The collector states:—"The Nowshera Zemindars are not disposed to continue the cultivation of it. Captain Cowpar's reports on it were very flourishing, but the Zemindars say that the extraction of the goor does not pay, and that the jowaree already grown in the districts is equal, if not superior, to imphee. In the latter opinion I am much inclined to coincide, for I never

I never saw such fine jowaree anywhere. The Nowshera Zemindars are men of intelligence; they have capital at command, and they would not throw away a chance of making money. Their opinion as to imphee must, therefore, be of considerable weight."

The cultivation of indigo in Upper Sind is described as likely to prove successful. The area under cultivation in 1861–62 is shown at 6,600 beegahs, against 6,459 during the previous year; the selling price of the manufactured article being from 70 to 80 rupees per maund. A beegah is reported to produce from 15 to 18 seers of indigo. The Collector of Shikarpoor, Captain Phillips, is of opinion that this branch of agriculture might, with some capital and enterprise, be developed to a very great extent in his districts.

The returns of cotton cultivation for the past year show a decrease in cultivation of 4,915 beegahs, as compared with 1860–61. The gross extent of land cultivated with this staple during the year was 85,576 beegahs.

Emigration.

The following Statement shows the ships which have been despatched with Emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862:—

Name of Vessels.	Name of Masters or Commanders.	Date of Departure.	Total Number of Adults.	Total Number of Souls.
Boyne	Samuel Kemp	13 May	298	312
Eranee	Henry Swinscow	1 August	306½	325
Colgrain	William Gardiner	14 September	291½	309
Boyne	Samuel Kemp	29 October	311½	331
Hyderee	H. R. Miles	19 December	337	356
Euphemus	Robert Sheppard	11 February	299½	321
		TOTAL	1,844	1,954

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year	28	32	37	9	7
TOTAL	28	32	37	9	7
Decided on merits	28	32	37	9	6
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	32	37	9	6
Depending 31st December	—	—	—	—	1

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—
Decided on merits	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—
Depending 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364
Instituted during the year	76,327	98,432	1,14,487	74,813	2,54,129
Received by transfer	4,525	5,290	3,621	1,565	5,288
TOTAL	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058	1,11,017	2,76,781
Decided on merits	65,374	68,084	71,811	68,143	98,662
Dismissed on default	2,882	3,092	3,349	4,661	4,033
Adjusted or withdrawn	15,234	23,730	26,313	19,482	44,161
Otherwise disposed of	4,565	5,250	3,946	1,367	3,914
TOTAL	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419	93,653	1,50,770
Depending 31st December	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364	1,26,011

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765
Instituted during the year	13,061	14,951	18,747	10,888	40,841
Received by transfer	851	677	535	428	152
TOTAL	18,247	18,941	23,198	18,189	43,758
Decided on merits	11,012	10,791	11,729	11,031	16,444
Dismissed on default	1,092	1,027	976	834	780
Adjusted or withdrawn	1,995	2,983	3,530	2,924	5,886
Otherwise disposed of	835	224	90	635	2,531
TOTAL	14,934	15,025	16,325	15,424	25,641
Depending 31st December	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765	18,117

No. 5.—Principal Sudder Ameens.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	–	1,582	27
Instituted during the year	7,832	38	10,989	15	10,568	7	5,535	2	17,016	–
Received by transfer	638	692	391	566	217	208	249	100	501	175
Total	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256	9,511	102	19,099	202
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56	5,019	20	6,348	21
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	677	321	811	294	1,001	88	894	29	850	60
Remanded	–	101		61	–	14	–	2	–	5
Dismissed on default	515	8	681	5	576	–	370	2	277	1
Adjusted or withdrawn	1,063	10	2,291	4	2,141	–	1,598	1	3,084	–
Otherwise disposed of	278	19	560	215	47	98	48	21	179	113
Total	8,223	677	11,301	739	9,789	256	7,929	75	10,738	200
Depending 31st December	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727		1,582	27	8,361	2

No. 6.—Assistant Judges.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907
Instituted during the year	26	1,388	51	1,705	56	1,466	37	923	36	719
Received by transfer	49	1,928	46	1,344	28	971	17	1,249	36	1,123
Total	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205	133	3,066	113	2,749
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	20	777	15	634	35	509	16	539	19	540
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122	40	1,284	22	956
Remanded	–	498	–	428	–	309	–	199	–	101
Dismissed on default	9	202	11	110	4	35	12	39	1	45
Adjusted or withdrawn	13	62	17	77	13	25	15	24	9	–
Otherwise disposed of	18	213	22	663	5	311	9	74	1	292
Total	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311	92	2,159	52	1,934
Depending 31st December	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907	61	815

No. 7.—Subordinate and Additional Judges.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	–	676	–	–	32	849	—	–	—	–
Instituted during the year	–	–	–	1	–	–	—	–	—	–
Received by transfer	–	–	32	1,638	21	921	3	206	—	–
Total	–	676	32	1,639	53	1,770	3	206	—	–
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	–	–	–	159	7	272	–	56	—	–
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	–	–	–	440	14	745	1	76	—	–
Remanded	–	–	–	150	–	142	–	15	—	–
Dismissed on default	–	–	–	16	1	9	–	2	—	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	–	24	5	13	1	2	—	–
Otherwise disposed of	–	676	–	1	26	589	1	55	—	–
Total	–	676	–	790	53	1,770	3	206	—	–
Depending 31st December	–	–	32	849	—	–	—	–	—	–

No. 8.—District and City Judges.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991
Instituted during the Year	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244	26	2,868	51	2,500
Received by transfer	19	509	4	161	44	664	8	159	12	406
Total	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632	68	3,969	79	3,897
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	12	416	6	360	8	472	11	399	17	521
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142	10	883	3	946
Remanded	-	280	-	268	-	296	-	130	-	133
Dismissed on default	8	105	4	95	9	36	3	40	2	34
Adjusted or withdrawn	5	56	7	58	9	41	4	35	9	-
Otherwise disposed of	31	2,103	40	2,739	33	1,703	24	1,491	34	1,297
Total	58	4,021	61	4,523	66	3,690	52	2,978	65	2,931
Depending 31st December	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991	14	966

No. 9.—Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102
Admitted during the year	4	121	16	142	7	136	8	139	10	510
Total	17	449	20	186	19	195	15	220	24	612
Dismissed on default	4	36	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confirmed	4	155	3	40	4	38	1	44	9	39
Amended	1	38	-	14	4	12	-	15	2	4
Reversed	3	82	3	51	1	49	-	23	-	18
Remanded	1	92	-	20	3	15	-	36	-	18
Total	13	405	8	127	12	114	1	118	11	79
Depending 31st December	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102	13	533

No. 10.—Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352	21,768
Instituted during the year	97,327	1,24,489	1,43,932	91,308	3,12,080
Total	1,29,781	1,48,966	1,72,679	1,36,660	3,33,848
Decided on merits	82,843	86,720	90,720	85,174	1,22,371
Dismissed on default	4,506	4,815	4,915	5,880	5,093
Adjusted or withdrawn	18,310	29,028	32,011	24,024	53,149
Depending 31st December	24,747	28,747	45,352	21,768	1,52,565
Decided by European Judges	97	83	159	113	82
Ditto - Native - ditto	1,05,534	1,20,448	1,27,450	1,14,956	1,80,525
Ditto - Punchayets	28	32	37	9	6
Total decided	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078	1,80,613

No. 11.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appeals from	District and City Judges.										Subordinate and Additional Judges.									
	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	14	1,477	10	1,363	15	1,614	21	1,282	20	1,467	–	–	–	599	21	1,017	1	132	–	–
Appealed	4	47	16	61	3	42	7	53	9	234	–	5	–	–	4	34	1	31	1	28
Appeals depending on 1 January	13	159	4	16	12	26	3	24	9	47	–	11	–	–	–	–	4	27	5	14
Total	17	206	20	77	15	68	10	77	18	281	–	16	–	–	4	34	5	58	6	42
Affirmed	4	84	3	17	4	14	1	14	4	15	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	14	5	4
Modified	1	18	–	9	4	4	–	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	2
Reversed	3	32	3	18	1	18	–	7	–	13	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	1
Remanded	1	39	–	7	3	8	–	8	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	15	–	5
Dismissed on default	4	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	13	190	8	51	12	44	1	30	6	36	–	16	–	–	–	7	–	44	5	12
Depending 31st December	4	16	12	26	3	24	9	47	12	245	–	–	–	–	4	27	5	14	1	30

Appeals from	Assistant Judges.										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	48	2,438	34	2,029	82	1,631	56	1,823	41	1,496	6,367	539	7,769	454	7,025	144	5,913	49	7,198	81
Appealed	30	63	22	–	32	51	22	54	31	230	529	6	539	16	563	9	387	1	309	18
Appeals depending on 1 January	29	120	42	23	20	24	14	27	12	41	620	38	A599	5	406	9	196	3	249	–
Total	59	183	64	23	52	75	36	81	43	271	1,149	44	1,138	21	969	18	583	4	558	18
Affirmed	9	52	27	20	27	17	19	13	18	19	283	16	403	3	494	4	214	3	204	1
Modified	1	16	3	5	3	6	1	5	–	–	44	2	61	–	56	1	38	–	50	–
Reversed	4	33	4	24	3	20	4	9	–	4	70	13	82	9	119	9	60	1	72	–
Remanded	3	44	7	13	5	5	–	13	2	7	93	4	96	–	83	1	12	–	27	–
Dismissed on default	–	14	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	51	4	67	–	19	–	11	–	9	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	30	–	14	–	10	–	–	–
Total	18	160	44	64	39	48	24	40	23	30	567	39	739	12	785	15	345	4	362	1
Depending 31st December	42	23	20	24	14	27	12	41	20	241	600A	5	406	9	196	3	249	–	197	17

A. The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot-note A affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

Supplement to No. 11.—AGGREGATE of APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	SUDDER AMEENS.					MOONSIFFS.					JAGHEERDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.					REVENUE COURTS.				
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	11,012	10,791	11,729	11,031	16,444	65,374	68,084	71,811	68,143	98,662	233	191	250	112	162	28	32	37	9	6	–	–	–	–	–
Appealed	673	661	625	576	379	3,504	3,698	3,482	2,791	2,496	9	10	10	17	2	3	–	2	–	–	2	19	3	–	2
Appeals depending on 1st January	756	502A	324	310	296	2,569	1,919A	1,619	1,303	1,349	6	12	5	8	18	1	2	–	–	–	10	7	8	5	1
TOTAL	1,429	1,163	949	886	675	6,073	5,617	5,101	4,094	3,845	15	22	15	25	20	4	2	2	–	–	12	26	11	5	3
Affirmed	452	501	382	402	276	2,278	2,126	2,133	1,606	1,359	2	7	5	4	14	–	–	1	–	–	2	9	2	1	2
Modified	101	83	52	41	60	367	368	371	252	358	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Reversed	142	81	102	81	102	694	676	652	558	526	1	–	2	1	3	1	2	1	–	–	3	10	–	3	–
Remanded	148	131	89	47	18	634	665	584	285	192	–	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissed on default	71	40	11	11	19	193	119	49	61	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	29	23	11	12	–	72	107	50	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
TOTAL	943	859	647	594	475	4,238	4,061	3,839	2,802	2,484	3	17	7	7	17	2	2	2	–	–	5	19	7	5	2
Depending 31st December	504A	324	310	296	200	1,916A	1,619	1,303	1,349	1,363	12	5	8	18	2	2	–	–	–	–	7	8	5	1	1

A.—The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad:—"The 368 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857, in last year's statement, are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of 66 appeals which appear against the name of the Principal Sudder Ameen, there were 65 appeals undisposed of on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the Sudder Ameen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 95; and instead of 200 appeals against the decisions of the Moonsiffs, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have therefore been rectified in the present Statement."

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Connected with Land Rent -	238	184	150	107	89
Otherwise connected with Land	2,816	3,131	3,218	2,908	2,655
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	1,00,584	1,15,082	1,22,030	1,10,476	1,75,284
Connected with Caste, Religion, &c.	245	145	126	112	47
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	1,776	2,021	2,122	1,475	2,538
TOTAL - -	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078	1,80,613

No. 13.—RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff - - - - - -	1,12,275 A
In favour of Defendant - - - - - -	10,096 A

A.—These include only those suits which are decided on their merits.

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut - - -	2	1	20	–	5	16	–	5	27	–	7	29	–	8	14
District and City Judges - - -	1	2	20	1	–	17	–	6	27	–	7	6	–	8	24
Subordinate and additional Judges -	–	–	–	–	10	29	1	8	19	3	–	12	–	–	–
Assistant Judges - - - - - -	1	6	–	–	9	24	–	6	10	–	11	2	–	11	25
Principal Sudder Ameens - - -	–	4	6	–	3	10	–	3	24	–	4	9	–	4	9
Sudder Ameens - - - - - -	–	3	16	–	2	26	–	3	12	–	3	5	–	4	4
Moonsiffs - - - - - - -	–	3	9	–	2	23	–	2	19	–	2	24	–	4	2

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Before Sudder Adawlut - -	1,45,781	1,65,899	98,833	3,25,960	6,59,300
Before other Courts original -	30,15,866	32,44,911	36,94,468	23,72,757	1,33,53,723
Ditto - ditto - Appeals -	10,49,858	8,03,072	5,96,075	7,56,177	5,11,938
TOTAL - -	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376	34,54,894	1,45,24,961

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.
At the instance of individuals	872	60,450 11 8	852	58,947 7 6	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 - 10	556	90,660 6 2
At the instance of Government	1	954 3 -	1	969 - 3	-	- - -	-	- -	1	14 13 5
TOTAL Number in Gaol - -	873	61,404 14 8	853	59,916 7 9	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 - 10	557	90,675 3 7

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYET.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Instituted during the year - -	- -	11	- -	5	—
TOTAL - - -	- -	11	- -	5	1
Decided on merits - - -	- -	11	- -	4	1
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	- -	11	- -	4	1
Depending 31st December - -	- -	- -	- -	1	—

No. 2.—JAHAGEERDARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January - -	132	148	184	145	145
Instituted during the year - -	451	458	489	333	1,827
Received by transfer - - -	51	13	5	3	—
TOTAL - - -	634	619	678	481	1,972
Decided on merits - - -	300	297	369	218	545
Dismissed on default - - -	28	7	18	7	16
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	122	127	143	110	263
Otherwise disposed of - - -	36	4	3	1	36
TOTAL - - -	486	435	533	336	860
Depending 31st December - -	148	184	145	145	1,112

No. 3.—Assistant Agent.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	45	34	48	36	29
Instituted during the year	13	28	29	29	92
Received by transfer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58	62	77	65	121
Decided on merits	15	13	37	26	80
Dismissed on default	9	1	2	6	1
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	2	4	8
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24	14	41	36	89
Depending 31st December	34	48	36	29	32

No. 4.—Agents.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4
Instituted during the year	7	6	2	5	4	16	10	10	37	18
Received by transfer	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	10	12	13	10	18	16	17	42	22
Decreed for plaintiff or appellant	5	—	4	4	1	1	4	8	5	11
Decreed for defendant or respondent	3	1	1	5	3	7	—	4	—	6
Remanded	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Dismissed on default	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	6	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	2	6	11	4	11	11	13	11	19
Depending 31st December	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4	31	3

No. 5.—Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted during the year	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	3	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	2
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confirmed	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amended	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Reversed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Depending 31st December	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

No. 6.—Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	187	192	238	187	180
Instituted during the year	471	499	522	377	1,956
Total	658	691	760	564	2,136
Decided on merits	323	326	410	252	631
Dismissed on default	38	9	20	14	17
Adjusted *or* withdrawn	122	127	145	120	277
Depending 31st December	192	238	187	180	1,175
Decided by European Judges	33	20	45	47	100
Ditto - Native - ditto	450	431	530	335	824
Ditto - Punchayets	-	11	-	4	1
Total decided	483	462	575	386	925

No. 7.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appeals from	Agents.										Assistant Agents.					Jehageerdars.					Punchayets.				
	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1859.	1861.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	8	1	5	9	8	-	4	12	5	17	15	13	39	26	80	300	297	102	218	44	-	-	-	4	-
Appealed	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	1	9	6	15	1	4	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Appeals depending on 1st January	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	4	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	6	6	9	9	19	1	7	9	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
Affirmed	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	2	6	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modified	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	5	19	-	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depending 31 December	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	3	4	-	3	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

No. 8.—Description of Original Suits.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Connected with land rent	4	1	4	2	5
Otherwise connected with land	5	8	20	13	5
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	474	453	549	371	915
Ditto - - caste, religion, &c.	-	-	1	—	—
Ditto - - indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	-	-	1	—	—
Total	483	462	575	386	925

No. 9.—Result of Original Suits.

In favour of Plaintiff - - - - - - -	595 A.
In favour of Defendant - - - - - -	36 A.

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—Average Duration of Suits.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut - - -	2	3	27	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agents - - - - - - -	1	6	15	2	5	17	1	–	6	1	8	2	–	8	1
Assistant Agents - - - - - -	2	3	16	1	11	12	1	11	25	–	11	10	–	3	10
Jehageerdars - - - - - -	–	4	26	–	4	8	–	9	6	–	5	26	–	4	24

No. 11.—Total Value of Suits Depending.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Before Sudder Adawlut - -	- -	1,764	- -	- -	14,776
Before other Courts Original -	2,04,875	1,45,438	1,16,024	1,70,161	3,12,892
Ditto - ditto - Appeals -	753	48	1,064	2,760	662
Total - - -	2,05,628	1,47,250	17,088	1,72,921	3,28,330

No. 12.—Debtors in Gaol.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
At the instance of Individuals -	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—
At the instance of Government -	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—
Total Number in Gaol - -	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—		—

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year	-	-	1	-	4 A
TOTAL	-	-	1	-	4
Decided on merits	-	-	1	—	4
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	-	-	1	-	4
Depending 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

A.—These suits were transferred by the Mamlutdar of Rutnagherry, and they are not therefore included in Statement 10, under the heading "instituted."

No. 2.—MAMLUTDARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	475	484	351	672A	457
Instituted during the year	1,415	1,565	2,179	1,859	3,836
Received by transfer	175	67	106	41	33
TOTAL	2,065	2,116	2,636	2,572	4,326
Decided on merits	890	1,007	1,218	1,372	1,652
Dismissed on default	269	320	253	235	270
Adjusted or withdrawn	380	427	459	498	857
Otherwise disposed of	42	11	35	10	140
TOTAL	1,581	1,765	1,965	2,115	2,919
Depending 31st December	484	351	671 A	457	1,407

A.—The difference of one between these numbers is thus explained by the Collector of Kaira:—"In the Return for 1859, 38 suits are shown as depending on 31st December 1859. This is owing to a suit which was re-admitted on the file in that year, having inadvertently not been taken into account. The error is now rectified."

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	2	1	-	1	—
Instituted during the year	6	2	1	-	4
Received by transfer	-	-	-	2	4
TOTAL	8	3	1	3	8
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5	-	-	2	—
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	1	1	—	—	—
Remanded	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default	-	1	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	1	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	7 A	3	-	3	1
Depending 31st December	1	-	1	-	7

A.—These include six suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

No. 4.—Collectors.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	198A	1	226
Instituted during the year	1	211	1	180	-	241	-	208	12	215
Received by transfer	-	-	-	57	-	39	1	47	-	106
Total	5	425	4	429	2	434	2	453	13	547
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	-	12	-	43	1	66	-	63	2	59
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	-	121	1	107	-	99	-	68	2	98
Remanded	-	48	-	40	-	20	-	28	-	18
Dismissed on default	2	19	-	20	-	6	-	11	1	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	-	1	7	-	9	-	4	-	2
Otherwise disposed of	-	3	-	58	-	37	1	53	2	110
Total	2	233	2	275	1	237	1	227	7	301
Depending 31st December	3	192	2	154	1	197A	1	226	6	246

A.—The Colaba Sub-Collector's Return for 1859 was closed with 14 appeals in arrears, and instead of the Return for 1860 being opened with that number, it commences with 15; and he explains the cause of the difference to have arisen from an error in entering the number instituted during the former year, which should have been 38, not 37.

The statement includes the work of the Sub-Collectors of Colaba and Broach, and the number of appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Tanna, Rutnagherry, and Ahmednuggur.

No. 5.—Sudder Denawee Adawlut.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	2	17	-	2	-	2	1	3	1	4
Admitted during the year	-	3	-	6	1	4	-	5	-	29
Total	-	20	-	8	1	6	1	8	1	33
Dismissed on default	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confirmed	2	8	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	—
Amended	-	—	-	1	-	—	-	1	—	—
Reversed	-	3	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded	-	4	-	1	-	1	—	—	—	—
Total	2	18	-	6	-	3	1	4	1	—
Depending 31st December	-	2	-	2	1	3	-	4	-	33

No. 6.—Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending 1st January	481	488	353	674A	458
Instituted during the year	1,422	1,568	2,181	1,859	3,852
Total	1,903	2,056	2,534	2,533	4,310
Decided on merits	896	1,009	1,220	1,374	1,660
Dismissed on default	271	321	253	235	271
Adjusted or withdrawn	381	429	459	498	857
Depending 31st December	488	353	673A	458	1,420
Decided by European Judges	3	5	1	2	5
Ditto - Native - ditto	1,545	1,754	1,930	2,105	2,779
Ditto - Punchayets	-	-	1	-	4
Total decided	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107	2,788

A. The difference of one between these numbers is explained in Note A. at the foot of Statement No. 2.

No. 7.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appeals from	Revenue Judge of Bombay.										Collectors.									
	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	1	150	–	–	–	131	4	157
Appealed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	1	4	–	5	–	29
Appeals depending on 1st Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	–	2	–	2	1	3	1	4
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	–	8	1	6	1	8	1	33
Affirmed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	2	–	2	–	3	1	–
Modified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Reversed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Dismissed on default	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	18	–	6	–	3	–	4	1	–
Depending 31st December	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	1	4	–	33

Appeals from	Assistant Collectors.					Mamlutdars.					Punchayets.				
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	6	1	–	2	–	890	1,007	1,218	1,372	1,652	–	–	–	–	–
Appealed	1	1	–	–	–	210	179	241	208	215	–	–	–	–	–
Appeals depending on 1st Jan.	–	1	1	1	–	214	191	153	197A	226	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	2	1	1	–	424	370	394	405	441	–	–	–	–	–
Affirmed	–	–	1	–	–	113	102	90	77	93	–	–	–	–	–
Modified	–	1	–	–	–	26	7	13	14	24	–	–	–	–	–
Reversed	–	–	–	–	–	24	40	61	40	40	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded	–	–	–	–	–	48	40	20	28	18	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissed on default	–	–	–	–	–	19	20	6	11	14	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted on withdrawn	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1	1	–	–	230	216	199	174	191	–	–	–	–	–
Depending 31st December	1	1	1	–	–	191	153	196A	226	246	–	–	–	–	–

A.—*Vide* Note A. to Statement No. 4.

No. 8.—Description of Original Suits.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Connected with Land Rent	1,407	1,685	1,854	2,081	2,757
Otherwise connected with Land	141	74	78	26	31
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107	2,788

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff - - - - - - - -	1,333 A.
In favour of Defendant - - - - - - - -	* 327 A.

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlet - - -	1	10	15	–	5	11	–	3	22	–	8	2	–	10	27
Collector - - - - - - -	–	9	10	–	7	17	–	9	11	–	7	3	–	6	25
Assistant Collectors - - - -	–	4	1	4	–	24	–	5	28	–	9	28	–	7	11
Mamlutdars - - - - - -	–	4	22	–	3	25	–	3	6	–	3	1	–	2	25

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Before Sudder Adawlut - - - -	33	118	809	1,363	2,570
Before other Courts Original - - -	13,061	10,612	23,689	19,731	65,349
Ditto - ditto - Appeals - - -	6,902	5,763	6,084	7,958	9,853
TOTAL - - -	19,996	16,493	30,582	29,052	77,772

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
At the instance of Individuals.	23	518 2 11	13	263 2 2	10	351 12 2	8	596 4 10	10	351 3 8
At the instance of Government.	14	5,133 15 –	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 –	–	—	–	—
TOTAL Number in Gaol	37	5,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2	8	596 4 10	10	351 3 8

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1861, and what was the Proportion of Business disposed of by each.

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					Remarks.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Ahmedabad	A. B. Warden, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 24th April 1861.	23	–	26	939	3,500	In addition to this, Mr. Warden reviewed 11 cases upon petitions from convicts, and 14 referred by the senior assistant and assistant session judges for confirmation. In addition to this, Mr. Warden investigated 18 claims to certificates of heirship, and one to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*. Mr. Warden was in the districts from 4th to 8th February 1861.
	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 18th May to 31st December 1861.	58A	–	74	2,592B	5,721	A.—This includes two criminal cases decided by the acting session judge on circuit at Kaira.
	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 4th to 8th February 1861.	–	–	–	37	100	B.—This includes 20 miscellaneous orders issued by the acting session judge on circuit at Kaira.
	J. King, Esq.	Principal Sudder Ameen in charge, Adawlut.	From 25th April to 17th May 1861.	–	–	–	69	779	In addition to this, the acting session judge reviewed 43 cases upon petitions from convicts, and six on warrants, &c., and five referred by the senior assistant and assistant session judges for confirmation.
	Jugjeewundass Khooshaldass, Esq.	Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate in charge, Gaol.	From 25th April to 18th May 1861.	–	–	–	125	–	
	A. K. Nairne, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 20th to 22d July, and from 11th to 17th November 1861.	–	–	–	62	137	In addition to this, the acting judge investigated 52 claims to certificates of heirship, and one to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*.
	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 5th April 1861.	18	–	104	16	166	The acting session judge was on circuit from 20th to 22d July, and from 11th to 17th November 1861.
	A. K. Nairne, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 22d June to 26th December 1861.	45	3	41	135	1,027	In addition to this, the assistant session judge decided two cases of forfeiture of recognizance and security bond.
Kaira	The Honourable G. A. Hobart.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	59	–	85	1,820C	7,449D	C, D.—These include 45 criminal miscellaneous orders, and 318 civil miscellaneous orders passed by the officers in charge, during the absence of the senior assistant judge from the Sudder station. The senior assistant judge was in the district from 2d to 5th, and from 14th to 18th January, and 17th to 23d December 1861. The senior assistant judge investigated 26 claims to certificate of heirship.
Surat	A. K. Forbes, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 15th March 1861.	6	–	34	484E	1,287F	E.—Includes 18 appeals against the decision of the assistant session judge at Surat and the senior assistant session judge at Broach, and two cases for confirmation received from Broach. F.—Includes three applications for certificates, and three to sue in *formâ pauperis*.
	A. D. Warden, Esq.	Ditto ditto	From 1st May 1861 to 30th October, and from 5th November to 31st December 1861.	53G	1	101	1,618H	4,316I	G.—Includes 11 criminal cases decided by the session judge at two sessions at Broach.
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 26th January, and from 9th to 23d February 1861.	4	14	7	34	222	H.—Includes five appeals against the decisions of the assistant session judge at Surat and the senior assistant session judge at Broach.
	W. Sandwith, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 24th February to 16th June 1861.	15	5	21	258	1,151	I.—Includes 35 applications for certificates.
	W. R. Pratt, Esq.	3d Assistant Collector in charge.	From 21st June to 3d July 1861.	–	–	–	78	220	
	Khan Bahadoor Framjee Nusserwanjee.	Hoozoor Deputy Collector in charge, Adawlut.	From 31st October to 4th November, and 15th to 20th November 1861.	–	–	–	48	120	

STATEMENT showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts, &c.—*continued.*

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					Remarks.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Broach	R. F. Mactier, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 27th January 1861.	–	1	15	47	50	Besides the criminal cases entered in column 5, there were 11 cases decided by the session judge of Surat.
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 28th January to 8th February 1861.	–	–	–	14	45	Among the civil miscellaneous orders are included 15 applications disposed of; viz., 14 for certificates of heirship, and 1 to sue in *formâ pauperis*.
	R. White, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 9th February to 17th May 1861.	2	1	58	169	236	
	J. E. Oliphant, Esq.	Collector and Magistrate in charge, Adawlut.	From 18th May to 3d June.	–	–	–	25	–	
	W. Sandwith, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 4th June to 31st December 1861.	7	3	61	157	354	
Tanna	C. Forbes, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	563	–	157	2,649	4,749	The judge was on leave from 15th October to 14th November.
	M. Melvill, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 11th May, and from 6th December 1861, to 31st Idem.	25	5	169	712	3,608	*a*.—Eight of these were tried at Ratnagherry.
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 13th to 26d May 1861.	–	–	–	7	98	
	W. H. Newnham, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 15th June to 5th December 1861.	27	8	76	750	3,493	
Ratnagherry	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge	From 1st January to 23d April 1861.	6	1	80	484	2,537	
	R. White, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge.	From 11th June to 31st December 1861.	22	–	125	1,344	4,608	
	Khan Saheb Goolam Mohideen wullud Abdool Kadur.	Sudder Ameen in charge, Sudder Station.	From 1st to 31st January 1861.	–	–	–	–	1,951	
	Ditto	Ditto in charge, Adawlut.	From 24th April to 10th June 1861.						
	C. M. Hogg, Esq.	3rd Assistant Magistrate.	From 1st to 3d January 1861.	–	–	–	10	–	
	A. W. Hughes, Esq.	Deputy Magistrate	From 4th to 31st January, and 24th April to 10th June 1861.	–	–	–	520	–	
Poona	T. C. Loughnam, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	49	2	365	2,182	6,629	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 25th January 1861.	2	–	–	112	590	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	- - ditto - -	From 4th February to 25th May 1861.	16	1	43	459	2,220	
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	- - ditto - -	From 26th May to 31st December 1861.	27	1	167	702	5,234	
	T. C. Loughan	Agent - - -	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	–	9	19	–	1,948	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Agent -	From 1st to 25th January 1861.	–	–	–	–	27	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	- - ditto - -	From 4th February to 25th May 1861.	–	44	–	–	282	
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	- - ditto - -	From 26th May to 31st December 1861.	–	45	–	–	473	
Sholapoor	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 7th January to 4th April, from 12th April to 3d May, and from 4th June to 31st December 1861.	45	1	373	2,230	9,397	The judge was on circuit from 26th December 1860 to 7th January 1861, and from the 4th to 12th April 1861.

STATEMENT showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts, &c.—*continued.*

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					Remarks.
				Criminal Case.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Ahmednuggur.	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	31	–	166	459	4,450	Was on circuit from 1st to 23d February, and from 23d November to 31st December 1861; and on leave of absence from 5th October to 4th November 1861.
	C. Gonne, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 31st January 1861.	3	–	14	57	350	In addition to this, the session judge reviewed 19 cases upon petitions from convicts in the criminal gaol, which had been tried by the assistant session judge and the magisterial department, and 16 referred by the assistant session judge for confirmation, as well as one called for from the magisterial department upon the warrant of a convict.
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	- ditto - ditto -	From 15th March to 12th November 1861.	36	1	237	1,239	13,344	
	M. Melvill, Esq.	Acting ditto - ditto -	From 20th to 30th November 1861.	4	–	–	21	584	The principal Sudder Ameen, Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Bhicajee, when in charge Sudder station (from 1st to 24th February, and from 1st to 15th December 1861), issued 109 miscellaneous orders on the criminal side, and 1,018 on the civil side.
	W. H. Newnham, Esq.	- ditto - - -	From 16th to 31st December 1861.	5	–	–	114	1,641	
Khandish -	A. St. John Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 10th September, and from 9th November to 31st December 1861.	98	25	130	1,439	5,190	In addition to the number of criminal cases shown as disposed of in this Return, five cases decided by the magistracy were reviewed, and the session judge also tried two cases against witnesses who denied and forfeited the recognizance bonds executed by them before the police officers, binding them to attend the session court to give evidence, and decided 13 cases of disputes regarding removal of attachments. He also wrote 89 warrants and English correspondence, 1,151 letters (including memoranda and indorsements), and 419 periodical Returns, Bills, &c.
									The principal Sudder Ameen, when in charge Sudder station, issued 350 miscellaneous orders on the criminal side, and 1,565 on the civil side. These are not included in the amount of miscellaneous civil and criminal business.
Dharwar -	F. Lloyd, Esq. -	- ditto - ditto -	From 28th January to 9th November, and from 3d to 31st December 1861.	671[L]	2	208	3,100	8,020[M]	L.—These do not include 34 cases disposed on appeal, and seven submitted for confirmation by the assistant session judge.
									M.—These do not include inquiries into a petition of a person claiming to sue as a pauper, and 33 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased.
	R. West, Esq. -	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 9th February, and from 12th April to 5th December 1861.	54	7	339	333	726[N]	N.—These include investigations in one pauper suit, and 33 claims for certificate of heirship, and opinions thereon, forwarded to the judge.
Belgaum -	L. H. B. Tucker, Esq.	Acting Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.	From 1st January to 15th July 1861 -	–	–	–	–	17	
	Major G. S. A. Anderson.	- ditto - ditto -	From 16th July to 15th September 1861.	–	1	–	–	5	
	L. H. B. Tucker, Esq.	- ditto - ditto -	From 16th September to 31st December 1861.	–	1	–	–	26	
			TOTAL - - -	873	182	3,295	27,650	1,09,067	

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut,
12 March 1862.

(signed) *Robert Hill Pinhey,*
Acting Registrar.

STATEMENT showing the Number of ORIGINAL SUITS of different value decided by the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and MOONSIFFS of the *Bombay* Presidency in the Year 1861.

	Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rupees.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rupees.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rupees.	From 500 to 1,000 Rupees.	From 300 to 500 Rupees.	From 100 to 300 Rupees.	From 50 to 100 Rupees.	From 10 to 50 Rupees.	Not exceeding 10 Rupees.
Principal Sudder Ameens.	19	12	16	65	103	114	779	812	4,121	1,157
Sudder Ameens -	-	17	21	56	141	148	1,372	1,910	9,511	3,268
Moonsiffs - -	-	-	63	229	582	901	6,889	10,044	61,214	18,740

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
12 March 1862.

Robert Hill Pinhey,
Acting Registrar.

APPENDIX (B.)

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Summoned during the year - -	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103
TOTAL - - -	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103
Discharged without trial - -	584	577	502	359	305
Acquitted after investigation - -	354	396	474	375	186
Convicted and punished - - -	911	982	1,058	857	612
Under trial on 31st December -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	178	148	50	74	88
Summoned during the year - -	56,967	57,711	52,446	52,895	51,307 (*a*)
TOTAL - - -	57,145	57,859	52,496	52,969	51,395
Discharged without trial - -	5,023	4,852	5,713	4,664	4,660
Acquitted after investigation - -	10,924	9,642	9,671	8,930	8,791
Convicted and punished - - -	33,019	34,008	28,708	30,693	28,888 (*b*)
Referred to higher Courts - -	8,031	9,307	8,329	8,594	8,975
Under trial on 31st December -	148	50	74	88	80

(*a*) Of these, one died before trial.
(*b*) These include 209 discharged on security.

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, Sudder Ameens, and LAW OFFICERS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Referred during the year	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged without trial	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted	—	—	—	—	—
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges.	16	11	15	30	68
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Under trial on 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	33	41	55(a)	23	86
Apprehended or referred during the year.	4,543	4,214	3,858	3,843	4,742
TOTAL	4,576	4,255	3,913	3,866	4,828
Discharged without trial	314	230	296	261	375
Acquitted	771	755	634	596	828
Convicted	2,905	2,658	2,535	2,492	3,075
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges.	410	480	332	374(b)	420
Otherwise disposed of	135	79	93	57	74(c)
Under trial on 31st December	41	53	23	86	56

(a) These include four prisoners transferred by the magistrate of Sholapoor, for disposal by the deputy magistrate, and exclude two acquitted by the joint magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the register.

(b) Of these, one prisoner was twice committed to the sessions by the deputy magistrate of Rutnagherry.

(c) The whole of these were discharged on security.

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	46	159	113(a)	129	124
Apprehended during the year	470	641	578	569	434
Received by transfer	5,195	6,688	5,782	5,895	5,647
TOTAL	5,711	7,488	6,473	6,593	6,205
Discharged without trial	837	861	692	745	795
Acquitted	1,590	1,486	1,426	1,577	1,385
Convicted	2,117	3,754	3,040	2,947	2,666
Committed to Session Judges	1,112	1,120	1,048	1,034	1,098
Otherwise disposed of	96	151	138	166	131(b)
Under trial on 31st December	159	116	129	124	130

(a) These exclude four transferred to the file of the deputy magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* note (a.) to Statement No. 4), and include one on the file of the magistrate of Bhownuggur, which was erroneously omitted.

(b) Of these, 128 were discharged on security, one died before trial, and two surrendered to the Gaikwar's Government.

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	46	153	48	61	94
Committed during the year - -	1,549 (a)	1,555	1,403	1,446 (c)	1,586
Received by transfer - - -	1	3	- -	4	5
TOTAL - - -	1,596	1,711	1,451	1,511	1,685
Discharged without trial - -	5	7	8	12	4
Acquitted - - - - - -	510	626	502	609	634
Convicted - - - - - -	762 (b)	863	733	665 (d)	811
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court.	150	127	72	125	127
Otherwise disposed of - - -	16	40	15	6	15 (e)
Under trial 31st December - - -	153	48	61	94	94

(a) These include 11 persons committed in 1856.

(b) Against two of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

(c) These do not show one prisoner twice committed to the Sessions Court by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry, (*vide* note (b) to Statement No. 4), but include one prisoner committed by the Session Judge of Khandesh, and eight by the Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of the Dhoolia Gaol.

(d) Against one of these prisoners there were three separate cases: he was sentenced in two and acquitted in one; he therefore appears twice in Nos. 10 and 13.

(e) Of these, seven were discharged on security, and eight having absconded and not having made their appearance within 12 months of the receipt of their cases, the cases are struck off the files, under instructions from the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January - -	57	44	29	16	33
Committed or referred during the year.	150	127	72	125	137 (a)
Proceeding called for - - -	152	148	158	249	376
TOTAL - - -	359	319	259	390	546
Released unconditionally - -	56	58	64	106	226 (b)
Released on security - - -	- -	- -	1	2	—
Convicted - - - - -	231	231	176	247	304 (c)
Otherwise disposed of - - -	1	1	2	2	2 (d)
Depending on 31st December -	44	29	16	33	14

(a) Of these, 10 were referred by the Commissioner appointed by Government under date the 7th May 1861 (No. 1749), to try a case of treason, and the remaining 127 by Session judges.

(b) Of these, 30 are from cases referred during the year, and are included in Statement 13, under the column "Acquitted."

(c) Of these, 121 are from cases referred, and are included in Statement No. 13 as "Convicted."

(d) These are insane, and have been transferred to the lunatic asylum at Colaba. They are shown in Statement 13.

(Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.)

No. 10.—STATEMENT of SENTENCES passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS during the Year 1861.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	–	–	1	–	2	6	9	3	–	–	2	–
Session Judges	7	–	55	–	35	125	130	188	118	83	51	11
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	128	2	1,089	41	258	985	291	–	–	–	–	–
Deputy Magistrates	74	–	2,224	63	146	550	92	–	–	–	–	–
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Police	209	–	26,037	14	2,628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Village Police	–	–	298	–	314	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	418	2	29,704	118	3,383	1,666	522	191	118	83	53	11

	Imprisonment above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	11	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	55	29
Session Judges	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deputy Magistrates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Village Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	26	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	55	29

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION of CASES REFERRED to the NIZAMUT or FOOJDAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1857	19 days	28 days	25 days	14 days	86 days
1858	25 „	35 „	24 „	19 „	103 „
1859	16 „	19 „	25 „	19 „	79 „
1860	27 „	38 „	23 „	17 „	105 „
1861	20 „	30 „	19 „	15 „	84 „

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN GAOL.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons)	277	236	209	235	230
Ditto above 14 years	39	81	58	98	94
Ditto from 10 to 14 years	198	241	156	166	114
Ditto from 7 to 10 years	308	286	265	322	294
Ditto for less than 7 years	2,071	2,525	2,175	1,966	1,883
Ditto without labour	346	351	209	208	156
TOTAL on 31st December	3,249	3,720	3,072	2,995	2,721
Deaths in the year	146	146	178	187	207

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of CRIMINAL CASES referred or appealed to the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT, inclusive of CASES disposed of by the JUDGES and JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS, during the Year 1861, and of the Orders passed thereon.

YEAR.	CASES REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION.								Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal shown in Columns 31 to 36.							Cases referred on a difference of opinion between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on doubtful points, &c., by the Magistrate, to extend the Period of Imprisonment in cases in which Prisoners have failed to give Security for Good Conduct.							Referred by the Judicial Commissioners.							Petitions of Appeal against the Decisions of the Session Judges and Magistrates.							Of the 256 Trials decided during the Year 1861.	Cases referred under the Regulations called for, on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeal.	Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	21.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.			
	Cases pending on 1st January 1861.	Cases received during the year 1861.	Total number of Persons under trial.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons whose Sentences were mitigated.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons whose cases were remanded.	Number of Cases pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Pending on the 1st January 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Total.	Order confirmed.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Pending on the 1st January 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Pending on the 1st January 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Pending on the 1st January 1861.	Received during the Year 1861.	Total.	Petitions rejected.	Petitions admitted, and proceedings called for.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.			
1861	5	96	153	93	30	30	-	4	8	154	162	66	13	76	7	-	4	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485	485	334	151	-	R. Keays, Esq., recorded his opinion on	129	-
																																				W. Hart, Esq. ditto	34	-
																																				H. Hebbert, Esq. ditto	211	-
																																				H. Newton, Esq. ditto	151	-
																																				TOTAL	525	-

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

1860	4	75	112	84	16	12	-	5	3	130	142	61	10	63	8	1	7	8	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	556	373	183	-			
1861	5	96	153	93	30	30	-	4	8	154	162	66	13	76	7	-	4	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485	485	334	151	-			
Increase	1	21	41	9	14	18	-	-	5	15	20	5	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71	39	32	-			

Mr. Keays having obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, left the Court on the 2d October 1861, and rejoined on the 29th November 1861; and having obtained a furlough to England from the 12th December 1861, again left the Court on that date.

Mr. Hart having been appointed Officiating Revenue Commissioner, left the Court on the 20th March 1861, and Mr. Newton, who was appointed to act for him, took his seat on the 22d idem.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 25 February 1862.

Robert Hill Pinhey, Acting Registrar.

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS Apprehended and brought to Trial in 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings.

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED: Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
No. I.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	268	2	2					2		1												28	21	59		209
	Wounding, with intent to kill	9																					3		3		6
	Suspicion of murder	3	3																						3		
	Attempt to commit murder	18																					4		7		11
	Homicide	30	2	4	4	12	5		4	3	2			1											34		2
	Affray, with Homicide	3					2		1																3		
	Assault, with wounding	505	127	143	48	13	13	2	5		1														352		153
	Attempt to assault and wound	17	7	2																					9		8
	Suttee																										
	Suttee, aiding and abetting																										
	Rape	53	1		1	7	1	3	4																17		36
	Attempt at rape	15		3	1	1																			5		10
	Child stealing	1	1																						1		
	Ditto, for the sake of ornaments	2		1					1																2		
	Ditto, for the purpose of selling in slavery																										
	Poisoning	2	1	1																					2		
	Sitting Dhurna	8	2	2																					4		4
	Abortion	32		4	4	1																			9		23
	Importation of slaves																										
	Sale of married women																										
	Illegal arrest	32	5	18	1																				24		8
	False imprisonment	23	5	4		4																			13		10
	Torture	45	11	8	5	1			1																26		19
	Adultery	259	127	62	2	1																			102		67
	Sodomy																										
	Riot and assault	180	2	46	39	2	1																		90		90
	Abduction																										
	Deserting new-born infants	1																									1
	Affray	706	422	38	1																				461		245
	Resistance of process	3,816	3,765	24																					3,789		27
	Making away with a person																										
	Oppression	6	2	1																					3		3
	Petty assault	16,766	9,712	1,255	6																				10,973		5,793
	Accusation of kidnapping																										
	Exposure of infants	4	3																						3		1
	TOTAL	22,810	14,200	1,618	112	42	22	5	18	3	4			1									35	24	16,084		6,726

| | | |

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to Trial in 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings—*continued*.

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																				Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
			Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. IV.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson	201	32	17	4	3	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	–	139
	Attempt at arson	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1
	Attack and plundering house, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	105	39	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	48
	Damaging crops, &c.	826	556	18	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	579	–	249
	TOTAL	1,138	630	52	9	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	701	–	437
No. V.—Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery	117	3	6	7	20	7	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	66
	Counterfeiting coin	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	56	47	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	7
	TOTAL	176	53	8	7	20	7	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	73
No. VI.—Miscellaneous	Being at large under sentence of transportation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons.	12	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	3
	Perjury, and subornation of perjury	233	22	52	31	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	126	–	107
	Riot, sedition, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid peace officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies not included in above denominations	193	51	42	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	108	2	83
	Misdemeanors - ditto - - ditto	1,436	934	167	11	4	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,126	–	310
	Other offences, not included in above	11,357	9,275	519	35	14	2	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	9,852	–	1,505
	TOTAL	13,234	10,282	789	81	39	11	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	11,223	2	2,009
	GRAND TOTAL	48,238	30,242	5,049	522	191	118	83	53	11	26	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	55	36,382	2	11,854

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 5 March 1862.

Robert Hill Pinhey, Acting Registrar.

(No. 1601 of 1862.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Acting Registrar of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 13 May 1862.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th March last, No. 539, submitting Returns of Crime for the year 1861.

2. These Returns do not call for any particular remark. Contrasted with the preceding year, they show a decrease in the aggregate number of offenders for trial before all the authorities during the year 1861.

3. The subjoined is a comparative statement framed from the Returns, and shows how all the prisoners for trial, during the year reported on, were disposed of:—

	Offenders Apprehended and Brought to Trial.	CONVICTED					Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before Trial.
		And Sentenced to				TOTAL.			
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.				
1860 - - - - -	50,068	32,058	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1	-
1861 - - - - -	48,238	30,242	6,056	55	29	36,382	11,854	2	-
Increase - - - - -	-	-	227	2	1	-	-	1	-
Decrease - - - - -	1,830	1,816	-	-	-	1,586	245	-	-

4. The following Table shows how the several authorities disposed separately of the offenders they had for trial before them:—

	Village Police Officers.				District Police Officers.				Deputy Magistrates.				Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates.				Session Judges.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
For trial during the year.	1,591	1,103	-	488	52,969	51,394	-	1,574	3,866	4,828	962	-	6,693	6,205	-	388	1,511	1,685	174	-
Discharged without trial.	359	305	-	54	4,664	4,660	-	4	261	375	114	-	745	795	50	-	12	4	-	8
Acquitted - -	375	186	-	189	8,930	8,791	-	139	596	828	232	-	1,577	1,385	-	192	609	634	25	-
Convicted - -	857	612	-	245	30,693	28,888	-	1,805	2,402	3,075	583	-	2,947	2,666	-	281	665	811	146	-
Committed to Session Judges, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,034	1,098	-	64	-	-	-	-
Referred to higher Courts.	-	-	-	-	8,594	8,975	381	-	374	420	46	-	-	-	-	-	125	127	2	-
Otherwise disposed of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	74	17	-	166	131	-	35	6	15	9	-
TOTAL - - -	1,591	1,103	-	488	52,881	51,314	381	1,948	3,780	4,772	992	-	6,469	6,075	50	572	1,417	1,691	182	8
Untried at the close of the year.	-	-	-	-	88	80	-	8	86	56	-	30	124	130	6	-	94	94	-	-

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is gratified to observe that the average duration of cases referred to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut has decreased from 105 to 84 days.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX (C.)

SIND.

LIST of CASES disposed of in the Province of *Sind*, by the MAGISTRATES, JUDICIAL DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, and KARDARS, during the Year 1861.

	CONVICTIONS.																						
	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Rape.	Serious Assault.	Trivial Assault.	Adultery.	Conspiracy.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Robbery, with Force, by Night.	Robbery, with Force, by Day.	Robbery, without Force, by Night.	Robbery, without Force, by Day.	Simple Theft.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Simple Robbery of Cattle.	Receiving Stolen Cattle.	Robbery Traced to Village.	Unnatural Crime with Human Being.	Unnatural Crime with Cattle.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.	Acquittals.	Grand Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Kurrachee	7	3	2	14	996	4	2	5	11	76	7	168	44	613	74	274	50	–	–	–	525	2,874	2,018	4,892
Hydrabad	8	13	3	11	1,302	7	–	5	2	73	3	158	86	719	61	188	132	1	–	1	833	3,166	1,650	4,816
Shikarpoor	10	1	2	34	1,632	14	–	–	2	52	5	164	29	410	21	330	32	76	2	3	452	3,211	1,481	4,692
Frontier	–	–	–	1	141	4	–	–	2	10	4	25	3	23	1	31	–	–	1	–	238	484	128	612
Thur and Parkur	1	3	–	–	140	–	–	–	1	8	1	101	34	89	4	141	14	–	–	–	100	628	364	992
TOTAL	26	20	7	60	4,270	29	2	10	18	219	20	556	196	1,845	161	964	228	77	3	4	1,648	10,363	5,641	15,004
TOTAL of 1860	29	12	19	98	4,805	72	10	13	21	174	26	487	266	1,702	119	802	135	157	5	10	1,971	11,023	6,217	17,240
Increase	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	69	–	53	42	162	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease	3	–	12	38	535	43	8	3	3	–	6	–	70	–	–	–	–	80	2	6	323	660	576	1,236

RETURN showing the Sentences passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS in *Sind* during the Year 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Death.	Transportation or Imprisonment for Life.	Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years.	From 10 to 15.	From 7 to 10.	From 5 to 7.	From 3 to 5.	From 1 to 3.	From 8 to 12 Months.	From 6 to 8.	From 4 to 6.	From 2 to 4.	From 1 and under 2 Months.	Under 1 Month.	Personal Restraint.	Fined.	Flogged.	Security in addition to Sentence.	Confined as Insane.	Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced.	Security demanded, although Prisoners were Acquitted.
Kurrachee	2	–	–	–	–	2	11	67	137	55	104	173	79	361	–	1,860	6	18	–	2,875	101
Hydrabad	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	66	150	36	91	150	181	226	2	2,388	177	52	6	3,537	95
Shikarpoor	4	5	–	–	1	–	7	16	92	24	49	179	91	136	13	2,482	91	17	4	3,211	44
Frontier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	21	2	16	27	8	1	2	410	43	1	–	534	21
Thur and Parkur	–	–	–	–	–	3	20	46	61	20	22	42	37	43	–	381	61	–	8	744	14
TOTAL	14	5	–	–	1	7	40	198	461	137	282	571	396	767	17	7,521	378	88	18	10,901	275

APPENDIX (D.)

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	–	–	–	–	–
Summoned during the year	91	85	115	45	61
TOTAL	91	85	115	45	61
Discharged without trial	26	29	27	5	13
Acquitted after investigation	17	4	23	3	26
Convicted and punished	48	52	65	39	22
Under trial on 31st December	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	91	85	115	45	61

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	10	12	22	8	3
Summoned during the year	7,065	7,203	7,740	8,902	8,609
TOTAL	7,084	7,215	7,762	8,910	8,612
Discharged without trial	745	629	695	741	984
Acquitted after investigation	2,118	1,677	2,431	3,006	3,064
Convicted and punished	3,461	4,120	4,045	4,549	3,956
Referred to Higher Courts	748	767	583	611	598
TOTAL	7,072	7,193	7,754	8,907	8,602
Under trial on 31st December	12	22	8	3	10

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and LAW OFFICERS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	–	–	–	–	–
Referred during the year	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–
Discharged without trial	–	–	–	–	–
Acquitted	–	–	–	–	–
Convicted	–	–	–	–	–
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges	–	–	–	–	–
Otherwise disposed of	–	–	–	–	–
Under trial on 31st December	–	–	–	–	–

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	3	7	5	1	–
Apprehended during the year	6	43	25	6	37
Received by transfer	268	317	217	308	200
TOTAL	277	367	247	315	237
Discharged without trial	52	67	25	63	25
Acquitted	37	75	33	91	50
Convicted	120	187	104	110	107
Referred to Session Judges or Judicial Assistant Magistrates	61	33	77	51	51
Otherwise disposed of	–	–	7	–	3
TOTAL	270	362	246	315	236
Under trial on 31st December	7	5	1	–	1

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	37	4	11	6	–
Apprehended during the year	20	12	8	9	8
Received by transfer	475	450	366	316	398
TOTAL	532	466	385	331	406
Discharged without trial	140	111	85	136	144
Acquitted	88	38	45	21	64
Convicted	234	271	203	140	164
Committed to Judicial Assistant Magistrates	66	33	46	34	29
Otherwise disposed of	–	2	–	–	2
TOTAL	528	455	379	331	403
Under trial on 31st December	4	11	6	–	3

No. 6.—JUDICIAL ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	17	9	3	18	4
Committed during the year	125	69	114	95	80
Received by transfer	4	27	6	5	2
TOTAL	146	105	123	118	86
Discharged without trial	–	1	9	2	2
Acquitted	45	27	17	42	36
Convicted	71	67	60	51	27
Referred to Government	14	5	4	7	13
Otherwise disposed of	7	2	15	12	6
TOTAL	137	102	105	114	84
Under trial on 31st December	9	3	18	4	2

No. 7.—SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on 1st January	–	–	–	–	–
Committed or referred during the year	34	16	–	–	–
Proceedings called for	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	34	16	–	–	–
Released unconditionally	1	–	–	–	–
Ditto on security	–	–	–	–	–
Convicted	33	16	–	–	–
Otherwise disposed of	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	34	16	–	–	–
Depending on 31st December	–	–	–	–	–

No. 8.—TRIALS referred and COMMITMENTS made from Inferior to Higher Courts.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Depending	2	7	7	2	4
From District Police	97	104	128	233	189
„ Sudder Ameens	–	–	–	–	–
„ Principal Ameens	–	–	–	–	–
„ Deputy Magistrate	12	20	16	39	28
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	42	36	53	38	38
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate	28	71	53	34	26
„ Special Commissioners	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL	181	239	257	346	285

No. 9.—RESULT of REFERENCES and COMMITMENTS in Preceding Table.

	1857.				1858.				1859.				1860.				1861.			
	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence mitigated.	Sentence annulled.
From District Police Courts	4	59	27	–	1	95	9	4	7	100	22	–	8	198	23	3	15	149	19	7
„ Sudder Ameen's Courts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Principal Ameen's Courts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Deputy Magistrate	–	9	3	–	–	17	1	2	–	11	5	–	1	31	5	–	–	22	2	4
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	1	36	5	–	5	16	15	–	5	39	8	1	2	28	6	2	2	15	11	10
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate	4	25	1	–	1	42	13	10	–	42	6	9	–	26	4	5	–	21	2	1
„ Special Commissioner	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	9	129	36	–	7	170	39	16	12	192	41	10	11	283	38	10	17	207	34	22
Depending on 31st December	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7 remain.				7 remain.				2 remain.				4 remain.				5 remain.			

No. 10.—Statement of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the Year 1861.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate	–	–	–	1	–	2	8	7	5	1	2	1
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	–	–	67	5	17	55	18	–	1	–	–	–
„ Deputy Magistrates	–	–	67	10	5	22	3	–	–	–	–	–
„ Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ District Police	6	–	3,561	–	389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Village Police	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6	–	3,695	16	433	79	29	7	6	1	2	1

	Imprisonment above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1
„ Judicial Assistant Magistrate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*	–
„ Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Deputy Magistrates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ District Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Village Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1

* The Magistrate of Sattara, having the power of a Commissioner, tried and sentenced this prisoner to transportation.

No. 11.—Average Duration of Cases Referred to the Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*
1857	—	—	—	—	—
1858	—	—	—	—	—
1859	—	—	—	—	—
1860	—	—	—	—	—
1861	—	—	—	—	—

No. 12.—Prisoners in Gaols.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imprisonment for life (with labour in irons)	20	41	48	28	17
Ditto (without labour in irons)	18	16	14	14	14
Ditto, above 14 years	3	5	12	9	3
Ditto, 10 to 14 years	32	32	19	20	7
Ditto, 7 to 10 years	24	18	49	20	8
Ditto, less than 7 years	168	171	141	117	79
Ditto without labour	26	19	5	5	10
Ditto of untried prisoners	14	3	12	4	2
Prisoners under sentence of transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto under sentence of death	—	—	—	—	—
Total on 31st December	305	305	300	217	144
Deaths in the year	6	13	35	3	3

No. 13.—TABLE, showing the Number of PERSONS Apprehended and Brought to Trial in 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings.

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED. Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years, and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	TOTAL.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	14	–	29
	Wounding, with intent to kill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Suspicion of murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to commit murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Homicide (culpable)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	Affray, with homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Assault, with wounding	121	40	12	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	61
	Attempt to assault and wound	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Suttee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Suttee (aiding and abetting)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	8	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
	Attempt at rape	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
	Child-stealing	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
	Ditto, for the sake of ornaments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, for the purpose of selling in slavery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Poisoning	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Sitting dhurna	12	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1
	Abortion, &c.	24	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	23
	Importation of slaves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sale of married women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Illegal arrest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	False imprisonment	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	Torture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Adultery	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot and assault	53	25	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	24
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deserting newborn infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Affray	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
	Resistance of process	318	275	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	–	33
	Making away with a person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Oppression	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Petty assault	2,969	1,437	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,523	–	1,446
	Accusation of kidnapping	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Exposure of infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	3,579	1,799	113	4	5	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	1,940	–	1,639

No. 13.—TABLE, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and Brought to Trial in 1861, and the Result of the Proceedings—*continued.*

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED. Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	TOTAL.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Dacoity, with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, with torture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, unattended with aggravating circumstances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	River dacoity, with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, unattended with aggravating circumstances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Highway robbery, with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto - - with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, unattended with aggravating circumstances	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	Suspicion of highway robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, with wounding or personal injury	22	–	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	10
	Theft, with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, with wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cattle-stealing, with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto - with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Affray, with homicide, caused by dispute respecting property	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto, with violent breach of the peace, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt at dacoity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto at river dacoity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plunder, with violence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, with assault and robbery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Suspicion of dacoity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	24	–	7	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	10
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances	89	6	18	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	62
	Theft, including cattle-stealing	1,003	388	246	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	635	–	368
	Receiving stolen property	143	41	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	74
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	35	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	28
	Plundering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Trespass	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Suspicion of theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	False personation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence—(*continued*).	Snatching	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	31	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	18			
	Forcibly taking away documents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Accessory to theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Apprehension with suspicious property	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	16	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	13			
	Attempt at burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Forcible entry and detainer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	TOTAL	1,317	448	302	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	754	–	563			
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson	59	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	56			
	Attempt at ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Attack and plundering house, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Damaging crops, &c.	367	307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	307	–	60			
	TOTAL	426	307	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	310	–	116			
No. 5.—Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery	17	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	14			
	Counterfeiting coin	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2			
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	TOTAL	21	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	16			
No. 6.—Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Perjury and subornation of perjury	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5			
	Riot, sedition, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6			
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	21	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	15			
	Felonies not included in above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Misdemeanors - ditto	110	56	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	–	49			
	Other offences not included in above	2,018	1,100	82	11	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,197	–	821			
	TOTAL	2,162	1,161	88	13	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,266	–	896			
	GRAND TOTAL	7,529	3,717	512	29	7	6	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	4,289	–	3,240			

APPENDIX (E.)

REWA KANTA.—CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

N.B.—No Village Police in Rewa Kanta.

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1860.	1861.
Depending	3	–
Apprehended during the year	71	137
	74	137
Discharged without trial	10	22
Acquitted after investigation	12	37
Convicted and punished without reference to the Political Agent	46	64
Otherwise disposed of	6	14
Depending	–	–

No. 3.—ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE and MAGISTRATE.

	1860.	1861.
Depending	–	–
Apprehended during the year	48	142
	48	142
Discharged without trial	–	7
Acquitted	3	25
Convicted	31	110
Otherwise disposed of	14	–
Depending	–	–

No. 4.—APPEALS to Criminal Courts of Superior Jurisdiction.

1860	None.
1861	None.

No. 5.—RESULTS of APPEALS in Preceding Table.

1860	None.
1861	None.

No. 6.—SENTENCE by VILLAGE POLICE.

1860	None.
1861	None.

No. 7.—SENTENCES by DISTRICT POLICE.

	1860.	1861.
Fined	46	63
Imprisoned	–	1

No. 8.—SENTENCES by MAGISTRATE and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.

	1860.	1861.
Death	–	1
Transportation	–	2
Imprisonment, above a year	8	9
Ditto - from 9 to 12 months	5	22
Ditto - from 6 to 9 „	4	12
Ditto - from 3 to 6 „	4	6
Ditto - for 3 months and under	1	16
Fined	9	42
TOTAL	31	110

No. 9.—PRISONERS in GAOLS.

	1860.	1861.
Imprisonment (in irons) with labour for less than 7 years	11	41
TOTAL on 31st December	11	41
Death in the year	–	1

RESULTS OF CRIMINAL WORKING AT THE NATIVE CHIEFS' COURTS IN THE REWA KANTA.

No. 1.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

	1860.	1861.
Depending	14	–
Apprehended during the year	1,103	956
	1,117	956
Discharged without trial	18	23
Acquitted	187	123
Convicted	898	805
Otherwise disposed of	14	5
Depending	–	–

No. 2.—SENTENCES by NATIVE CHIEFS.

	1860.	1861.
Death	–	1
Imprisonment for life	–	1
Ditto - for above a year	1	3
Ditto - from 9 to 12 months	–	4
Ditto - from 6 to 9 „	4	7
Ditto - from 3 to 6 „	–	2
Ditto - for 3 months and under	17	9
Fined	867	771
Dismissed the service	5	2
Flogged	2	2
Banishment from the State limits	2	3
TOTAL	898	805

DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	During 1860.	During 1861.			Number of Cases actually disposed of during 1861.
		Settled.	Remaining.	Total.	
Adultery	66	51	35	86	60
Assault — With homicide	4	-	2	2	-
Assault — With wounding or other violence	37	9	21	30	24
Assault — Simple	335	190	121	311	227
Arson	36	8	19	27	15
Murder	18	5	11	16	9
Receiving stolen property	19	8	5	13	9
Gang robbery — Unaggravated	10	2	7	9	5
Gang robbery — With murder	3	-	-	-	-
Gang robbery — With wounding	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary — With wounding	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary — Above 50 rupees	27	6	25	31	6
Burglary — Above 10 „	83	11	40	51	22
Burglary — Under 10 „	20	10	19	29	14
Cattle-stealing — Above 50 rupees	28	3	14	17	13
Cattle-stealing — Above 10 „	199	27	57	84	56
Cattle-stealing — Under 10 „	81	31	48	79	40
Highway robbery — With wounding	6	-	3	3	-
Highway robbery — Simple	28	8	12	20	12
Disobedience of orders	37	13	7	20	18
Embezzlement of Public Revenue	-	-	2	2	-
Destruction of property	64	24	22	46	29
Women who have been injured or annoyed from their being supposed to be witches	7	2	1	3	2
Suicide	5	5	7	12	7
Attempts at suicide	2	-	3	3	-
Kidnapping	-	1	-	1	1
Practising deception	11	5	6	11	7
Concealing crime	3	-	-	-	-
Abuse	36	18	4	22	21
Possession of other persons' property	1	-	-	-	-
Intimidation	6	1	2	3	1
Robbery	223	57	138	195	103
Bribery	4	1	4	5	2
Procuring abortion	1	1	-	1	1
Tragga	1	1	3	4	1
Remissness in the discharge of duty	2	-	1	1	-
Smuggling	1	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	24	23	32	55	32
Ordeal	-	1	-	1	1
TOTAL	1,432	522	671	1,193	738

Rewa Kanta Agency, Camp Verrumpoora, 9 March 1862.

(signed) *C. Buckle,* Political Agent.

PUNCH MAHALS.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES from 1st May to 31st December 1861.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

N.B.—No Village Police in the Punch Mahals.

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.—1861.

Depending	26
Apprehended during the year	730
	756
Discharged without trial	27
Acquitted	119
Convicted and punished without reference to Political Agent	575
Otherwise disposed of	23
Depending	12

No. 3.—ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE and MAGISTRATE.—1861.

Depending	—
Apprehended during the year	431
	431
Convicted	235
Acquitted	122
Discharged without trial	54
Otherwise disposed of	20
Depending	—

No. 4.—APPEALS to CRIMINAL COURTS of Superior Jurisdiction.—1861.

None.

No. 5.—RESULT of APPEALS in Preceding Table.—1861.

None.

No. 6.—SENTENCE by VILLAGE POLICE.—1861.

None.

No. 7.—SENTENCES by DISTRICT POLICE.—1861.

Imprisonment with hard labour	7
Fined	568
	575

No. 8.—SENTENCES by MAGISTRATE and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.—1861.

Death	2
Transportation	1
Imprisonment, above a year	5
Ditto - from 9 to 12 months	6
Ditto - from 6 to 9 months	28
Ditto - for 3 months and under	55
Fined	134
Flogged	1
Banished from the limits	3
	235

No. 9.—PRISONERS in GAOLS.

Total on the 31st December 1861	124
Deaths in the year	—

DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	During 1861.		
	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
Adultery	13	1	14
Assault — With homicide	—	—	—
Assault — With wounding or other violence	8	8	16
Assault — Simple	111	33	144
Arson	1	1	2
Murder	-	1	1
Receiving stolen property	16	5	21
Gang robbery — With murder	—	—	—
Gang robbery — Unaggravated	—	—	—
Burglary — With wounding	—	—	—
Burglary — Above 50 rupees	9	6	15
Burglary — Above 10 „	30	25	55
Burglary — Under 10 „	9	3	12
Cattle-stealing — Above 50 rupees	18	10	28
Cattle-stealing — Above 10 „	60	36	96
Cattle-stealing — Under 10 „	10	6	16
Highway robbery — With murder	-	1	1
Highway robbery — Simple	9	7	16
Disobedience of orders	98	7	105
Destruction of property	38	10	48
Suicide	—	—	—
Attempts at suicide	3	-	3
Women who have been injured or annoyed from their being supposed to be witches	4	2	6
Robbery	74	21	95
Procuring abortion	1	-	1
Forgery	1	-	1
Practising deception	11	3	14
Remissness in the discharge of duty	1	-	1
Bribery	1	-	1
Incendiary	2	2	4
Intimidation	10	4	14
Concealing crime	2	1	3
Embezzlement of Public Revenue	1	-	1
Affording asylum to offenders	2	-	2
Using false weights	3	-	3
Perjury	1	-	1
Miscellaneous	69	10	79
TOTAL	616	203	819

Rewa Kanta Agency, Camp Verrumpoora, 9 March 1862.

(signed) *C. Buckle,* Political Agent.

APPENDIX (F.)

ANNUAL POLICE RETURN showing the State of CRIME in the Town and Island of Bombay, during the year 1861.

No. 74 of 1862.—Judicial Department.

To *M. J. Shaw Stewart,* Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying annual police returns, numbered 1 to 6, showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1861.

2. The Return No. 1 is in the usual form, showing at one view the whole amount of crime brought to notice during the past year, classified according to the several descriptions of offence; also showing the amount of property stolen or fraudulently obtained and recovered, the castes of persons charged with the commission of crime, and at the foot a comparison of the crime committed last year with that of the preceding year. The Return No. 2 shows the increase or decrease of each separate description of crime in the Return No. 1, as compared with the year 1860.

3. Four

3. Four cases of murder were reported to the police during the past year. The first was that of a woman of the name of Gunga, who was arraigned before the Supreme Court at the sessions held in March last, and convicted of wilful murder, in the previous January, of a female child named Premabaee. The prisoner was sentenced to death by his Lordship the Chief Justice, and she was executed in April last. In the second case, a Mussulman of the name of Noor Mahomed was arraigned for the murder of his wife. He was convicted of manslaughter, and transported for the term of seven years. Murders.

4. In the third case, a man of the name of Balcrustna Omedsing was tried, at the sessions held in March last, for the murder of his servant Rama. The prisoner was, however, pronounced to be insane. In the fourth case, a woman named Jainabaee was charged with murdering her own infant, but she was also acquitted on the ground of insanity.

5. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the crime of murder as compared with the previous year: five cases have been reported in 1860, and four cases in 1861, in which four persons were concerned, all of whom were apprehended and brought to trial:—

Murder.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - - - -	4	4
1860 - - - -	5	5
Decrease - - -	1	1

6. Six cases of manslaughter were reported to the police during the year 1861. Four cases were sent for trial before the Supreme Court, one was dismissed by the magistrate for want of evidence, and one remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1861. Manslaughter.

7. In the first case, one Meer Asgur Ally Razof Ally was committed for trial at the sessions on a charge of manslaughter. While the person above mentioned was riding through Ghogaree-street, in the Native Town, his horse came in contact with a Mahomedan woman, named Massoombee, who was knocked down and so severely injured that she died six days after the accident occurred. The bill preferred against Meer Asgur Ally was thrown out by the Grand Jury at the sessions held in March last.

8. The second case was that of a seaman, named William Cahill, against whom an indictment was preferred for the manslaughter of the boatswain of the ship "City of Agra," whose death was caused by a stab inflicted on him with a sheath-knife by Cahill. He was tried at the special sessions held in June last, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

9. Jamsetjee Burjorjee, a Parsee contractor, was committed, in June last, to take his trial at the sessions on a charge of manslaughter. Five persons lost their lives while digging the foundation for a cotton-mill at Tardeo Hill. The accused was the contractor and director of the works; and as it appeared that the death of the persons referred to had been caused by a want of due caution on the part of the contractor, he was indicted for manslaughter. The bill was ignored by the Grand Jury.

10. In the other cases, four persons were charged with causing the death of three persons by furious driving; in one of these cases, two persons were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. One case was dismissed by the magistrate for want of evidence, and the prisoner in the other case was acquitted at the sessions held in March last. One case remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1861.

11. It will be seen that there is an increase of four cases and five prisoners in the manslaughter cases during the past year:—

Manslaughter.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - - - -	6	7
1862 - - - -	2	2
Increase - - -	4	5

12. From

12. From the statement given below, it will be observed that there is a decrease in the offences referred to. Four cases of administering poison, stabbing, &c., in which five persons were concerned, were before the magistrates in the last year. Two cases and three prisoners were dismissed for want of evidence. In the other cases, which were sent for trial before the Supreme Court, the two prisoners (Hindoos) were convicted and sentenced to transportation, one for 14 years, and the other for five years. A European seaman of the name of Thomas Roberts, belonging to Her Majesty's steamer "Victoria," was committed for trial for cutting and wounding his shipmate Thomas Johnson while on shore. Roberts was convicted and sentenced in March last to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. One prisoner (a Portuguese) was implicated in three cases of cutting and wounding with intent to maim, &c. He was, however, acquitted by the Supreme Court. In all the other cases under this head, convictions were obtained (except in one case—that of a prisoner who was convicted in another case) in the Supreme Court, and the prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment:—

Administering Poison, Stabbing, Cutting or Wounding, with intent to Murder.			Shooting at, Stabbing, Cutting or Wounding, with intent to Maim.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	4	5	1861 - -	10	11
1860 - -	8	13	1860 - -	10	16
Decrease - -	4	8	Decrease - -	- -	5

13. From the statement given below, His Excellency the Governor in Council will perceive that there has been a further decrease during the past year in the crime of abduction, but in the other offences alluded to there has been an increase. There is, however, a decrease of 289 in the number of prisoners brought before the magistrate in 1861 for assault, forcible entry, or injury to the person; and also a decrease of 21 in the number of prisoners brought up for assaults on police officers:—

	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
Abduction - - -	1861 - - -	4	5
	1860 - - -	6	6
	Decrease - - -	2	1
Assault on Police Officers, &c.	1861 - - -	196	291
	1860 - - -	192	312
	Increase - - -	4	—
	Decrease - - -	- -	21
Assault, forcible entry, or injuring person - -	1861 - - -	2,675	3,985
	1860 - - -	2,653	4,274
	Increase - - -	22	—
	Decrease - - -	- -	289

14. On referring to the class of crime designated "Offences against property, burglaries, &c.," it will be found that there is an increase of one case and two prisoners as compared with the previous year. Three of the parties accused of this crime were convicted and sentenced, one to 12 months', and the other to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour:—

Burglary.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - - - -	4	6
1860 - - - -	3	4
Increase - - -	1	2

15. The

15. The following statement shows that there has been an increase of 226 offences and 174 prisoners in the crime of robbery not exceeding 50 rupees, and a decrease of 11 offences; and 39 prisoners in the offence of robbery exceeding 50 rupees. There is also an increase of 19 cases and 16 prisoners under the heading "receiving stolen goods, &c.," but there is a decrease of 17 cases and 21 prisoners in the number of cases of embezzlement and breach of trust.

Robbery exceeding 50 Rupees.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	134	154
1860 - -	145	193
Decrease - -	11	39

Robbery not exceeding 50 Rupees.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	1,552	1,777
1860 - -	1,326	1,603
Increase - -	226	174

Receiving Stolen Goods, knowing them to be stolen.		
1861 - -	64	76
1860 - -	45	60
Increase - -	19	16

Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.		
1861 - -	63	66
1860 - -	80	87
Decrease - -	17	21

16. There is also an increase in the other offences noticed under the head of obtaining money or goods by false pretences, and being in possession of property suspected to be stolen. One hundred and two cases and 117 prisoners were before the magistrates for the first-mentioned offence during the past year, and there were 500 cases of the latter offence (that of being in possession of property suspected to be stolen), in which 610 persons were concerned, before the police courts during the year 1861.

Obtaining Money or Goods by false pretences.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	102	117
1860 - -	93	113
Increase - -	9	4

In possession of Property suspected to be stolen.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	500	610
1860 - -	490	585
Increase - -	10	25

17. Eight cases of forgery were brought before the magistrates last year. In two cases the prisoners concerned were Europeans, both of whom were convicted before the Supreme Court. Serjeant William Alfred Woodman was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for forging a cheque for 163 rupees on the Oriental Bank, in the name of Major Bacon, then brigade major at Bombay. The other European, a seaman, John Rooney, who had lately left the Indian navy, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for forging an order for 200 rupees (on John Smith, a gunner in the dockyard) in the name of a seaman James Lewis, belonging to Her Majesty's steamer "Ferooz." A Portuguese was implicated in two cases, and two Hindoos, one Mussulman, and one Parsee, were concerned in the other cases. The Portuguese who was indicted for forging an order in the name of Lieutenant M'Rae on Messrs. Watson & Co. and J. Burn, tailors, &c., Bombay, was acquitted in one case, but convicted in the other, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour. A Parsee of the name of Pestonjee Merwanjee was charged with forging a bill of exchange, and obtaining money by false pretences. He was sentenced to transportation for five years. In the other case, one Hindoo was acquitted by the Supreme Court; and two other prisoners, one Mussulman and one Hindoo, were sentenced, the latter to 18 months and the former to 12 months' imprisonment. From the return it will be seen that there is an increase in the number of forgeries of one case and one prisoner as compared with the previous year.

Forgery.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	8	8
1860 - -	7	7
Increase -	1	1

18. Six cases of perjury, in which eight prisoners were concerned, came before the magistrates during the past year. One case only, in which two persons were implicated, was sent before the Supreme Court. The prisoners in this case were sentenced by His Lordship, the Puisne Justice, at the Sessions held in July last to one month's imprisonment. Five cases, in which six persons were charged with this crime, were dismissed by the magistrates for want of evidence.

Perjury.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	6	8
1860 - -	7	15
Decrease -	1	7

19. Four

19. Four cases of conspiracy, in which 20 persons were concerned, came before the police courts last year. In two cases the prisoners were acquitted by Her Majesty's Supreme Court. In another case (the Bhatia case), Goculdass Lilladhur and eight others were committed for trial at the sessions held in December last on a charge of conspiring to obstruct and defeat the course of public justice by attempting to intimidate and dissuade certain witnesses from giving evidence in a cause pending on the Civil Side of the Supreme Court. The first and second defendants were fined in the sum of 1,000 rupees each, and the others were fined 500 rupees each. One case was dismissed by the magistrate. Six persons were charged with conspiracy to defraud a person of the name of Ibrahim Wydeena of the sum of 1,200 rupees, by a pretended sale of pearls, but the prisoners were acquitted in this case.

Conspiracy.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	4	20
1860 - -	4	13
Increase - - - -		7

20. The present year's returns exhibit an increase in the number of offences against the Coinage Laws brought to the notice of the magistrates. Three cases and three persons were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, and four cases, in which five persons were charged with this crime, were dismissed by the magistrate for want of proof. Convictions were only obtained in two of the cases committed to the sessions, and the prisoners sentenced in each case to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Offences against the Coinage Laws.

Uttering Counterfeit Coin.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	7	8
1860 - -	5	7
Increase -	2	1

21. In the other offences noticed under the head of miscellaneous offences, it will be seen that there is a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners brought up for riotous conduct in the public streets. And in the number of persons put before the Court for a breach of the Conservancy Act, under the latter heading, there is a decrease of 1,274 cases, and 2,614 in the number of persons charged with that offence during the year 1861. In 1860 there were 2,129 cases, and 3,788 persons before the Court for a breach of the Conservancy Act. During the past year there were only 855 cases, in which 1,174 persons were brought up.

Riotous conduct on the Public Road.			Furious or Careless Driving, &c.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	1,547	3,282	1861 - -	521	615
1860 - -	1,694	3,708	1860 - -	411	479
Decrease -	147	426	Increase -	110	136
Ill-treating Animals.			**Breach of Conservancy Act.**		
1861 - -	539	557	1861 - -	855	1,174
1860 - -	512	521	1860 - -	2,129	3,788
Increase -	27	36	Decrease -	1,274	2,614

22. His Excellency the Governor in Council will perceive from the statement given below, that 21,647 persons were brought before the police magistrates for trial during the year 1861, including the cases which remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1860. During the past year 96 prisoners were convicted by the Supreme Court and 63 acquitted, 15,941 were convicted, fined, imprisoned, and bound over to be of good behaviour, &c., and 5,498 were acquitted by the magistrates; 26 were convicted, and 17 acquitted before the Court of Petty Sessions, and six prisoners were remanded. It will thus be seen that there is a decrease of 259 prisoners as compared with the year 1860.

For Disposal in 1861, 21,647.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Supreme Court - - - -	96	63
Magistrates - - - -	15,941	5,498
Court of Petty Sessions - -	26	17
Convicted - - - -	16,063	5,578
Acquitted - - - -	5,578	
Remanded - - - -	6	
Total - -	21,647	
1860 - -	21,906	
Decrease - -	259	

23. The

23. The proportion of convictions in the Supreme Court was about 60 per cent. In the Police Court the summary convictions by the magistrates amount to about 73 per cent., and in the Court of Petty Sessions about 60 per cent.

Punishments.

24. On referring to the columns under the head of "sentence" in the Return No. 1, it will be seen that of the persons convicted one was executed, nine transported, 1,712 imprisoned, 13,999 were fined. Two hundred and thirty-one persons were bound over to keep the peace, and to be of good behaviour, and 111 suffered corporal punishment.

25. The following Statement shows the castes of the different offenders brought before the magistrates during the year 1861 :—

CASTE.

—	Europeans.		Indo-Briton and Native Christians.		Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Parsees.		Others and Unknown Castes.		TOTAL.	
Years.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1861 - -	1,203	12	943	84	11,726	1,037	5,291	321	754	5	254	17	20,171	1,476
1860 - -	924	10	885	77	12,044	1,130	5,175	468	960	23	209	1	20,197	1,709
Increase -	279	2	58	7	- -	- -	116	- -	- -	- -	45	16	-	-
Decrease -	- -	- -	- -	- -	318	93	- -	147	206	18	- -	- -	26	233

As compared with the previous year, the statement shows an increase of 279 males and two females in the number of Europeans brought up in 1861. It will be seen from the returns that this class of the community have been concerned in nearly all of the offences noticed. In the complaints between masters of ships and seamen there is an increase of 216 persons brought before the court in 1861. There is also an increase in the number of Indo-Britons and native Christians brought before the police during the past year. In the other castes referred to, there is (with the exception of unknown castes) a decrease, more especially in the number of the prisoners from the Parsee community.

Drunkenness.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 - -	1,665	2,293
1860 - -	1,251	1,679
Increase -	414	614

Coroners' Inquests and Court of Petty Sessions.

26. The Return, No. 3, is the usual statement of inquests held by the coroner during the past year, which shows an increase of 42 cases compared with the year 1860. The Return, No. 4, is a statement of the cases disposed of by the Court of Petty Sessions in 1861 ; from which it will be observed that the cases which came before that tribunal show an increase of 20 cases and 30 prisoners, 16 of whom were convicted and 14 acquitted.

Juvenile offenders.

27. The Statement, No. 5, shows the number of juvenile offenders of the age of 14 years and under, brought before the magistrates during the year 1861, and the offences with which they were charged. There were 526 persons belonging to this class of criminals brought before the magistrates in 1861. Three hundred and forty-one of these offenders were convicted, and 185 discharged ; of those convicted 25 were transferred to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, where they will no doubt be trained to habits of industry, and taught trades, by which they will hereafter be enabled to maintain themselves honestly.

28. The amount of property believed to have been stolen during the year 1861 was *Rs.* 1,39,409. 10 *a.* 7 *p.*, being a decrease of *Rs.* 38,798. 0 *a.* 10 *p.* as compared with the preceding year. Of this amount the sum of *Rs.* 47,412. 0 *a.* 9 *p.* was recovered by the police. It will, however, be observed that the amount set down as stolen includes the large sum of *Rs.* 44,208. 9 *a.* 2 *p.*, which is said to have been embezzled by servants employed by merchants, native bankers, traders, and others. In one of these cases, two persons, named Kavuldass Javerdass and Manunckchund Mooteechund, were charged with embezzling the sum of 35,100 rupees, the property of Virjlall Motteechund, a native banker, but the case was dismissed by the magistrate, and the prosecutor was directed to pay 50 rupees to the accused for loss of time and expenses incurred by them in defending themselves against what was believed to be a false and vexatious charge.

Amount of Property Stolen.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Year 1861 - - -	1,39,409	10	7
Year 1860 - - -	1,78,207	11	5
Decrease - -	38,798	-	10

Recovered.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Year 1861 - - -	47,412	-	9
Year 1860 - - -	75,367	15	9
Decrease - -	27,955	15	-

29. In the cases of robbery exceeding 50 rupees the property believed to have been stolen is estimated at *Rs.* 63,000. 7 *a.* 7 *p.* Of this amount *Rs.* 21,454. 12 *a.* 7 *p.* were recovered

recovered by the police. In the other cases next noticed (those of robbery not exceeding 50 rupees) the property believed to have been stolen is set down at *Rs.* 12,055. 9 *a.* 11 *p.*; of this sum *Rs.* 9,731. 15 *a.* 3 *p.* were recovered by the police. Excluding the case noticed in the preceding paragraph, which was dismissed by the magistrate, and in which property amounting to 35,000 rupees was alleged to have been embezzled, it will be seen that nearly one-half of the property set down as stolen has been recovered by the police. Under all the circumstances I do not think that these results can be regarded as unfavourable to the executive police, who have, I believe done their duty under their able and zealous superintendent.

Mortality.
Increase in the rate of, during the year 1861.

30. The Return, No. 6, shows the mortality among all classes of the inhabitants of Bombay during the year 1861. The total number of deaths from all causes amounts to 15,377, showing an increase of 615 as compared with the previous year, but it will be observed that there is a decrease of 684 cases under the heading "epidemic disease." In 1850 the number of the deaths among all classes of the community was 15,492, and in 1855, 15,128; and, considering that the population, both European and native, is increasing yearly, I do not think that the rate of mortality among the inhabitants of this island can be regarded as very high; and the large decrease under the heading "epidemic" seems to me to be very satisfactory.

Fires.

31. Twenty-four fires occurred in the town and island during the past year, and property of the estimated value of *Rs.* 59,799. 8 *a.* is said to have been destroyed, A fire occurred in May last among the cotton at Colaba, in which cotton valued at 25,000 rupees was destroyed. Another fire lately took place in December last in the native town Bhundarwaddee Vuddacheegadee, on which occasion a large house and other property of the estimated value of 23,000 rupees was destroyed, and I regret to state that on this occasion a native man lost his life.

32. In February last a house was burnt down in Balloo Sarung street, and property of the value of 7,100 rupees was destroyed. On this occasion also an old woman perished. The other fires were of a trifling character. All these fires are said to have been accidental.

33. The present returns do not seem to call for any further remarks from me. I have only to add, in conclusion, that my colleagues in the magistracy have applied themselves assiduously to the adjudication of the numerous cases which have come before them during the past year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Crawford,*
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,
30 January 1862.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of OFFENCES committed within the Town and Island of *Bombay* which came under the cognizance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS Apprehended; distinguishing the Nature of the Offences, and the Result of the Accusation; together with the Amount of PROPERTY Stolen and Recovered, in the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	Remaining undisposed of on 31 December 1860.						Number of Offences Reported to Police in the Year 1861.	Number of Persons Apprehended in the Year 1861.	For Trial in 1861.		Result of Examination before Magistrates.							
	Before the Magistrates of Police.		Before the Court of Petty Sessions.		Before the Supreme Court.						Committed for Trial to Supreme Court.		Committed for Trial to Court of Petty Sessions.		Summarily Tried.		Discharged.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.			Total Number of Offences.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON:																		
Murder	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	5	7	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	7	7	8	5	6	–	–	–	–	1	1
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	5	5	8	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	3
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	10	11*	9	10	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	4	5	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	291	196	291	–	–	–	–	196	291	–	–
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,675	3,985	2,675	3,985	1	8	–	–	2,674	3,977	–	–
Breach of the peace	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:																		
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	4	6	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	2
Gang robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees	–	–	–	–	7	10	134	154	141	164	41	59	5	5	–	–	60	89
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,552	1,777	1,552	1,777	–	–	18	26	1,533	1,751	–	–
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.	–	–	–	–	1	1	64	76	65	77	4	4	1	3	54	63	5	6
Embezzlement and breach of trust	1	2	–	–	1	1	63	66	65	69	–	–	3	3	47	52	8	11
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	–	–	–	–	1	1	102	117	103	118	4	4	2	2	68	78	24	33
In possession of property suspected to be stolen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	610	500	610	–	–	–	–	499	609	1	1
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	41	29	41	–	–	–	–	29	41	–	–
Forgery	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS:																		
Counterfeiting the current coin	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering counterfeit coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	7	8	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	5
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defacing the current coin, or fabricating base coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:																		
Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	6	8	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	6
Conspiracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	20	4	20	3	17	–	–	–	–	1	3
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines, by cutting wire near Poona.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	623	202	623	–	–	–	–	202	623	–	–
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	716	188	716	–	–	–	–	188	716	–	–
Riotous conduct in the public streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,547	3,282	1,547	3,282	–	–	–	–	1,547	3,282	–	–
Drunkenness	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,665	2,293	1,665	2,293	–	–	–	–	1,665	2,293	–	–
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	123	118	123	–	–	5	6	113	117	–	–
Found in the streets at night under suspicion	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	81	51	81	–	–	–	–	51	81	–	–
Found at night with implements of housebreaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	123	93	123	–	–	–	–	93	123	–	–
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	–	–	–	–	–	–	521	615	521	615	–	–	–	–	521	615	–	–
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	7	13	–	–	–	–	7	13	–	–
Misconduct as police officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	45	39	45	–	–	–	–	39	45	–	–
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	42	42	–	–
Discharging fireworks on the public road	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	53	43	53	–	–	–	–	43	53	–	–
Nuisance	–	–	–	–	–	–	865	2,222	865	2,222	–	–	–	–	865	2,222	–	–
Obstructing the public road	–	–	–	–	–	–	663	1,415	663	1,415	–	–	–	–	663	1,415	–	–
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	–	–	–	–	–	–	855	1,174	855	1,174	–	–	–	–	855	1,174	–	–
Breach of the Market Rules	–	–	–	–	–	–	245	349	245	349	–	–	–	–	245	349	–	–
Breach of the Conveyance Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	69	59	69	–	–	–	–	59	69	–	–
Breach of the Post Office Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–
Breach of Arms Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using indecent and abusive words	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	136	105	136	–	–	–	–	105	136	–	–
Illtreating animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	539	557	539	557	–	–	–	–	539	557	–	–
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes.	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	76	34	76	–	–	–	–	34	76	–	–
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	203	113	203	–	–	–	–	113	203	–	–
Attempting to commit suicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	–
Breach of Railway Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	72	54	72	–	–	–	–	54	72	–	–
Begging for alms	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	86	75	86	–	–	–	–	74	85	1	1
TOTAL in 1861	1	2	–	–	14	22	13,544	21,023	13,550	21,047	94	138	34	45	13,259	21,268	117	171
TOTAL in 1860	9	10	1	1	2	2	13,367	21,893	13,351	21,906	120	279	15	16	13,085	21,520	127	180
INCREASE	–	–	–	–	12	20	177	–	208	–	–	–	19	29	174	–	–	–
DECREASE	8	8	1	1	–	–	–	870	–	259	26	41	–	–	–	252	10	15

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences Committed within the Town and Island of *Bombay*, &c.—*continued*.

OFFENCES.	CONVICTIONS.								ACQUITTALS.							
	Before the Supreme Court		Before the Court of Petty Sessions.		Before the Magistrates of Police.		TOTAL.		By the Supreme Court.		By the Court of Petty Sessions.		By the Magistrates of Police.		TOTAL.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON:																
Murder	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	3
Manslaughter	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	3	–	–	1	1	4	4
Administering poison, *stabbing*, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	2	3	3	6
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	5	6	–	–	–	–	5	6	4	4	–	–	1	1	5	5
Rape	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	4	5
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	–	–	–	–	150	215	150	215	–	–	–	–	46	76	46	76
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons	–	–	–	–	1,389	2,073	1,389	2,073	1	8	–	–	1,125	1,904	1,126	1,912
Breach of the peace	–	–	–	–	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:																
Burglary	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Gang robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees	39	49	5	5	–	–	44	54	9	20	–	–	60	89	69	109
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees	–	–	7	11	981	1,061	988	1,072	–	–	10	14	552	690	562	704
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	1	1	1	2	16	17	18	20	4	4	–	1	43	52	47	57
Embezzlement and breach of trust	–	–	3	3	13	13	16	16	1	1	–	–	42	50	43	51
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	3	3	2	2	21	23	26	27	2	2	–	–	69	89	71	91
In possession of property suspected to be stolen	–	–	–	–	328	374	328	374	–	–	–	–	172	236	172	236
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	4	9
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property	–	–	–	–	15	17	15	17	–	–	–	–	14	24	14	24
Forgery	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Arson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS:																
Counterfeiting the current coin	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	4	5	5	6
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defacing the current coin or fabricating base coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:																
Perjury	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	6	5	8
Conspiracy	1	9	–	–	–	–	1	9	2	8	–	–	1	3	3	11
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines by cutting wire near Poona.	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Complaint between masters of ships and seamen	–	–	–	–	133	480	133	486	–	–	–	–	69	137	69	137
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming	–	–	–	–	150	551	150	551	–	–	–	–	38	165	38	165
Riotous conduct in the public streets	–	–	–	–	1,281	2,555	1,281	2,555	–	–	–	–	266	727	266	727
Drunkenness	–	–	–	–	1,611	2,180	1,611	2,180	–	–	–	–	54	113	54	113
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	–	–	3	3	77	78	80	81	–	–	1	2	36	39	37	41
Found in the streets at night under suspicion	–	–	–	–	32	43	32	43	–	–	–	–	19	38	19	38
Found at night with implements of house-breaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	–	–	–	–	45	61	45	61	–	–	–	–	48	62	48	62
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	–	–	–	–	434	511	434	511	–	–	–	–	87	104	87	104
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	–	–	–	–	3	6	3	6	–	–	–	–	4	7	4	7
Misconduct as police officers	–	–	–	–	25	27	25	27	–	–	–	–	14	18	14	18
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	–	–	–	–	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	30	30	30	30
Discharging fireworks on the public road	–	–	–	–	40	48	40	48	–	–	–	–	3	5	3	5
Nuisance	–	–	–	–	825	2,122	825	2,122	–	–	–	–	40	100	40	100
Obstructing the public road	–	–	–	–	579	1,229	579	1,229	–	–	–	–	84	186	84	186
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	–	–	–	–	742	987	742	987	–	–	–	–	113	187	113	187
Breach of the Market Rules	–	–	–	–	216	306	216	306	–	–	–	–	29	43	29	43
Breach of the Conveyance Act	–	–	–	–	42	47	42	47	–	–	–	–	17	22	17	22
Breach of the Post Office Act	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2
Breach of Arms Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using indecent and abusive words	–	–	–	–	36	45	36	45	–	–	–	–	69	91	69	91
Illtreating animals	–	–	–	–	480	507	489	507	–	–	–	–	59	60	59	60
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes.	–	–	–	–	15	40	15	40	–	–	–	–	19	36	19	36
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	–	–	–	–	90	165	90	165	–	–	–	–	23	38	23	38
Attempting to commit suicide	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	20	20	20	20
Breach of Railway Act	–	–	–	–	45	60	45	60	–	–	–	–	9	12	9	12
Begging for alms	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	60	68	60	68	–	–	–	–	15	18	15	18
TOTAL in 1861	73	96	21	26	10,076	15,041	10,164	10,963	34	63	11	17	3,306	5,498	3,351	5,578
TOTAL in 1860	88	101	10	11	9,416	15,284	9,508	15,496	26	58	6	6	3,796	6,322	3,828	6,386
INCREASE	–	–	11	15	654	557	656	567	8	5	5	11	–	–	–	–
DECREASE	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	490	824	477	808

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences committed within the Town and Island of *Bombay*, &c.—*contin.* 1.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES. By the Supreme Court. Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Flogging.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	By Court of Petty Sessions. Imprisonment.	Flogging.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	By Magistrates of Police. Imprisonment.	Flogging.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	TOTAL. Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Flogging.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON:																				
Murder	1	3													1	3				
Manslaughter			2														3			
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder		2														2				
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.			6														6			
Rape			1														1			
Sodomy																				
Abduction																				
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.																				
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.											1		203	11			1		203	11
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons											46		1,935	92			46		1,935	92
Breach of the peace														5						5
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:																				
Burglary			3														3			
Gang robbery																				
Highway robbery																				
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees		1	48				5									1	53			
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees							11				913	101	43	4			924	101	43	4
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.			1				2				16	1					19	1		
Embezzlement and breach of trust							3				12	1					15	1		
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences			3				2				22	3					27	3		
In possession of property suspected to be stolen											62	8	304				62	8	304	
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.																				
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property													17						17	
Forgery		2	4													2	4			
Arson																				
Piracy																				
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS:																				
Counterfeiting the current coin		1														1				
Uttering counterfeit coin			2														2			
Possessed of more than ten pieces of counterfeit coin.																				
Defacing the current coin or fabricating base coin.																				
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:																				
Perjury			2														2			
Conspiracy					9														9	
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines by cutting wire near Poona.			2														2			
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.																				
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.			1														1			
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and uninterested.			1														1			
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen.											166		20				166		20	
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming													551						551	
Riotous conduct in the public streets													2,507	48					2,507	48
Drunkenness											2		2,176	2			2		2,176	2
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.									3				78						81	
Found in the streets at night under suspicion											43						43			
Found at night with implements of housebreaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.											20		41				20		11	
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.													511						511	
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.													6						6	
Misconduct as police officers											1		26				1		26	
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.														12						12
Discharging fireworks on the public road													48						48	
Nuisance													2,122						2,122	
Obstructing the public road													1,229						1,229	
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856													687						687	
Breach of the Market Rules													306						306	
Breach of the Conveyance Act													47						47	
Breach of the Post Office Act											2		1				2		1	
Breach of Arms Act																				
Using indecent and abusive words													32	13					32	13
Ill-treating animals													507						507	
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes.														40						40
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.													165						165	
Attempting to commit suicide														4						4
Breach of Railway Act											2		58				2		58	
Begging for alms											3						3			
Miscellaneous											1		67				1		67	
TOTAL in 1861	1	9	77		9		23		3		1,612	111	13,987	231	1	9	1,712	111	13,999	241
TOTAL in 1860	1	10	83				11				1,224	59	13,811	292	1	10	1,324	59	13,811	201
INCREASE					9		12		3		388	52	176				388	52	188	
DECREASE		1	12											59		1				60

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences committed within the Town and Island of *Bombay*, &c.—*continued.*

OFFENCES.	Prisoners Dead before Trial.	Number of Cases Reported in which no Persons were Apprehended.	Remaining undisposed of on the 31 December 1861. Before the Supreme Court. Offences.	Prisoners.	Before the Court of Petty Sessions. Offences.	Prisoners.	Before the Magistrates of Police. Offences.	Prisoners.	Number of Persons Suspected to have been Concerned.	Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered. Reported as Stolen.	Recovered.	Believed to be False and Exaggerated.	Believed to have been Actually Stolen.
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON:													
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	—	—	—	—
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	—	—	—	—
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	—	—	—	—
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—	—	—
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	291	—	—	—	—
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,985	—	—	—	—
Breach of the peace	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	—	—	—	—
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:													
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2,553 5 1	1,332 12 1	—	2,553 5 1
Gang robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Highway robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees	–	27	–	–	1	1	1	1	188	64,701 7 7	21,454 12 7	1,701 – –	63,000 7 7
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1,778	12,340 3 –	9,731 15 3	284 9 1	12,055 9 11
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement and breach of trust	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	72	44,208 9 2	472 13 0	—	44,208 9 2
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	125	9,984 5 5	6,886 5 5	—	9,984 5 5
In possession of property suspected to be stolen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	610	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	—	1,807 5 5
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5,800 – –	5,726 – –	—	5,800 – –
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	—	—	—	—
Forgery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	—	—	—	—
Arson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS:													
Counterfeiting the current coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering counterfeit coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	—	—	—	—
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Defacing the current coin, or fabricating base coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:													
Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	—	—	—	—
Conspiracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	—	—	—	—
Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along electric telegraph lines, by cutting wire near Poona.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	—	—	—	—
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	—	—	—	—
Tampering with, uttering, and making additions to, messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	—	—	—	—
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand, which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	—	—	—	—
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	623	—	—	—	—
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	716	—	—	—	—
Riotous conduct in the public streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,282	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,293	—	—	—	—
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	123	—	—	—	—
Found in the streets at night under suspicion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	—	—	—	—
Found at night with implements of housebreaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	—	—	—	—
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	615	—	—	—	—
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	—	—	—	—
Misconduct as police officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	—	—	—	—
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	—	—	—	—
Discharging fireworks on the public road	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	—	—	—	—
Nuisance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,292	—	—	—	—
Obstructing the public road	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,415	—	—	—	—
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,174	—	—	—	—
Breach of the Market Rules	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	349	—	—	—	—
Breach of the Conveyance Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	—	—	—	—
Breach of the Post Office Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—	—	—
Breach of Arms Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
Using indecent and abusive words	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136	—	—	—	—
Illtreating animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	557	—	—	—	—
Keeping common brothels, or lodging-houses for prostitutes.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	—	—	—	—
Bathing, or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	—	—	—	—
Attempting to commit suicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	—	—	—	—
Breach of Railway Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	—	—	—	—
Begging for alms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	—	—	—	—
TOTAL in 1861	–	38	1	1	2	2	3	3	21,672	1,41,395 3 8	47,412 – 9	1,985 9 1	1,39,409 10 7
TOTAL in 1860	–	28	14	22	–	–	1	2	21,939	1,80,120 1 7	75,367 15 9	1,918 6 2	1,78,207 11 5
INCREASE	–	10	–	–	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	67 2 11	—
DECREASE	–	–	13	21	–	–	–	–	267	38,730 13 11	27,955 15 –	—	38,798 – 10

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Offences committed within the Town and Island of *Bombay*, &c.—*continued*.

OFFENCES.	CASTES.													
	Europeans.		Indo-Britons and Native Christians.		Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Parsees.		Other and Unknown Caste.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON :														
Murder	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	5	2
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	8	–
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	1	–	1	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	8	–
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim.	1	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	11	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	1
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.	53	–	22	–	100	6	69	–	39	–	–	–	285	6
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person	348	2	180	26	1,960	142	979	80	208	–	50	1	3,734	251
Breach of the peace	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY :														
Burglary	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	5	1
Gang robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery exceeding 50 rupees	12	–	11	–	99	4	24	3	11	–	–	–	157	7
Robbery not exceeding 50 rupees	18	–	85	2	955	68	596	16	24	–	11	2	1,839	88
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.	1	–	2	–	46	2	23	1	3	–	–	–	74	3
Embezzlement and breach of trust	5	–	5	–	39	1	14	1	4	–	–	–	67	2
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	1	–	1	–	64	2	45	–	5	–	–	–	116	2
In possession of property suspected to be stolen.	1	3	16	6	292	63	211	6	3	2	4	5	527	83
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner.	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	9	–
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.	8	–	1	–	14	1	12	1	4	–	–	–	39	2
Forgery	2	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–
Arson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE LAWS :														
Counterfeiting the current coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	–	–	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Possessed of more than 10 pieces of counterfeit coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defacing the current coin, or fabricating base coin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES :														
Perjury	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	–
Conspiracy	–	–	–	–	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
Causing interruption to the *transmitting* of signals along *electric* telegraph lines by cutting wire near Poona.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Offering a bribe to a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Tampering with, uttering and making additions to, messages which had been received at the telegraph office at Indore.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Offering a promissory note of the Bank of Bombay for payment on demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Complaints between masters of ships and seamen.	445	–	11	–	–	–	163	–	–	–	4	–	623	–
Keeping gaming-houses, and gaming	–	–	73	–	334	9	272	–	27	–	1	–	707	9
Riotous conduct in the public streets	67	–	176	10	1,711	126	917	85	159	1	27	3	3,057	225
Drunkenness	166	5	200	13	1,216	69	512	62	38	–	7	5	2,139	154
Breach of License Laws for sale of spirituous liquors, and for keeping places of public resort.	5	1	12	1	59	5	14	–	25	–	1	–	116	7
Found in the streets at night under suspicion	–	–	1	–	31	2	43	–	4	–	–	–	79	2
Found at night with implements of housebreaking, or in any premises with a felonious intent.	10	–	6	–	69	7	27	1	2	–	1	–	115	8
Furious or careless riding or driving, and driving without sufficient light.	10	–	13	–	387	2	154	–	23	–	26	–	613	2
Playing music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license.	–	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	13	–
Misconduct as police officers	–	–	–	–	33	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	45	–
Failing to support families or illegitimate children.	–	–	2	–	19	–	11	–	9	–	1	–	42	–
Discharging fireworks on the public road	1	–	3	–	31	–	17	–	1	–	–	–	53	–
Nuisance	1	–	42	2	1,787	126	236	11	12	–	4	–	2,083	139
Obstructing the public road	2	–	22	14	794	103	340	7	29	–	104	–	1,291	124
Breach of Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	1	–	14	–	807	85	201	9	50	4	3	–	1,076	98
Breach of the Market Rules	–	–	1	1	103	102	79	1	2	–	–	–	185	104
Breach of the Conveyance Act	12	1	1	–	44	–	3	–	4	–	4	–	68	1
Breach of the Post Office Act	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–
Breach of Arms Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using indecent and abusive words	14	–	3	–	63	2	38	4	11	–	1	–	130	6
Illtreating animals	–	–	2	–	347	–	186	–	21	–	1	–	557	–
Keeping common brothels or lodginghouses for prostitutes.	1	–	–	7	24	13	3	22	6	–	–	–	34	42
Bathing, or washing clothes, &c., on the public roads, tanks, and wells.	–	–	5	–	123	33	32	2	7	–	–	1	167	36
Attempting to commit suicide	1	–	2	2	7	2	2	6	2	–	–	–	14	10
Breach of Railway Act	4	–	3	–	47	–	12	–	5	–	1	–	72	–
Begging for alms	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Miscellaneous	4	–	3	–	69	–	13	–	6	–	–	–	86	–
TOTAL in 1861	1,263	12	943	84	11,726	1,037	5,291	321	734	5	254	17	20,171	1,476
TOTAL in 1860	924	10	885	77	12,044	1,139	5,175	408	960	23	209	1	20,197	1,709
Increase	279	2	58	7	–	–	116	–	–	–	46	16	–	–
Decrease	–	–	–	–	318	93	–	147	226	18	–	–	26	233

Bombay Police Office, 30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*,
Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of Offences brought to the Notice of the Magistrates of Police during the Years 1860 and 1861.

	Offences against the Person.																											
	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Administering Poison, Stabbing, Cutting, or Wounding, with intent to Murder.		Shooting at, Stabbing, Cutting, or Wounding, with intent to Maim, &c.		Rape.		Sodomy.		Abduction.		Unlawfully using means to procure the Miscarriage of a Woman.		Assaulting the Police Officers in the Execution of their Duty.		Assault, Forcible Entry, or Injury to Person.		Breach of the Peace.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	4	4	6	7	4	5	10	11	1	1	–	–	4	5	–	–	196	291	2,675	3,985	6	6
1860	5	5	2	2	8	13	10	16	4	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	192	312	2,653	4,274	15	27
Increase	–	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	22	–	–	–
Decrease	1	1	–	–	4	8	–	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	–	21	–	289	9	21

	Offences against Property.																											
	Burglary.		Gang Robbery.		Highway Robbery.		Robbery exceeding Fifty Rupees.		Robbery not exceeding Fifty Rupees.		Receiving Stolen Goods, knowing them to have been Stolen.		Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.		Obtaining Money or Goods by False Pretences.		In possession of Property suspected to be Stolen.		Finding and appropriating Property with intent to Despoil the Owner.		Unlawful and Malicious Destruction of Property.		Forgery.		Arson.		Piracy.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	4	6	–	–	–	–	134	154	1,552	1,777	64	76	63	66	102	117	500	610	4	9	29	41	8	8	–	–	–	–
1860	3	4	–	–	–	–	145	193	1,326	1,603	45	60	80	87	93	113	490	585	6	8	8	9	7	7	1	1	1	3
Increase	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	226	174	19	16	–	–	9	4	10	25	–	1	21	32	1	1	–	–	–	–
Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	39	–	–	–	–	17	21	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3

	Offences against the Coinage Laws.								Miscellaneous Offences.													
	Counterfeiting the Current Coin.		Uttering Counterfeit Coin.		Possessed of more than Ten Pieces of Counterfeit Coin.		Defacing the Current Coin or Fabricating Base Coin.		Perjury.		Conspiracy.		Causing Interruption to the Transmission of Signals along Electric Telegraph Line by cutting Wire near Poona.		Offering a Bribe to a Signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.		Tampering with, altering and making Additions to, Messages which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.		Offering a Promissory Note of the Bank of Bombay for Payment or Demand which proved to be False, Forged, and Counterfeited.		Complaints between Masters of Ships and Seamen.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–	6	8	4	20	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	202	623
1860	1	3	5	7	1	1	1	1	7	15	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	407
Increase	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	34	216
Decrease	1	3	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Offences brought to the Notice of the Magistrates of Police—*continued.*

Miscellaneous Offences—*continued.*

	Keeping Gaming Houses and Gaming.		Riotous Conduct on the Public Streets.		Drunkenness.		Breach of License Laws for Sale of Spirituous Liquors, and for Keeping Places of Public Resort.		Found in the Streets at Night under Suspicion.		Found at Night with Implements of Housebreaking, or in Premises with a Felonious Intent.		Furious or Careless Riding or Driving, and Driving without sufficient Light.		Playing Music in the Streets without License, or contrary to the Conditions of License.		Misconduct as Police Officers.		Failing to Support Families or Illegitimate Children.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	188	716	1,547	3,282	1,665	2,293	118	123	51	81	93	123	521	615	7	13	39	45	42	42
1860	145	708	1,694	3,708	1,251	1,679	192	200	52	68	95	121	411	479	17	58	23	26	33	33
Increase	43	8	—	—	414	614	—	—	—	13	—	2	110	136	—	—	16	19	9	9
Decrease	—	—	147	426	—	—	74	77	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	45	—	—	—	—

Miscellaneous Offences—*continued.*

	Discharging Fireworks on the Public Road.		Nuisance.		Obstructing the Public Road.		Breach of the Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856.		Breach of the Market Rules.		Breach of the Conveyance Act.		Breach of the Post Office Act.		Breach of Arms Act.		Using Indecent and Abusive Words.		Illtreating Animals.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	43	58	865	2,222	663	1,415	858	1,174	245	349	59	69	5	5	1	—	105	136	539	557
1860	25	43	644	1,304	268	531	2,129	3,788	168	239	56	69	3	5	7	7	148	189	512	521
Increase	18	10	221	918	395	884	—	—	77	110	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	27	36
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,274	2,614	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	43	53	—	—

Miscellaneous Offences—*continued.*

	Keeping Common Brothels or Lodging Houses for Prostitutes.		Bathing, or Washing Clothes, &c. on the Public Roads, Tanks, and Wells.		Attempting to Commit Suicide.		Breach of the Railway Act.		Begging for Alms.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	34	76	113	203	24	24	54	72	5	5	75	86	13,544	21,623
1860	17	42	106	173	18	18	3	4	7	7	53	91	13,367	21,893
Increase	17	34	7	30	6	6	51	68	—	—	22	—	177	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	270

Bombay Police Office, 30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford,*
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

No. 3.—RETURN of CORONER'S INQUESTS held in *Bombay*, during the Year 1861, compared with those held during the Preceding Year.

CAUSES of DEATHS.	Homicides.		Suicides.																	
				"Felo de Se."				State of Mind not ascertained. "Open Verdict."					During Temporary Insanity.							
	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Poisoning, agency not ascertained.	Poisoning.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Cutting and Wounding.	Poisoning.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Strangling.	Cutting and Wounding.	Poisoning.	Drowning.	Cutting and Wounding.	Shooting.	Drowning during Delirium Tremens.	Excessive Drinking (Alcoholic Poisoning.)	Excessive Smoking.
1860	4	2	3	1	–	–	–	4	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	1
1861	4	8	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	8	3	1	2	1	–
Increase	–	6	1	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	3	1	–	–	–
Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1

CAUSES of DEATHS.	Casual Deaths.															Drowning.		How, or by whom caused, not known.						
	Accidental Poisoning.	Fall of Quarry from Nowojee Hill.	Fall of Stone from Malabar Hill	Fall of Stone from Cumballa Hill	Fall of Earth during Digging.	Fall of Buildings.	Falls from Trees.	Falls from Houses and Ships.	Injuries from Carts and Carriages.	Injuries from Horses.	Railway Accidents.	Burnt in Houses on Fire.	Clothes taking Fire.	Miscellaneous Accidents.	Accidental.	Found Drowned.	Traumatic Tetanus.	Injuries of the Head, Chest, &c.	Stillborn and premature Births.	Miscarriage.	Found Dead.	Natural Deaths.	TOTAL.
1860	1	3	1	–	–	11	1	12	7	3	3	–	4	11	27	28	1	3	2	1	2	11	162
1861	6	2	–	1	2	18	2	17	8	–	9	7	–	18	37	11	–	1	–	–	4	13	204
Increase	5	–	–	1	2	7	1	5	1	–	6	7	–	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	42
Decrease	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	17	1	2	2	1	–	–	–

Bombay Police Office,
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*,
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

No. 4.—RETURN of CASES disposed of by the COURT of PETTY SESSIONS during the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases Disposed of by the Court.	Number of Persons Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted and Discharged.
Robberies above 50 rupees	5	5	5	—
Robberies below 50 rupees	17	25	11	14
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen	1	3	2	1
Embezzlement	3	3	3	—
Selling opium without a license, or breach of the Opium Laws	4	5	3	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	2	2	2	—
Cases against Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	4	4	1	3
TOTAL in 1861	36	47	27	20
TOTAL in 1860	16	17	11	6
INCREASE	20	30	16	14
DECREASE	—	—	—	—

Appeal - - 2

Bombay Police Office,
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*,
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

No. 5.—RETURN showing the OFFENCES for which Persons of the Age of 14 Years and under were brought before the Magistrates of *Bombay*, from 1 January to 31 December 1861.

OFFENCES.	Convicted.	Discharged.	TOTAL.
Robberies	74	52	126
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	1	4	5
Embezzlement and breach of trust	1	1	2
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	-	2	2
Riotous behaviour on the public road	10	29	39
Assaulting or resisting police officers	-	1	1
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person or property.	15	27	42
Drunkenness	9	-	9
Gamblers	30	14	44
Found possessed of implements, or on any premises with felonious intent.	2	-	2
Found possessed of property suspected of being stolen.	17	14	31
Nuisance	76	18	94
Riding or driving furiously, or without light	9	-	9
Obstructing the public road	50	9	59
Breach of the Conveyance Act	1	-	1
Breach of the Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	5	2	7
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property	1	2	3
Exposing for sale meat, fish, &c., unfit for human food.	8	-	8
Using false weights and measures	1	1	2
Using abusive or insulting words, to provoke a breach of the peace.	1	2	3
Illtreating animals	19	-	19
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, wells, &c.	8	3	11
Attempting to commit suicide	-	1	1
Begging for alms	-	1	1
Discharging fireworks on the public road	3	2	5
TOTAL in 1861	341	185	526
TOTAL in 1860	255	162	417
INCREASE	86	23	109
DECREASE	—	—	—

Bombay Police Office.
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Cranford,*
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

No. 6.—RETURN of MORTALITY for the Town and Island of *Bombay* for the Year 1861.

Months.	Europeans.			Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese.			Native Christians and Jews.			Mussulmans.			Parsees.			Jains and all Hindoos.			Other and Unknown Castes.			Total.			Grand Total.
	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	
January	14	–	1	4	–	–	36	5	3	290	16	4	59	1	–	649	29	15	2	–	–	1,054	51	23	1,128
February	9	–	1	7	–	–	34	10	–	242	77	4	49	3	1	567	81	18	3	–	–	911	171	24	1,106
March	21	–	–	2	1	–	30	21	–	302	221	–	56	28	2	607	248	10	2	–	1	1,020	519	13	1,552
April	25	2	1	3	1	–	36	10	1	255	152	4	74	46	–	642	280	11	5	–	–	1,040	491	17	1,548
May	21	1	1	1	–	–	23	6	–	275	59	5	56	41	–	698	213	15	1	–	–	1,075	320	21	1,416
June	24	–	–	6	–	–	22	1	1	246	23	1	77	20	4	690	86	13	5	–	–	1,070	130	19	1,219
July	37	–	1	5	–	–	43	2	–	305	3	4	72	3	1	714	52	10	3	–	1	1,179	60	17	1,256
August	21	–	1	6	–	–	44	–	–	242	1	–	56	1	–	636	19	6	3	–	2	1,008	21	9	1,038
September	16	–	1	3	–	–	42	1	–	280	3	1	40	–	–	686	12	8	4	–	1	1,071	16	11	1,098
October	10	–	1	4	–	–	43	1	2	257	3	–	52	1	–	641	33	12	2	–	–	1,009	38	15	1,062
November	15	–	–	3	–	–	47	2	–	280	3	–	51	–	2	731	32	15	–	–	3	1,127	37	20	1,184
December	22	–	1	3	–	–	43	8	1	305	44	2	73	5	1	813	433	6	5	–	5	1,264	490	16	1,770
Total in 1861	235	3	9	47	2	–	443	67	8	3,279	605	25	715	149	11	8,074	1,518	139	35	–	13	12,828	2,344	205	15,377
Total in 1860	229	78	6	33	6	1	396	122	12	2,988	558	26	781	87	14	7,133	2,176	87	17	1	11	11,577	3,028	157	14,762
Increase	6	–	3	14	–	–	47	–	–	291	47	–	–	–	–	941	—	52	18	–	2	1,251	—	48	615
Decrease	–	75	–	–	4	1	–	55	4	—	–	1	66	38	3	—	658	–	–	1	–	—	684	–	—

Bombay Police Office,
30 January 1862.

(signed) *W. Crawford*
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

(No. 1129 of 1862.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To *W. Crawford*, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th January last, No. 74, submitting Annual Police Returns showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1861.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council observes from these Returns that there has been an increase of 180 (or 1·3 per cent.) in the number of offences reported, but a decrease of 259 (or 1·2 per cent.) in the number of offenders apprehended. It does not appear to what extent this is due to the failure of the police to apprehend parties charged with offences. On this point your opinion should be submitted.

3. Out of the cases which were brought to trial in 1860, 71 per cent. were attended with convictions, and 29 per cent. with acquittals. His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that in 1861 75 per cent. of the cases resulted in conviction, and only 25 per cent. in acquittal.

4. The value put upon the property stolen and embezzled during 1861 is less than that for 1860, but the Governor in Council also observes that the quantity recovered is considerably less. The explanation given in the 28th and 29th paragraphs of your letter is, however, satisfactory.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to observe the decrease of 23 per cent. in the number of Parsees apprehended during the year under report.

6 In conclusion, I am desired to observe that there are some slight discrepancies in the totals of the Returns submitted by you, but the general result is shown with sufficient accuracy in the annexed comparative statement, prepared in this office.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
5th April 1862.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (framed from the RETURNS submitted by the SENIOR MAGISTRATE of POLICE, *Bombay*), showing the State of Crime and the Efficiency of the Police in the Years 1860 and 1861.

YEARS.	Remaining Untried at the end of the Preceding Year.		Offences Reported and Offenders Apprehended during the Year.									
			Against Person.		Against Property.		Against Coinage Laws.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.	
	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.
1860 - -	12	13	2,898	4,662	2,205	2,673	8	12	8,256	14,546	13,367	21,893
1861 - -	15	24	2,906	4,315	2,460	2,864	7	8	8,171	14,436	13,544	21,623
Increase -	3	11	8	–	255	191	–	–	–	–	177	—
Decrease -	–	–	–	347	–	–	1	4	85	110	–	270

YEARS.	For Trial during the Year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Remaining Untried at the end of the Year reported on.		Value of Property believed to be Lost.	Value of Property Recovered.
	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.	Offences.	Offenders.		
									Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1860 - -	13,379	21,006	9,508	15,496	3,828	6,386	15	21	1,78,207 11 5	75,367 13 9
1861 - -	13,559	21,647	10,164	16,063	3,351	5,578	6	6	1,39,409 10 7	47,412 - 9
Increase -	180	–	656	567	–	–	–	–	—	—
Decrease -	–	259	–	–	477	808	9	18	38,798 - 10	27,955 13 -

(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX (G).

(No. 30 of 1862.)

No. 9 of 1862.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To Captain *R. L. Playfair*, Assistant Political Resident, in charge of Residency, *Aden*; to *M. J. Shaw Stewart*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, *Bombay*.

Sir, Aden, 18 January 1862.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Government, the usual Judicial and Conservancy Returns of Aden for the year 1861, as per margin. (A.)—5. 6. 10. 12. 13. (B.) (C.) (D.)

2. In last report I showed that during the past four years there had been a constant and steady decrease in the number of cases tried; now I am happy to say that the decrease is still more marked, the total number being 545, or 194 less than last year, and 441 less than in 1857. 1857, No. 986. 1858, „ 769. 1859, „ 749. 1860, „ 739. 1861, „ 545.

3. The first class—"offences against the person"—calls for no special remark: deducting the cases of "petty assault," the number of more aggravated offences is the same in the last two years.

4. There was only one offence committed against the person accompanied by violence, and this did not occur within my jurisdiction. Two biggaries belonging to the Engineer Department were charged with having bound, robbed, and otherwise illtreated one of their comrades, and the case was sent by the military authorities to the Civil Court for trial. As there was no evidence forthcoming, the prisoners were acquitted.

5. The Tabular Statement, No. 13 (A), attached, is sufficiently explanatory regarding the other offences tried.

6. In Table 10 (A) no offences are recorded as having been tried by the Political Resident. In explanation of this, it must be borne in mind that I acted both as Resident and First Assistant for the greater part of the year under review.

7. The following is an abstract of the prisoners in gaol during 1860, compared with the previous year:—

	1860.	1861.
Aggregate of the average daily number of all classes	63,107	52,903
Daily average	172	145
Number remaining in gaol on the 31st December 1859 and 1860	164	178
Number admitted during the year	357	207
Number released	340	247
Ditto escaped	-	1
Ditto died	3	4
Ditto executed	-	-
Remaining 31st December 1860 and 1861	178	133

8. The Convicts' Casualty Report is attached, marked C. Of the four convicts whose deaths are therein detailed, one died from sheer old age and debility; another, one of the state-prisoners lately sent from Sind, was upwards of 70 years of age; and the other two, though only 40 and 43 years of age respectively, had been 16 and 13 years in confinement.

9. Remunerative in-door labour progresses satisfactorily; attached, marked B, is a summary of the receipts and expenditure on this account, and the following abstract exhibits the net profit derived from each branch of industrial art during the past three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Net profit of printing-press	998 2 2	1,382 14 7	1,334 7 10
Type purchased during the year	397 2 3	—	—
Bookbinding plant purchased during the year	189 - -	130 14 -	—
Net profit on bookbinding	- - -	335 15 6	460 9 -
Miscellaneous manufactures	931 2 7	1,082 5 8	760 6 -
Realised by sale of vegetables grown in gaol garden.	74 11 6	112 3 -	66 12 6
Realised by grinding wheat	- -	257 13 -	307 11 -
Actually received from proceeds of outdoor convict labour.	- -	1,090 10 -	784 14 -
Miscellaneous receipts	16 8 3	58 11 3	17 11 3
Saving actually effected by substitution of convict for hired menial labour.	- -	150 - -	150 - -
TOTAL *Rs.*	2,608 10 9	4,601 7 -	3,882 7 7
Deduct Bookbinder's wages (as instructor)	17 8 1	462 - -	—
Actual Net Profit *Rs.*	2,591 2 8	4,139 7 -	3,882 7 7

10. Although the actual amount realised during the present year falls short of that of 1860, nevertheless, there has been a decided advance in reality. In 1860 there was a daily average of 172 prisoners, who yielded a net profit of 4,139 rupees; in 1861, 145 prisoners yielded 3,882 rupees; the present year's income, if calculated according to last year's rate, would be 172 : 145 : : 4,139 : 3,489—which is 393 rupees less than has really been realised.

11. The

11. The value of convict labour not actually charged for (gaol servants not included) was *Rs.* 943. 2., of which sum *Rs.* 500. 14. represents labour expended in repairing the gaol buildings, and making a paper manufactory; the remainder was on account of various petty repairs, for the execution of which there were no local funds available.

12. The paper manufactory had not commenced to yield any return before the end of the year. It is now, however, in tolerably good working order. I do not anticipate much direct profit from this work, but the indirect gain will be considerable, as it enables me to employ a number of prisoners within the gaol, and, as a consequence, to dispense with some of the Sebundee guard. Without making any allowance for the value of paper and pasteboard which may be sold or used, I estimate that during the present year at least 500 rupees will be saved by reducing the Gaol Guard.

13. The following table shows the various descriptions of work on which the prisoners were engaged during the past two years. From this it will be seen that the average daily number of prisoners employed outside the gaol has been reduced from 426 to 297 :—

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.		1860.		1861.	
		Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.	Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.
1. Hard labour outside gaol.	Masons	1,452	3·967	1,350	3·609
	Carpenters	51	0·139	219	0·600
	Labourers	7,089	19·369	4,700	12·877
	Water-carriers	6,311	17·243	3,907	10·704
	Miscellaneous	714	1·951	670	1·835
	TOTAL	15,617	42·669	10,846	29·715
2. Hard labour inside gaol.	Printers	1,889	5·161	1,739	4·765
	Bookbinders	1,364	3·727	1,403	3·844
	Carpenters	1,088	2·973	920	2·520
	Tailors	1,189	3·249	1,109	3·038
	Chickmakers	3,308	9·038	3,008	8·243
	Rattan-workers	2,894	7·907	2,357	6·457
	Coirworkers	2,497	6·822	2,505	6·863
	Painters	42	0·115	72	0·197
	Matworkers	634	1·732	606	1·660
	Mochies	479	1·309	339	0·929
	Grinders	—	—	1,940	5·315
	Weavers	995	2·719	317	0·868
	Miscellaneous	6,022	16·453	4,562	12·334
	Paper-makers	—	—	412	1·129
	TOTAL	22,401	61·205	21,229	58·162
3. Gaol servants	Cooks	4,057	11·085	3,419	9·367
	Sweepers	1,602	4·377	1,460	4·000
	Gardeners	366	1·000	365	1·000
	Mussals	732	2·000	730	2·000
	Monitors	1,098	3·000	1,095	3·000
	Storekeepers	366	1·000	365	1·000
	Barbers	366	1·000	365	1·000
	TOTAL	8,587	23·462	7,799	21·367
4. Without hard labour.	Light labour	155	0·423	—	—
	Debtors	2,194	5·995	1,906	5·222
	Sick and excused	3,399	9·287	2,912	7·978
	Attending sick	804	2·197	674	1·847
	Temporarily detained	2,743	7·495	974	2·668
	Miscellaneous	1,241	3·390	1,532	4·197
	Excused on account of holiday	5,966	16·300	5,031	13·784
	TOTAL	16,502	45·087	13,029	35·696
	GRAND TOTAL of Prisoners	63,107	172·483	52,903	144·940

14. The average earning of each prisoner was *Rs.* 26. 12. 4., being an increase of *Rs.* 2. 1. 9., as compared with 1860.

15. The following table shows the cost of each prisoner per annum for the three last years:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ADEN GAOL. 158 Prisoners in 1859. 172 ,, 1860. 145 ,, 1861.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 – –
Money allowance	—	—	—
TOTAL	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 – –
Cost per prisoner	54 3 4	47 9 4	46 12 8
Fixed establishment	2,727 2 4	1,981 9 4	1,872 – –
Cost per prisoner	17 4 2	11 8 4	12 14 6
Extra establishment	4,599 4 6	4,161 4 –	3,586 2 –
Cost per prisoner	29 1 9	25 15 –	24 11 8
TOTAL	7,326 6 10	6,142 13 4	5,458 2 –
Cost per prisoner	46 5 11	37 7 4	37 10 2
Hospital Establishment:			
European medicines	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—
Bazaar medicines, &c.	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 –
Cost per prisoner	3 – 2	3 7 1	1 2 –
Sick diet	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—
TOTAL	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 –
Cost per prisoner	3 – 2	3 7 1	1 2 –
Clothing, including blanket and bedding	- -	- -	111 13 –
Cost per prisoner	- -	- -	– 12 4
Contingencies	308 9 6	279 8 –	164 9 9
Cost per prisoner	1 15 3	1 10 –	1 2 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	- -	1,733 7 –	989 10 7
Cost per prisoner	- -	10 1 3	6 13 2
Gross cost of maintenance	16,675 9 4	16,932 4 –	13,672 9 4
Gross cost per prisoner	105 8 8	100 3 –	94 4 6

16. Deducting the value of the prisoner's earning, the actual cost of each would be as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross cost per prisoner	105 8 8	100 3 –	94 4 6
Average earnings	16 6 5	24 10 7	26 12 4
ACTUAL COST	89 2 3	75 8 5	67 8 2

which shows a very considerable progressive decrease in the expenses of the gaol.

17. Here I may appropriately acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Kinloch Forbes' letter No. 4201, dated 23d ultimo, in which he observes that there appears to be great room for economy in the Aden gaol. I trust that the foregoing remarks will prove that this subject has ever received my anxious consideration. The year regarding which the above quoted observation was made has been followed by two others, in both of which there

there has been a marked decrease of expense, and I am confident that in that now commenced there will be a further diminution.

18. The high price of provisions at Aden must always raise the rate of each prisoner's subsistence above that of other gaols, and the necessity of maintaining a considerable guard to watch the prisoners in the present temporary building, as well as the perishable nature of the buildings themselves, which constantly require extensive repairs, tend to swell the gross expense.

19. But I think that the comparison exhibited between the gaol at Aden and those of other places is hardly a fair one; certainly it is not complete. It matters less that the expense is high if the earnings of the prisoners are in due proportion.

20. I have no means of knowing what amount is earned by prisoners in other gaols in the Bombay Presidency, and I do not allege that, in this respect, the Aden Gaol is superior to them; but I have before me the Report of the Inspector General of Gaols in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1859-60, and I find that out of the 54 gaols under his superintendence there is not one in which the prisoners' earnings approach the average of the Aden Gaol, and only one in which they exceed the half.

21. Nevertheless, making all due allowances for earnings, I am aware that the maintenance of prisoners in Aden must always be attended with considerably greater expense than elsewhere, owing mainly to the high price of provisions.

22. The following scale of prices charged by the Commissariat Department and by the gaol contractor will show how much higher both are than the Indian rates. I may mention that the Commissariat rates are lower this year than they have ever been before:—

	Per	Commissariat Rate.	Gaol Rate.
Curry stuff	28 lbs.	3 – –	3 – –
Dhall	,,	1 11 6	1 8 –
Flour, second sort	,,	1 14 3	1 8 –
Ghee, first sort	,,	6 10 –	5 – –
Oil, cocoanut	,,	6 7 –	4 – –
Salt	,,	– 3 –	– 4 –
Tamarind	,,	2 – –	1 12 –
Vegetables	,,	– – 6	– 1 6
Wood	784 lbs.	2 14 –	2 3 –
Cost of each prisoner per diem { Hard labour	– –	– 2 4·10	– 2 1·86
Cost of each prisoner per diem { Light labour	– –	– 1 11·32	– 1 –·10

23. Attached, marked D, is an account current of the municipal fund during the past year, and the following shows the receipts of the fund during each year since its institution in 1854:—

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
1854	8,564 3 2	1858	20,430 7 1
1855	13,529 5 4	1859	31,705 5 1
1856	23,334 1 8	1860	31,169 4 5
1857	23,053 8 2	1861	38,012 9 9

24. The aggregate of the receipt side during 1861 is *Rs.* 38,012. 9. 9., but from this the sum of *Rs.* 6,144. 1. 6. should be deducted, as that amount is an unusual item of receipt, being subscriptions realised on account of the new Civil hospital; with this deduction the amount exceeds that of last year by *Rs.* 699. 3. 10.

25. The new Civil hospital is ready for occupation: only one wing, however, with the out-houses, dispensary, and waiting hall, are finished: the remainder will be gradually completed as funds are available for that purpose.

26. A fine ancient reservoir above the Roman Catholic chapel has been cleaned out and repaired at an expense of *Rs.* 1,381. 7. 3.; this is quite unconnected with the system of tanks in the Taweela Valley.

27. The other items of disbursement require no explanation.

28. It is my pleasing duty to record that all the subordinates in the various departments under my control have discharged their duties entirely to my satisfaction.

I have, &c.
R. L. Playfair,
Assistant Political Resident, in charge of Residency.

(A).—No. 5. FIRST and SECOND ASSISTANTS to the Political Resident.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on the 1st of January	—	—	—	—	—
Apprehended during the year	986	769	746	725	545
Referred by transfer	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	986	769	746	725	545
Discharged without trial	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted	36	21	12	45	25
Committed to Political Resident	12	—	3	14	—
Under trial 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

(A).—No. 6. POLITICAL RESIDENT.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Committed during the year	12	—	3	14	—
TOTAL	12	—	3	14	—
Discharged without trial	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted	1	—	—	—	—
Convicted	11	—	3	14	—
Referred to Government of Bombay.	—	—	2	—	—
Under trial 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

R. L. Playfair,
Assistant Political Resident.

(A).—No. 10. STATEMENT of SENTENCES passed by the under-mentioned Officers during the year 1861.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding One Month.	Imprisonment not exceeding Six Months.	Imprisonment not exceeding One Year.	Imprisonment not exceeding Two Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Three Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Four Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Five Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Six Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding Seven Years.	Expulsion.	Death.	TOTAL.
By Political Resident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ First Assistant Political Resident.	—	1	231	15	70	51	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	396
„ Second Assistant Political Resident.	—	—	73	2	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	124
TOTAL	—	1	304	17	112	56	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	520

R. L. Playfair,
Assistant Political Resident.

(A).—No. 12. PRISONERS in Gaol on the 31st of December 1861.

	1861.
Imprisonment for life, with hard labour	71
Ditto - above 14 years	11
Ditto - from 10 to 14 years	4
Ditto - from 7 to 10 years	7
Ditto - for less than 7 years	33
Ditto - without hard labour	7
TOTAL	133
Deaths in the year	4

R. L. Playfair,
Assistant Political Resident.

(A.)—No. 13. TABLE showing the Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial in 1861, and the result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.						
			Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding Six Months.	Above Six Months, and not exceeding One Year.	Above One Year, and not exceeding Two Years.	Expulsion.	TOTAL.	Acquitted.
No. 1. Offences against Person.	Assault, with wounding	3	–	2	1	–	–	3	–
	Importation of slaves	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Sodomy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Riot and assault	15	15	–	–	–	–	15	–
	Petty assault	99	87	11	–	–	–	98	1
	TOTAL	121	105	13	1	–	–	119	2
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with violence.	Burglary, wounding, or personal injury.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence.	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
	Theft	62	12	47	1	1	–	61	1
	Receiving stolen property	8	1	5	–	–	1	7	1
	Fraud	6	–	3	–	–	–	3	3
	Trespass	4	3	1	–	–	–	4	–
	Suspicion of theft	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	5
	Snatching	6	4	2	–	–	–	6	–
	Attempt at theft	8	1	7	–	–	–	8	–
	Accessory to theft	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Apprehension with suspicious property.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	TOTAL	104	22	66	2	1	3	94	10
No. 5. Forgery, &c.; offences against currency.	Forgery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 6. Miscellaneous	Returning after expulsion	30	–	18	–	–	12	30	–
	Refusal of duty	20	–	20	–	–	–	20	–
	Rescue	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
	Other offences included in above	265	195	49	2	–	9	255	10
	TOTAL	317	195	89	2	–	21	307	10
	GRAND TOTAL	545	322	168	5	1	24	520	25

R. L. Playfair, Assistant Political Resident.

(B.)—ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Convict Labour in the Aden Gaol during the Year 1861.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Balance on hand 1st January 1861	1,412	5	6	By Materials used in printing department	200	3	9
Received from out-turn of work in the printing department.	1,534	11	7	„ Materials used in bookbinding department.	93	13	9
Received from out-turn of work in the bookbinding department.	554	6	9	„ Materials used for manufactures	1,125	8	5
Received from out-turn of work in manufactures.	1,885	8	11	„ Miscellaneous	15	–	–
Realised by the sale of vegetables grown in the gaol garden.	66	12	6	„ Centage paid to gaoler on the net profits of the gaol manufactures.	124	6	2
Realised by the sale of bran	2	6	–	„ Petty supplies for gaol use	164	9	9
Realised by the sale of old stores	12	–	–	„ Clothing issued to convicts	111	13	–
Received from contractor for grinding wheat.	307	11	–	„ Repairs to gaol building	246	1	6
Miscellaneous receipts	3	5	3	„ Materials used for works for paper manufacture.	424	9	11
Convict labour employed in town	784	14	–	„ Cash, a contribution for the erection of the new Civil Hospital.	1,500	–	–
				„ Paid into the Public Treasury on account of gaol establishment.	1,872	–	–
				Balance on hand, 31 December 1861.	685	15	3
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	6,564	1	6	GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	6,564	1	6

Aden Gaol, 31 December 1861.

R. L. Playfair, Assistant Political Resident.

C.—Gaol Hospital, Aden.

Statement exhibiting the Casualties of the Convicts transferred to Aden who have been confined in the Gaol at that Settlement from 1 January to 31 December 1861, required by Government Letter, No. 953, dated 30 April 1842.

No.	Zillah.	Names of Prisoners.	Crime.	Removed to what Place, and When.	Natural Death, and When.	Escaped, and When.	Released, and When.	From whence Transferred.	Remarks.
1	Sind	Goolam Hoosain	Robbery, with violence	- -	1 Jan. 1861	- -	- -	Shikarpoor	Under treatment for scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck; died suddenly from pneumonia.
2	Sind	Futheol Buhdir	Wilful murder	- -	22 Mar. ,,	- -	- -	Bombay	Old, and blind of both eyes.
3	Sind	Moorad Khan	- - - - -	- -	7 May ,,	- -	- -	Sind	Had been three months in the sick list, with abscess, the previous year; was aged, but not infirm.
4	Concan	Rama bin Mhadoo	Gang robbery, with force	- -	21 Aug. ,,	- -	- -	Bombay	Had before admission to gaol suffered amputation of the penis. The cicatrix sloughed, but this again healed, although he was of scorbutic diathesis; but he suddenly died of dropsical effusion into the thorax.

Total number of convicts on 1st January 1862 144
Ditto - - ditto Escaped - - None.
Ditto - - ditto Casualties - - 4

Daily average number of sick - - - 7
Number of sick this day - - - - 9
P.S.—General number - - - - 426

Aden, 1 January 1862.

J. F. Steinhauzer, Civil Surgeon, Aden.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Aden Municipal Fund for the Year 1861.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on hand 31st December 1860 -	3,668 8 6	
Received on account of Fines - -	2,538 15 -	
,, Poundage - - -	185 5 9	
,, Summons - - -	1,965 1 -	
,, Tax on Camels on hire -	263 12 -	
,, ,, Donkeys ,, -	461 8 -	
,, ,, Boats ,, -	1,082 - -	
	6,496 9 9	
Assessment for watering and sweeping the town	3,104 - -	
,, on coal depôts - - -	333 1 10	
	3,427 1 10	
Fees on Instalment paper - - - -	83 7 -	
,, Mortgage notes - - - -	57 12 -	
,, Light pass - - - - -	23 6 -	
,, Arm pass - - - - -	45 4 -	
,, Deeds of sale - - - -	61 - -	
,, Protests - - - - -	495 5 -	
,, Affixing office seals - - -	55 - -	
,, Water tickets - - - -	72 4 -	
,, Deeds of reference - - - -	26 - -	
,, Powers of attorney - - - -	68 - -	
,, Certificates of discharge - - -	3 8 -	
,, Registering and discharging seamen, &c. - - - - - -	261 - -	
,, Boat, donkey, camel, and buggy licenses	303 4 -	
,, Liquor licenses - - - -	600 - -	
,, Certificates of naturalization - -	130 - -	
,, Provisional certificates of registry -	20 - -	
,, Certificates of sale of country craft -	14 - -	
,, Grants - - - - - -	38 - -	
,, Bonds - - - - - -	6 - -	
,, Administering estates - - -	68 9 9	
,, Other documents - - - -	28 6 -	
	2,460 1 9	
Received on account of Banian well - -	4,188 8 -	
,, ,, Tamela well - -	1,890 8 6	
Realised by sale of water from reservoirs -	5,670 8 -	
	11,749 8 6	
,, Confiscated property - - -	48 8 -	
,, Old building materials - - -	215 4 -	
License for sale of poisonous substances - -	120 - -	
Received from Treasury on account of scavenger carts - - - - - - -	600 - -	
Unclaimed property - - - - - -	404 6 -	
Receipt from Point Branch police office -	30 6 -	
Interest on Government securities - -	130 13 11	
	1,549 5 11	
Quit-rent - - - - - - - - -	2,517 4 -	
Subscription for civil hospital - - - - - -	6,144 1 6	
Grand Total - - - Rs.	38,012 9 9	

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment of Police Court.		
Permanent establishment - - - - -	3,514 7 3	
Contingencies - - - - - - -	1,027 8 9	
		4,542 - -
Police.		
Paid to complete police establishment - -	744 - -	
Pony allowance to Subedar - - - -	180 - -	
Boat establishment - - - - -	26 - -	
Contingencies - - - - - - -	285 10 -	
		1,235 10 -
Conservancy of Town.		
Permanent establishment for watering and sweeping town - - - - - -	3,495 - -	
Contingencies - - - - - - -	7 2 -	
		3,502 2 -
Water Supply.		
Permanent establishment of wells and tanks -	4,605 9 2	
Contingencies - - - - - - -	898 8 7	
		5,504 1 9
Public Works.		
Constructing new civil hospital - - -	14,586 9 6	
,, Cutcha House for residency gig's crew - - - - - -	99 8 -	
Planting and watering trees - - - -	665 7 -	
Repairs to ancient reservoirs - - -	1,381 7 3	
,, Banian well - - - -	160 1 4	
,, Police stations - - - -	148 5 9	
,, Cadi's court - - - -	45 1 -	
,, Police court at Steamer Point -	285 1 6	
,, Small-pox hospital - - -	13 14 5	
		17,385 7 9
Miscellaneous.		
Centage on Quit-rent - - - - -	125 13 7	
,, Taxes - - - - - -	143 14 10	
Subsistences of patients in civil hospital -	296 9 -	
Maintenance of paupers in small-pox hospital -	34 6 -	
Contingencies - - - - - - -	1,130 3 6	
		1,730 14 11
Total - - - Rs.		33,900 4 5
Balance on hand - - -		4,112 5 4
Grand Total - - - Rs.		38,012 9 9

(Errors excepted.)

2 January 1862.

R. L. Playfair, Assistant Political Resident.

No. 1210 of 1862.—Judicial Department.

To the Political Resident at Aden.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Playfair's letter of the 18th January last, No. 9, forwarding Judicial and Conservancy Returns of Aden for the year 1861, and to transmit to you copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the subject.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council finds some difficulty in reviewing these returns from a certain vagueness in the expressions used by Captain Playfair. In the 2d paragraph, for example, he refers to 545 cases tried during the year 1861, and in Statement A., No. 5, he gives 545 as the number apprehended during the year, referring apparently to the number of prisoners. In future reports the Political Resident should be requested to show, in the first place, the number of offences committed, or registered as having been committed during the year, dealing in a separate statement with the number of individuals apprehended, and the proportion of them acquitted or convicted.

A copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Police in the Southern Division, for the year 1860, together with the resolution passed on it, should be sent for the information and guidance of the Resident, as indicating the manner in which the information required by Government should be prepared.

The Honourable the Governor in Council highly approves of the Municipal Administration of Aden during the year.

Extracts from this Report of the paragraphs bearing on the prison discipline should be sent to the Inspector General of Prisons, with a request that he will favour Government with his opinion on the subject.

These proceedings should be reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. J. Shaw Stewart*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
11 April 1862.

APPENDIX (H.)

GENERAL REPORT on the PRISONS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for 1861.

(No. 691 of 1862.)

From the Inspector General of Prisons to the Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,

IN submitting to Government the Annual Report of the gaols under the control of this office for the year ending on the 31st December 1861, I have the honour to state, in explanation of its meagre details, that I received charge of the duties of this office at a date subsequent to that with which the present report closes.

2. From the want of personal knowledge of the working of the department during the period under report, and in the absence of any recorded data from my immediate predecessor on the subject, I regret that it is not in my power to furnish more than the statistical information contained in the annexed Tabular Statements, together with extract copies of Reports from the Session Judges on the administration of the gaols under their charges, as well as from the Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Reports.

3. I consider that several of these Reports, especially those noted in the margin, are so able and display so much zeal and interest in the numerous subjects treated, that they would lose much of their value by being presented in the form of condensed summaries.

Poona.
Session Judge.
Civil Surgeon.

Dhoolia.
Session Judge.
Gaol Superintendent.
Civil Surgeon.

Ahmednuggur.
Assistant Session Judge.
Civil Surgeon.

Ahmedabad.
Session Judge.
Civil Surgeon.

Dharwar.
Civil Surgeon.

4. For future guidance, however, I await the instructions of Government on this point.

5. I have also appended to this Report an unfinished Memorandum styled in the Report for 1860 as Appendix J. This, I believe, was the last official document prepared by the late Dr. Ogilvie; it is for this reason, as well as for the valuable information it contains, that I have considered it advisable that it should not be omitted.

6. The death of the late Inspector General of Prisons would under ordinary circumstances have been a sad and serious blow to the department, to which he had devoted with so much zeal his rare talents and energies, but occurring at a time when he was gradually and against serious difficulties, but at the same time successfully, reforming the whole gaol administration of this Presidency, and bringing it into a condition of improved health, order and economy, the loss is doubly to be lamented.

 7. In

7. In carrying out the principle originated by this able officer, it will be my endeavour to complete, as far as in my power, the system which he advocated, and which it was his untiring purpose to bring to perfection.

8. The instructions laid down in Despatch No. 50, of the 24th December 1861, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and received with your letter No. 622, of 18th February 1862, will be strictly followed out in the report for the current year, which it shall be my endeavour to submit with punctuality, the delay in the present instance having been caused by circumstances which shall in future be avoided.

9. Since receiving charge of this office on the 4th February last, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the gaols at Tanna, Poona, Dharwar, with the subsidiary gaol at Devekope and Rutnagherry; the latter and the Dharwar gaol not having been visited since 1857.

10. I need not at present enter into further details which legitimately belong to the report for the current year, but merely state that considerable reduction has since the beginning of the year been effected in gaol guards. At Tanna a reduction of three sentries, at Poona of three, at Dharwar of one, and at Rutnagherry two, have been recommended to be reduced.

11. There exists at the latter gaol the expensive anomaly of a gaol guard over 150 prisoners, being numerically the same as was before considered sufficient for the safe custody of 460 convicts.

12. In reference to paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Report for 1860, by the late Dr. Ogilvie, and the concluding paragraph of the Government resolution thereon, I have the honour respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to issue such instructions on the subject therein mooted as may clearly define the position of Civil Surgeons in relation to the Inspector General of Prisons.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons Office,
Camp Rutnagherry, 30 April 1862.

GENERAL REPORT.

THE total average criminal population distributed over the gaols of this Presidency, exclusive of those of Sind, the Political Agencies, Independent States, Jagheerdars, &c., during the year ending on the 31st December 1861, amounted to 3,286, the details of which are given in the subjoined table:—

No.	GAOLS.	Average Strength in 1860.	Average Strength in 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Poona	394	278	—	116
2	Ahmednuggur	231	240	9	—
3	Sholapoor	171	174	3	—
4	Dharwar	425	488	63	—
5	Rutnagherry	130	176	46	—
6	Sattara	288	169	—	119
7	Mahableshwur	24	10	—	14
8	Dholia	331	476	145	—
9	Tanna	648	431	—	217
10	Surat	101	136	35	—
11	Broach	69	51	—	18
12	Kaira	153	172	19	—
13	Ahmedabad	470	485	15	—
	TOTAL	3,435	3,286	335	484

2. These figures would appear to indicate a diminution of crime, the decrease in the number of prisoners being 149, as compared with the year 1860. But it must be borne in mind that, in addition to the exceptions specified in paragraph 1, the prisoners convicted by Mamlutdars, Foujdars, Mahalkuries, and undergoing sentence in district prisons or lock-ups, are not included in the above table.

3. Until the gaols indicated above be placed in relation with, and under the control of, this office, as is, I believe, the case in the divisions of the Presidency of Fort William, it is impossible that the statistical information furnished can be otherwise than partial and incomplete.

4. It would appear from Appendix A. that there has been an increase of juvenile committals to the number of 68, as compared with 1860. There is, however, a decrease of re-committals, as shown in Appendix B., the contrasted number being 14. This still leaves an increase of 54 under these two heads; but deducting this number from the total decrease for the year, there remains 95, which shows the real decrease in the number of prisoners in our goals during 1861.

5. The

5. The Poona and Ahmedabad Gaols exhibit the maximum of juvenile committals, as also of recommittals; while Dhoolia and Sholapoor are equally distinguished for the absence of either.

Sanitary Condition of the Gaols during 1861.

6. In Appendix C. are given in a tabulated form all admissions and deaths, during the year 1861, which have occurred in hospital. Cholera prevailed epidemically in but one of the gaols, viz. Dharwar: there were 116 cases, of which 60 proved fatal.

7. The disease, which had for some time been prevalent in the neighbourhood of the station, made its appearance on the 10th of June among the convicts from Rutnagherry, who had arrived the previous day, exhausted by exposure, fatigue, and irregular diet, as described by Dr. Mills, the Civil Surgeon, in his Gaol Sanitary Report, extracts from which are subjoined. The disease, which was of a virulent type, continued till the 5th of July—two cases only having occurred subsequently.

8. The total number of deaths in the gaols from all diseases amounts to 204, being a ratio to strength of 5·6, and, exclusive of cholera, of 3·9.—(*Vide* Note to Appendix C.)

9. These figures show a slightly increased ratio over that which obtained in 1860: if, however, we exclude 5 deaths from old age, 2 from leprosy, and 1 from gunshot wound (which occurred at Kaira, in a prisoner who attempted to escape), we have a rather more favourable result—viz., 5·3; exclusive of cholera, 3·7.

10. In order to show to what extent such diseases as atrophy, scurvy, diarrhœa, and dysentery prevail in our gaols—diseases which cripple our efforts at improvement, swell to a large extent the annual mortality, and considerably enhance the expenditure by the supply of extra rations, or the substitution of more expensive ones, and by the use of costly remedies in their treatment—I have subjoined a table as a supplement to Appendix C.

11. This table is useful, as showing at a glance in which particular gaol, and in what numbers, any of these dreaded diseases prevail. The Surat and Ahmednuggur Gaols stand at the head of the list, followed by Sholapoor, Tanna, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Dhoolia, Sattara, Dharwar, Poona, and Rutnagherry; the latter being, in respect to these particular diseases, the healthiest of the gaols, although it stands third on the list in Appendix C.—Sattara and Ahmedabad showing, inclusive of all diseases, the smallest rate of mortality.

12. The Surat Gaol exhibits the highest rate of mortality, exclusive of cholera, during the year, being an average of 14·0. The improved conservancy arrangements now in operation should have tended to a more favourable result; these, however, do not appear to have been at all neglected. The unhealthy nature of the season, and causes operating from without, viz., the locality in which the gaol stands, together with the unfavourable effect the transfer of the prisoners from the Broach Gaol seems to have produced on their health, are the chief causes of this large rate of mortality.

13. Next on the list in regard to high rate of mortality stands Dharwar, showing a ratio of 5·8, exclusive of cholera, and of 13·8, if we include the deaths from this disease, which showed itself in none of the other gaols. In this gaol were received many hopeless cases from the subsidiary gaol at Devekope up to the end of September last, which tended greatly to swell the mortality rates.

14. As the subsidiary gaols established at Devekope, Munmar, Patus-road, and Gogo are under experiment, it would have been very desirable to have supplied Government with a tabular statement similar to Appendix C. and its supplement; but I regret that, from the hospital returns from the two former gaols having been incorporated in the returns of the Dharwar and Dhoolia gaol hospitals up to October 1861, I am only enabled to supply the information for Devekope and Munmar from October to December inclusive.

15. The returns from the Patus-road and Gogo Field Gaols do not appear to have been forwarded to this office at all, nor does any record exist of their having been incorporated in other gaol returns. In order, however, to enable me to supply the information required for the current year, I would request that copies of the monthly and annual hospital returns from the Gogo and Patus-road gangs be directed to be regularly furnished to this office.

16. The only table, therefore, I am able to submit is one to include the admissions and deaths in the hospital of the Devekope and Munmar gangs—in the former from 1st October, and in the latter from the 15th September to 31st December 1861.

17. Although the mortality at Devekope from June to September last was excessive, 27 deaths having taken place, the majority from diarrhœa, yet it is satisfactory to note that during the three last months of the year not a single fatal case occurred.

18. Not so, however, at Munmar; six deaths occurred, five being from diarrhœa and dysentery, during the same period. The deaths antecedent to this cannot be ascertained from the Civil Surgeon's annual returns. In neither of these gaols has atrophy occurred, although scurvy has prevailed to some extent at Devekope, and diarrhœa at Munmar.

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

19. The excessive mortality at Devekope previous to October last is, no doubt, attributable to the extremely ill-selected spot on which the prisoners' huts were erected. A small open space, fringed by jungle and surrounded on parts of three sides by hills, and faced by a large muddy or rapidly-drying tank, the advanced season of the year, the insufficient clothing, damp floors, malplacement of the prisoners at night, and constant exposure to rain and cold, were certainly a conglomeration of fertile sources of disease, such as are, happily, very seldom met with, and against the recurrence of which every possible measure of precaution should be adopted.

Cost of Gaol Guards.

20. The total cost of guarding our gaols during 1861 has been *Rs.* 98,278. 15. 1., against 1,28,769 rupees for 1860, showing a saving of *Rs.* 30,490. 0. 11. per annum, which is a rather more favourable result than anticipated by Dr. Ogilvie in the General Report for 1860.

21. Since the close of the year, however, still further reductions have taken place, and others are in contemplation, which will no doubt, in my next report, exhibit still further improvement in this hitherto extravagant item of gaol expenditure.

22. That more extended reductions are necessary, a reference to Appendix D. will clearly show. The gaols at Sattara, Rutnagherry, and Kaira there exhibit a remarkable, but very unfavourable, contrast to those of Dhoolia and Ahmedabad.

Cost of Gaol Establishment.

23. Equally with our gaol-guards did the gaol establishments call for heavy reductions. From *Rs.* 60,810. 6. at the beginning of the year 1860, they were reduced, by unremitting perseverance on the part of Dr. Ogilvie, and by willing co-operation on the part of the judges, during the same year, to *Rs.* 39,259. 6.; being an average cost per head of *Rs.* 17. 10. 1. at the commencement, and of *Rs.* 11. 6. 10. at the close of 1860.

24. The total cost during the period under report has amounted to *Rs.* 34,833. 3. 5., being a reduction of *Rs.* 25,977. 2. 7. since the beginning of 1860, and of *Rs.* 4,426. 2. 7. during the past year. This has chiefly been effected by the discharge of superfluous peons, and the substitution of convict labour for that of hired blacksmiths, barbers, mothers, &c.

25. To render our establishments, however, thoroughly efficient—to put a stop to peculation, fraud, and breaches of gaol discipline—to ensure, if possible, the honesty and goodwill of our gaol-servants, it is absolutely necessary to give them a higher scale of pay, to place them more on an equality with the increased efficiency which will be exacted from them, as well as on a footing similar to other departments of the State.

26. A revised scale of salary, as directed by Government in their letter No. 838, of 8th March last, will shortly be submitted for gaolers, which it is intended shall also include all subordinate servants.

27. The "revised schemes" referred to in Dr. Ogilvie's last report are not, I regret to say, on the records of the office. The reasons adduced in paragraph 28 for delay in the re-organization of our gaol establishments appear to me to postpone the subject to so indefinite a period that I cannot concur in the views therein expressed.

28. The Judges are loud and earnest in their representations on the subject, and, in my opinion, the underpaid and inefficient condition generally of our gaol establishments, and gaol peons especially, call for an early remedy, and altogether without reference to the time when the Public Works Department of our gaols may be perfectly or permanently organized.

Provisioning.

29. The price of provisions having considerably increased during the last five, and especially during the last two years, we are prepared to find a corresponding increase in the cost of provisioning the convicts in our gaols. With strict economy, however, during the period under report, it will be seen from Appendix F. that there has been a slight decrease in the general average per head; but, owing no doubt to local circumstances, the Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, and Surat Gaols show a slight increase: the average for 1860 was *Rs.* 23. 9. 9., and that for 1861 *Rs.* 22. 3. 10. per head.

30. I have little doubt that, by uniform and rigid economy (as, for instance, in the quantity of fuel, which is included in the above charges, being decreased, in consequence of most of the prisoners' food being cooked in messes of not less than 25, and not more than 30, by the plan successfully adopted by Dr. James at Dhoolia, and described in his interesting report), as also by strict adherence to the system of giving hard-labour prisoners hard-labour rations only on the days when actually employed on such labour, that considerable reduction may still be effected.

31. By adopting also a graduated scale of hospital diet, which will afford no temptation to a prisoner to malinger, as is, I am afraid, now too often the case, the end in view may still further be obtained.

32. A uniform standard of diet for all the gaols will shortly be submitted for sanction, which, I trust, will be found to embrace all the points above alluded to.

33. The question of the merits of the contract and departmental systems of provisioning is still undecided, as far as this Presidency is concerned. This subject will demand fuller notice in a future report, when all the information which has been called for from the other Presidencies has been collected, and compared with that which has been supplied from our own gaols.

34. Those

34. Those noted in the margin adopt the departmental system, and deduce results from it favourable to Government; while the remainder uphold the contract system, as being more economical, and less open to peculation. Dhoolia. Sattara. Dharwar. Kaira. Sholapoor.

35. Local circumstances, and probably interests, affect materially the question at issue, and render cautious interference the more necessary.

36. The contingent charges for 1861 show a slight decrease as contrasted with those for the previous year, but the average is still not so low as in 1859. If we exclude, however, from the gross amount of *Rs.* 8,170. 14. 1., the sum expended on expensive articles which were indispensable, but the necessity for which is not periodical, and which in one gaol alone amounted to upwards of 400 rupees, the average is reduced from *Rs.* 2. 8. 6. in 1860 to *Rs.* 2. 1. 5. in 1861. Contingent Charges.

37. The average cost (*vide* Appendix H.) of clothing each prisoner during the last year was *Rs.* 2. 2.; this shows a difference over the previous year of 4 annas and 3 pies per head in favour of 1861, and is the lowest charge that has been recorded since 1857. Clothing Charges.

38. In some gaols, as Poona, Dhoolia, and Sholapoor, the average cost has been very small, and in the two former especially has it been so. In Poona each prisoner has not cost the State more than the very trifling sum of 9 annas and 4 pies, and in Dhoolia *Rs.* 1. 1. This saving has been entirely effected, as reported by the Judges, by abandoning, on the recommendations of Dr. Ogilvie, the old system of periodical supplies of clothing, and by substituting one of occasional distribution.

39. This mode will, I trust, now be introduced in all the gaols; and although it will entail more rigid attention and supervision on the part of the Judges and their subordinates, still I have no doubt that they will adopt it in a spirit of hearty co-operation.

40. I propose, with the sanction of Government, already solicited, to substitute a blanket-coat, at the commencement of the rains, for the cotton one in use—made so loose as not to hamper the movements of the shoulders and arms, and of such materials as I have no doubt will prove ultimately a great saving to Government, besides having the advantage of protecting those important viscera which are so prone to disease during the rains and cold season. By the adoption of this plan the second blanket supplied to some gaols will be dispensed with.

41. Appendix I. shows the amount of charges on account of petty repairs for the last five years. A considerable decrease is apparent for the past year, the charge per head being 5 annas 1 pie, against 10 annas and 6 pies during 1860, being a reduction of 5 annas and 5 pies per head—a result far more favourable than was anticipated by Dr. Ogilvie in his last report. Petty Repairs.

42. In consequence of regular Returns not having been supplied to this office during 1861, I am unable to give even an approximation to the actual charges incurred on account of gaol hospitals. Medical Charges.

43. It were better to exclude these charges altogether than create confusion by supplying inaccurate and untrustworthy data.

44. That these charges are amenable to considerable reductions there can be no question; and I trust that, during the current year, the civil surgeons will lend themselves earnestly to the work, and extend to me their earnest assistance and co-operation with this object.

45. I would beg to bring to the favourable notice of Government the services of the superintendent of the Dhoolia Gaol, Dr. James (the only civil surgeon who holds such an appointment), and to point out that by his exertions, aided by the sound advice and experience of Mr. Richardson, the session judge, the expenses of the Dhoolia Gaol have been reduced almost to a minimum, and great improvements introduced and successfully carried out in the various departments of the gaol.

46. Three gaols have been abolished during the year—viz., the Broach, Mahableshwur, and the Town Gaol of Tanna. The financial results of this measure have been very satisfactory, but the transfer of the prisoners from Broach to Surat has been attended with increase of sickness among the Broach prisoners.

47. Be the cause of this sickness what it may—the brackish water of Surat, or other causes yet, I believe, undecided—the transfer of these prisoners to the Ahmedabad or Rutnagherry Gaol becomes very advisable.

48. In connexion with the subsidiary gaol at Munmar, I am enabled to submit, in Appendix K., a summary of expenditure incurred during September, October, November, and December, in connexion with this gaol. I am indebted for this interesting information to Mr. Richardson, the Judge of Khandesh.

49. From this it will be seen that each prisoner costs Government 4 annas and 3 pies per diem. This appears to be exclusive of the salary of the superintending officer and the guard of the Bheel Corps. Were these items included, the average would probably be raised to 5 annas.

50. Computing the daily work performed by each convict at 2¼ annas, which is a maximum valuation, and in excess of the Government scale of two-thirds of the price of free-labour, there would still remain a debit of three annas per diem.

51. This subject will, however, be further illustrated when submitting the reports on the working of these subsidiary gaols, called for by Government after the lapse of one year from their organization.

52. As the dates on which these field-gangs were formed all vary, and as it will be necessary to fix a date for report, so as to include in it the results of the working of all the gaols, it is my intention, should Government so sanction, to submit a report on the 1st August, including all returns from the four gaols up to 11th May, the date corresponding with that on which the Patus gang was formed in 1861, and by which time the Devekope gang will have been transferred to the frontier.

53. This arrangement would give one year to the Patus, nearly eleven months to the Devekope, about eight months to the Munmar, and four months to the Gogo gang.

(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(A.)

CONTRASTED STATEMENT showing the Number of JUVENILES committed to the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency during the Years 1860 and 1861.

ZILLAHS.	Number Committed to Prisons.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860.	1861.		
Poona	1	65	64	—
Nuggur	12	8	—	4
Sholapoor	8	—	—	8
Dharwar	2	7	5	—
Rutnagherry	3	7	4	—
Sattara	5	2	—	3
Mahableshwur	—	—	—	—
Dhoolia	13	—	—	13
Tanna	8	5	—	3
Surat	5	2	—	3
Broach	2	1	—	1
Kaira	3	13	10	—
Ahmedabad	19	39	20	—
TOTAL	81	149	103	35

(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(B.)

CONTRASTED STATEMENT showing the Number of CRIMINALS recommitted to the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency during the Years 1860 and 1861.

ZILLAHS.	Number of Criminals Recommitted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860.	1861.		
Poona	30	28	—	2
Nuggur	13	21	8	—
Sholapoor	26	—	—	26
Dharwar	31	41	10	—
Rutnagherry	14	17	3	—
Sattara	3	1	—	2
Mahableshwur	—	—	—	—
Dhoolia	14	—	—	14
Tanna	3	5	2	—
Surat	32	51	19	—
Broach	26	5	—	21
Kaira	18	22	4	—
Ahmedabad	36	41	5	—
TOTAL	246	232	51	65

(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(C.)

TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each Gaol of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES of ZILLAHS.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.		Disease of the Lungs.		Disease of the Liver.		Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.		Disease of the Brain.		Dropsies.		Rheumatic Affections.		Venereal Affections.		Abscess and Ulcers.		Wounds and Injuries.		Diseases of the Eye.		Diseases of the Skin.		Other Diseases.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength, exclusive of Cholera.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.					
1	Poona	36	—	2	—	13	1	1	—	52	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	11	—	10	—	31	1	22	—	2	—	8	—	49	1	243	9	270	3·3	3·3
2	Nuggur	165	—	1	—	8	—	4	—	111	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	11	—	21	—	13	—	8	1	—	—	53	2	405	15	226	6·6	6·6
3	Sholapoor	141	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	74	1	—	—	26	—	—	—	23	—	4	—	31	—	21	—	4	—	4	—	51	5	385	8	173	4·6	4·6
4	Dharwar	224	4	6	—	24	3	1	1	166	27	116	60	6	—	—	—	23	2	8	1	103	1	25	2	12	—	17	—	212	3	943	104	751	13·8	5·8
5	Rutnagherry	47	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	49	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	14	—	10	—	74	—	35	—	9	—	13	—	59	2	323	3	175	1·7	1·7
6	Sattara	53	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	16	—	10	—	2	—	2	1	8	—	140	3	231	1·3	1·3
7	Mahableshwur	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	—
8	Tanna	88	—	3	—	20	2	1	—	47	4	—	—	5	—	1	1	6	1	4	—	54	—	14	—	10	—	15	—	95	2	363	10	443	2·2	2·2
9	Dhoolia	71	4	—	—	18	—	3	—	117	9	1	—	7	—	1	1	24	—	4	—	144	1	37	—	6	1	4	—	33	2	470	18	549	3·2	3·2
10	Surat	104	3	1	—	5	—	6	1	145	11	—	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	14	—	33	1	14	—	3	—	19	—	15	4	376	20	142	14·0	14·0
11	Broach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Kaira	81	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	66	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	38	—	18	1	3	—	57	—	15	1	289	5	178	2·8	2·8
13	Ahmedabad	227	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	172	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	9	—	3	—	63	1	35	—	6	—	36	—	19	4	585	9	486	1·8	1·8
	TOTAL	1,240	13	13	—	114	8	16	2	1,036	77	117	60	62	1	4	2	143	3	78	1	609	5	248	3	65	2	175	1	609	26	*4,529	*204	*3,634	*5·6	*3·9

* These figures include the statistics of the Devekope and Munmar Subsidiary Gaols.

(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

SUPPLEMENT No. I. to APPENDIX (C.)

TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each Gaol of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	Atrophia.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Scurvy.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.				
1	Poona	—	—	29	—	15	1	1	—	45	1	270	0·3
2	Nuggur	7	1	46	4	58	6	8	1	119	12	226	5·3
3	Sholapoor	2	2	22	1	39	—	4	2	67	5	173	2·8
4	Dharwar	1	—	4	—	25	2	102	1	248	63	488	12·9
5	Rutnagherry	—	—	20	—	11	—	7	—	38	—	175	0·0
6	Sattara	1	—	22	2	11	—	—	—	34	2	231	0·8
7	Tanna	3	1	11	8	27	1	31	—	72	10	443	2·2
8	Dhoolia	—	—	55	4	1	1	—	—	57	5	220	2·2
9	Surat	8	4	90	9	29	1	3	—	130	14	142	9·8
10	Kaira	2	—	49	3	7	—	1	—	59	3	178	1·6
11	Ahmedabad	11	4	58	—	16	2	—	—	85	6	486	1·2
	TOTAL	35	12	406	31	239	14	157	4	954	121	3,032	3·9

(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

SUPPLEMENT No. II. to APPENDIX (C.)

TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each of the Subsidiary Gaols in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES.	Fever.		Eruptive Fever.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.		Diseases of the Brain.		Dropsies.		Rheumatic Affections.		Venereal Affections.		Abscess and Ulcers.		Wounds and Injuries.		Diseases of the Eye.		Diseases of the Skin.		Other Diseases.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength, exclusive of Cholera.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.					
1	Devekope (3 months)	97	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	17	–	3	–	–	–	8	–	15	–	159	–	263	0·0	0·0
2	Munmar (3½ months)	22	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	62	5	1	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	24	–	7	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	131	6	329	1·8	1·8
	TOTAL	119	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	74	5	1	–	3	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	41	–	10	–	1	1	9	–	18	–	290	6	592	1·0	1·0

See Note in Appendix C.

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

SUPPLEMENT No. III. to APPENDIX (C.)

TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each of the Subsidiary Gaols of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES.	Atrophia.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Scurvy.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.				
1	Devekope (3 months)	–	–	7	–	1	–	6	–	14	–	263	0·0
2	Munmar (3½ months)	–	–	55	4	1	1	–	–	56	5	329	1·5
	TOTAL	–	–	62	4	2	1	6	–	70	5	592	0·8

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(D.)

GAOL GUARDS.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual Cost of Guards during 1861.	Average Cost per Convict during 1861.	——
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Poona - -	278	7,524 1 2	27 1 –	
2	Nuggur - -	240	6,276 – –	24 2 4	
3	Sholapoor -	174	4,096 – –	23 8 7	
4	Dharwar - -	488	17,136 – –	35 1 –	
5	Rutnagherry -	176	13,416 – –	74 6 5	
6	Sattara - -	169	16,087 8 –	95 3 –	
7	Mahableshwur -	10	82 8 –	8 4 –	Abolished 4th Feb. 1861.
8	Dhoolia - -	476	6,015 – –	12 10 2	
9	Tanna - -	Not received.		—	
10	Surat - -	136	5,940 – –	43 10 9	
11	Broach - -	51	2,881 4 –	56 7 11	Abolished 31st May 1861.
12	Kaira - -	172	10,483 8 3	60 15 –	
13	Ahmedabad -	485	8,341 1 8	17 3 2	
	TOTAL - -	2,865	98,278 15 1	34 6 9	

(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(E.)

GAOL ESTABLISHMENT.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual Cost of Establishment during 1861.	Average Annual Cost per Convict during 1861.	——
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Poona - -	278	4,255 13 4	15 4 11	
2	Nuggur - -	240	2,066 8 –	8 9 9	
3	Sholapoor -	174	2,051 9 8	11 12 7	
4	Dharwar - -	488	5,816 2 10	11 14 8	
5	Rutnagherry -	176	2,590 1 3	14 11 5	
6	Sattara - -	169	2,250 – –	13 5 –	
7	Mahableshwur -	10	11 – –	1 1 7	Abolished 4th Feb. 1861.
8	Dhoolia - -	476	1,933 – –	4 – 11	
9	Tanna - -	431	3,267 – –	7 9 3	
10	Surat - -	136	1,887 – –	13 14 –	
11	Broach - -	51	1,033 12 –	20 4 3	Abolished 31st May 1861.
12	Kaira - -	172	1,879 8 9	10 14 10	
13	Ahmedabad -	485	5,791 11 7	11 15 –	
	TOTAL - -	3,286	34,833 3 5	10 9 7	

(signed) *C. G. Wiehe*, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(F.)

STATEMENT showing the whole Cost of PROVISIONING for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner for each Year, in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Poona	280	6,591 9 7	23 8 7	330	7,124 15 6	21 9 5	362	7,932 2 7	21 14 7	394	9,856 11 –	25 – 3	278	6,075 7 7	21 13 8
2	Nuggur	277	5,053 4 5	18 3 10	283	5,757 10 2	18 3 7	214	4,045 13 2	18 14 6	231	4,614 4 3	19 15 7	240	5,042 – 2	21 – 1
3	Sholapoor	185	2,839 – 9	15 5 6	207	2,874 13 8	13 14 2	209	3,378 8 2	16 2 8	171	3,847 15 6	22 8 –	174	3,054 1 5	17 8 10
4	Dharwar	627	9,487 13 1	15 2 1	582	7,887 4 10	13 8 10	509	7,651 5 3	15 – 6	425	6,959 3 9	16 5 11	488	8,272 7 6	16 15 2
5	Rutnagherry	257	4,928 2 9	19 2 9	408	9,136 12 5	22 6 3	327	7,603 11 5	23 4 1	130	3,388 10 7	26 1 –	176	4,702 7 3	26 11 5
6	Sattara	275	8,510 7 –	30 15 1	302	9,422 11 9	31 3 2	287	9,317 – 1	32 7 5	288	9,657 6 3	33 8 6	169	4,729 2 1	27 15 8
7	Mahableshwur	77	2,757 15 8	35 13 1	46	1,824 9 8	39 10 8	20	795 6 6	39 12 4	24	910 9 1	37 15 –	10	310 11 9	31 1 2
8	Dhoolia	292	4,448 15 7	15 3 9	392	6,281 15 5	16 – 4	335	5,510 6 –	16 7 2	331	5,623 15 10	16 15 10	476	7,090 4 7	14 4 3
9	Tanna	532	11,633 10 8	21 13 10	600	13,835 15 3	23 2 3	638	15,567 7 1	24 6 5	648	17,579 – 5	27 2 –	431	11,781 6 10	27 5 4
10	Surat	164	3,572 14 4	21 12 7	145	3,103 11 6	21 6 5	107	2,530 – –	23 9 10	101	2,667 – 2	26 6 6	136	3,859 1 10	28 6 –
11	Broach	79	1,940 8 –	24 9 –	101	2,790 8 –	27 10 –	87	2,626 13 6	30 3 1	69	2,406 7 7	34 14 –	51	759 15 6	14 14 5
12	Kaira	160	1,980 1 4	12 6 –	157	2,397 5 6	15 4 3	163	2,746 9 11	16 13 7	153	2,992 8 –	19 8 11	172	3,715 13 –	21 9 7
13	Ahmedabad	478	7,977 1 9	16 11 –	528	8,480 4 9	16 – 11	500	9,320 9 –	18 10 3	470	10,610 – 2	22 9 2	485	13,689 5 8	28 3 7
	TOTAL	3,683	71,721 6 11	19 7 6	4,081	80,368 10 5	19 11 1	3,758	79,025 13 3	21 – 5	3,435	81,113 12 7	23 9 9	3,286	73,082 5 2	22 3 10

C. G. Wiehe, M. D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(G.)

STATEMENT showing the COST of CONTINGENT CHARGES for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner for each Year, in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Poona	280	917 2 1	3 4 4	330	1,067 6 2	3 3 9	362	870 5 3	2 6 5	394	1,321 5 9	3 5 8	278	1,142 6 3	4 1 8
2	Nuggur	277	354 15 6	1 4 6	283	726 9 10	2 9 1	214	449 5 –	2 1 7	231	555 2 10	2 6 5	240	462 10 1	1 14 10
3	Sholapoor	185	420 12 6	2 4 4	207	457 3 7	2 3 4	209	526 1 –	2 8 3	171	476 3 7	2 12 6	174	139 14 9	– 12 11
4	Dharwar	627	654 14 2	1 – 8	522	1,435 6 11	2 7 5	509	824 11 4	1 9 11	425	673 10 3	1 9 4	488	512 15 3	1 – 9
5	Rutnagherry	257	1,127 10 8	4 6 2	408	856 10 4	2 1 7	327	755 – 10	2 4 11	130	356 3 7	2 11 10	176	304 15 8	1 11 8
6	Sattara	275	1,647 8 8	5 15 11	302	1,385 4 7	4 9 5	287	1,002 1 8	3 7 10	288	922 1 5	3 3 2	169	789 2 9	4 10 8
7	Mahableshwur	77	43 11 4	– 9 1	46	35 1 10	– 12 2	20	25 12 9	1 4 8	24	10 6 –	– 6 11	10	—	—
8	Dhoolia	292	617 4 5	2 1 9	392	1,060 2 8	2 11 3	335	590 9 7	1 12 2	331	684 1 6	2 1 –	476	1,786 – 9	3 12 –
9	Tanna	532	2,070 – 2	3 14 3	600	2,087 15 4	3 7 8	638	1,310 7 2	2 – 10	648	1,572 1 3	2 6 9	431	1,066 14 3	2 7 7
10	Surat	164	254 – –	1 8 9	145	230 6 8	1 9 5	107	220 6 8	2 – 11	101	359 3 9	3 8 11	136	585 12 2	4 4 10
11	Broach	79	77 – 8	– 15 8	101	44 11 10	– 7 1	87	58 2 7	– 10 8	69	103 6 4	1 7 11	51	44 11 10	– 14 –
12	Kaira	160	269 2 3	1 10 11	157	270 9 7	1 11 7	163	325 14 5	1 15 11	153	274 5 5	1 12 8	172	330 3 3	1 14 8
13	Ahmedabad	478	949 13 1	1 15 10	528	928 4 8	1 12 1	500	889 15 10	1 12 6	470	1,387 2 –	2 15 2	485	1,005 3 1	2 1 2
	TOTAL	3,683	9,403 15 6	2 8 10	4,081	10,585 14 –	2 9 6	3,758	7,848 14 1	2 1 5	3,435	8,695 5 8	2 8 6	3,286	8,170 14 1	2 7 9

C. G. Wiehe, M. D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(H.)

STATEMENT showing the whole COST of CLOTHING for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner for each Year, in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for one Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Poona	280	666 13 –	2 6 1	330	620 4 –	1 14 1	362	21 4 –	– – 11	394	1,334 1 4	3 6 2	278	163 6 9	– 9 4
2	Nuggur	277	506 12 9	1 13 3	283	424 9 8	1 8 –	214	473 12 6	2 3 5	231	631 2 8	2 11 8	240	563 3 6	2 5 6
3	Sholapoor	185	209 1 2	1 2 1	207	319 1 1	1 8 8	209	402 14 8	1 14 10	171	315 15 3	1 13 6	174	309 8 –	1 12 5
4	Dharwar	627	894 4 5	1 6 9	582	1,239 13 9	2 2 1	509	1,172 – 8	2 4 10	425	682 10 2	1 9 8	488	1,328 14 6	2 11 6
5	Rutnagherry	257	479 4 9	1 13 10	408	754 11 4	1 13 7	327	525 8 –	1 9 9	130	213 3 8	1 10 2	176	471 6 9	2 10 10
6	Sattara	275	842 3 3	3 1 –	302	1,033 11 10	3 6 9	287	1,498 11 1	5 3 6	288	1,139 2 5	3 15 3	169	606 11 11	3 9 5
7	Mahableshwur	77	287 4 2	3 11 8	46	273 – 4	5 14 11	20	114 – 9	5 11 3	24	107 12 4	4 7 10	10	12 8 –	1 4 –
8	Dhoolia	292	591 15 9	2 – 5	392	709 7 1	1 12 14	335	573 1 1	1 11 4	331	405 11 11	1 3 7	476	506 9 5	1 1 –
9	Tanna	532	909 4 7	1 11 4	600	1,075 12 5	1 12 8	638	1,398 11 5	2 3 1	648	1,405 3 3	2 2 8	431	402 3 5	– 14 11
10	Surat	164	117 12 11	– 11 6	145	152 3 11	1 – 9	107	108 4 10	1 – 2	101	128 4 6	1 4 4	136	478 12 11	3 8 4
11	Broach	79	67 1 3	– 13 7	101	108 4 4	1 1 2	87	111 3 4	1 4 5	69	65 11 1	– 15 2	51	16 13 5	– 5 3
12	Kaira	160	356 2 10	2 3 7	157	534 2 –	3 6 5	163	457 10 9	2 12 11	153	436 7 2	2 13 7	172	655 3 7	3 12 11
13	Ahmedabad	478	1,242 6 4	2 9 7	528	1,582 5 2	2 15 11	500	1,505 8 5	3 – 2	470	1,361 8 11	2 14 4	485	1,477 10 11	3 – 8
	TOTAL	3,683	7,170 7 2	1 15 1	4,081	8,827 6 11	2 2 7	3,758	8,362 11 6	2 3 7	3,435	8,226 14 8	2 6 3	3,286	6,993 1 1	2 2 –

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

R

(I.)

STATEMENT showing the COST of PETTY REPAIRS for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and Charge for One Prisoner for each Year, in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAHS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the Year.	Charge for One Prisoner for the Year.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Poona	280	5 3 11	– – 3	330	72 5 3	– 3 6	362	12 7 11	– – 7	394	168 6 10	– 6 10	278	17 2 3	– – 11
2	Nuggur	277	91 13 7	– 5 3	283	48 9 4	– 2 9	214	113 12 –	– 8 6	231	99 4 –	– 6 10	240	194 – 10	– 12 11
3	Sholapoor	185	8 14 7	– – 9	207	69 – –	– 5 4	209	156 – –	– 11 11	171	175 9 1	1 – 5	174	45 6 1	– 4 1
4	Dharwar	627	16 12 7	– – 5	582	20 7 9	– – 6	509	105 7 10	– 3 4	425	18 14 1	– – 8	488	34 9 4	– 1 1
5	Rutnagherry	257	6 – 6	– – 4	408	19 13 3	– – 9	327	16 10 8	– – 10	130	77 3 7	– 9 6	176	40 9 8	– 3 8
6	Sattara	275	128 1 2	– 7 5	302	46 7 7	– 2 5	287	112 3 7	– 6 3	288	192 4 6	– 10 8	169	292 11 7	1 11 8
7	Mahableshwur	77	298 9 8	3 14 –	46	387 4 10	8 6 8	20	617 13 3	30 14 3	24	– –	– –	10	12 8 8	1 4 –
8	Dhoolia	292	95 10 –	– 5 2	392	279 4 1	– 11 4	335	25 8 4	– 1 2	331	104 1 10	– 5 –	476	70 14 10	– 2 4
9	Tanna	532	591 12 6	1 1 9	600	901 11 3	1 8 –	638	389 15 8	– 9 9	648	279 5 4	– 6 10	431	92 3 10	– 3 5
10	Surat	164	22 5 –	– 2 2	145	23 3 3	– 2 6	107	286 14 11	2 10 11	101	61 13 11	– 9 9	136	– –	– –
11	Broach	79	183 7 9	2 5 2	101	205 11 5	2 – 7	87	104 – 2	1 3 2	69	62 10 5	– 14 6	51	4 8 –	– 14 4
12	Kaira	160	50 4 –	– 5 –	157	79 8 –	– 8 1	163	34 15 4	– 3 5	153	50 10 4	– 5 3	172	51 14 2	– 4 9
13	Ahmedabad	478	504 7 11	1 – 10	528	246 14 7	– 7 5	500	244 2 10	– 7 10	470	287 2 2	– 9 9	485	202 4 1	– 6 8
	TOTAL	3,683	2,003 7 2	– 8 8	4,081	2,400 4 7	– 9 4	3,758	2,220 – 6	– 9 5	3,435	1,577 6 1	– 10 6	3,286	1,058 13 4	– 5 1

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

(K.)

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE of the MUNMAR SUBSIDIARY GAOL during the Months of September, October, November and December 1861.

1. Total Population.	2. Total Aggregate Number of Convicts during the Four Months.	3. Daily Average Number of Convicts.	4. Cost of the Military Guard.	5. Cost of the Permanent Subsidiary Gaol Establishment.	6. Cost of the Police Horsemen and of the Poona Irregular Horse.	7. Contingent Expenditure.	8. Cost of Clothing.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
407	31,233	255·92	2,355 5 3	1,279 7 11	1,060 – –	418 – 1	255 11 6

9. Cost of Dieting.	10. Medical Charges.	11. Total Cost of the Subsidiary Gaol during the Four Months.	12. Average Cost per Convict during Four Months.	13. Average Cost per Convict per Diem.	14. Average Cost of Dieting each Convict during Four Months.	15. Average Cost of Dieting each Convict per Diem.	16. Average Cost of Clothing during the Four Months.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
2,478 3 2	451 6 5	8,298 2 4	32 6 9	– 4 3	9 10 11	– 1 3	1 – –

C. G. Wiehe, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons.

EXTRACT from REPORT of the Session Judge of Poona for the year 1861.

WITH reference to your Circular letter No. $\frac{1008}{181}$, dated the 6th December last, calling for a condensed history of the gaol under my charge for the year 1861, I have the honour to append herewith Returns, marginally noted, which I trust will supply the necessary information on the points enumerated in the list which accompanied your letter under reply.

1. Return of cost of provisions, &c.
2. Return of convict labour and of Gaol manufactures.
3. Ditto of juveniles.
4. Ditto of re-committals.
5. Ditto of average number of Prisoners in the Gaol.
6. Ditto of admissions in the Gaol.

The subjoined letter from the Civil Surgeon, No. 6, of the 17th ultimo, and its accompaniments, give details of sufficient prominence on all that relates to the important subject,—the health of the convicts during the year.

General Management and Discipline.

The number of cases in which punishments were inflicted for breach of prison discipline during the year 1861 was 77, whereas the number of similar cases in 1860 was only 45.

This result is recorded notwithstanding the removal from this gaol of most of the Chinese and Malay prisoners, who are comparatively difficult to manage, and it is ascribed, probably with some reason, to repeated changes in the office of gaoler during the year under review, arising from the difficulty of finding a person with the requisite qualifications for the office on account of the smallness of the salary.

Reduction of Expenditure.

Agreeably to the suggestions made by the late Inspector General of Prisons, a large saving has been effected in the various branches, such as maintenance, management, and custody of the gaol, the provisioning and clothing prisoners, and establishment, as will be seen from the figures stated below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Saving effected by permanent reduction in the number of gaol peons and of other menial servants – – – – – – – – – – – [A further reduction in the number of peons is practicable, but it cannot be carried out with safety until the isolation by railings of each of the radial wards, alluded to in my letter, No. 1305, dated 26th October 1861, is effected].	2,303 – 1
In 1860 the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to *Rs.* 9,765, but in consequence of reduction in the number of sentries in 1861 the expenditure on this head was *Rs.* 7,524. 1. 2.; thus a saving has been effected under this head of – – – – – – – – – – –	2,240 14 10

The

	Rs.	a.	p.
The cost on account of the hospital establishment in 1860 was *Rs.* 612, whereas in the year under report it amounted to only *Rs.* 360. This diminution of charges arises from reductions in the establishment, and amounts to	252	–	–
The charge on account of Contingencies in 1860 amounted to *Rs.* 1,321. 5. 9., while that of 1861 was *Rs.* 1,249. 13. 6., which shows a reduction in the latter year of	71	8	3
TOTAL – – – *Rs.*	4,867	7	2

This reduced item is still susceptible of a further reduction for the following reasons:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenses incurred on account of prisoners temporarily located in the Government Garden at Dapooree	4	2	–
Ditto at Patus	–	12	–
Value of Padlocks	422	–	–
Ditto of Dark Lanterns, and other articles of dead stock	95	5	6
Rs.	522	3	6

As these charges are not of yearly occurrence, it is but fair to eliminate them from the item of *Rs.* 1,249. 13. 6., and when this is done the result would undoubtedly appear far more favourable, and would give an average of *Rs.* 2. 3. 8. per man, which is less by *Rs.* 1. 1. 11., as compared with the cost per man on this account in 1860.

Had not the cost of medicine, which used to be supplied up to 1860, and paid for by the Commissariat Department, been disbursed by the gaol in 1861, an actual saving of *Rs.* 107. 7. 3. would have been shown in the gaol contingencies, and a further reduction in the average cost per man.

The diminution in the Contingent charges in the year 1861 is, without regard to the new charge on account of medicine, mainly attributable to the following economical arrangements:—

The prohibition of lighting lamps in the gaol during moonlight nights.

The practice of providing prisoners with earthen pots (when broken through their negligence) from portions of their authorised rations, instead of charging them in a contingent bill, as before.

The strictest economy exercised in the prices paid for, and in the expenditure of, stationery.

Provisions.

The total expenditure on account of provisioning the prisoners in the Poona gaol in 1860 was *Rs.* 9,856. 11., and that in 1861 was *Rs.* 6,075. 7. 7. The average cost per man in 1860 was *Rs.* 25. 0. 3., and in 1861 *Rs.* 21. 3. 7. These averages show an apparent decrease, but, in fact, such was not the case. This decrease was caused by the transference of most of the Chinese and Malay prisoners, who are usually allowed, in greater or less proportions, opium, tobacco and mutton.

The charges on account of clothing purchased for prisoners in 1860 was *Rs.* 1,334. 1. 4., and the charge on the same account in 1861 was only *Rs.* 163. 6. 9. The great decrease perceptible under this head is chiefly attributable to two causes, viz.:—

I.—In 1860 a large number of kumlees was purchased to meet the demands of the whole of that year, but many of the prisoners having subsequently been transferred to other places, a large number of these articles remained on hand, and were utilized in 1861.

II.—The late Inspector General of Prisons, Dr. Ogilvie, prohibited the practice of supplying clothing to prisoners twice a year regularly, and restricted the issue of it to those prisoners only who absolutely required it, without reference to length of time.

The introduction of this system of supplying clothing has caused a considerable saving to the State without any inconvenience.

Petty Repairs.

The expense on this account in 1860 was *Rs.* 168. 6. 10., and that in 1861 was *Rs.* 17. 2. 3. The latter difference arises mainly from the expense of making eight doors for the store and cook rooms in the gaols in 1860.

The cost of ordinary repairs in the year 1860 was *Rs.* 379. 3. 2., and in the year just closed 665 rupees. The repairs during the former year were made departmentally, while in the latter they were executed by the Public Works Department.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. *J. G. Fraser*, Civil Surgeon of *Poona*, for the year 1861.

DURING the past year the average number of prisoners has been 270, and the number admitted into hospital 248; the number remaining in hospital at the end of last year was 12, making the total number under treatment during the year 260; of whom 238 have been discharged, three have been liberated, nine have died, and 10 remain in hospital.

The mortality has amounted to nine casualties from the following diseases:—Asthma, 1; enteritis, 2; acute dysentery, 2; chronic dysentery, 1; diarrhœa, 1; ulcers, 1; senectus, 1.

Of the diseases which have prevailed during the year, the most numerous have been guinea-worm, 43 cases having been under treatment, of which 40 were discharged, two were liberated, and one remain in hospital. This disease has been chiefly confined to new prisoners, but has not occurred among those who have been for any length of time in gaol. Although the cases were numerous, none of them presented any remarkable feature of peculiarity.

The next most numerous class of disease after guinea-worm has been fevers, of which there have been 35 cases of the intermittent quotidian type under treatment, and one case of remittent fever.

The cases of intermittent fever were most common during the wet monsoon season, and during the cold weather they were generally treated with quinine and other tonics, and readily yielded to the treatment adopted.

After fever the next most prevalent disease was diarrhœa, of which 31 cases have been treated in the hospital. This disease was almost entirely confined to the monsoon season—from June to October. The great fall of rain during last monsoon, being 26 inches and 60 cents. in excess of the average of previous years, may be presumed to have been the principal cause of the prevalence of this disease. One case terminated fatally.

Following the diseases in the frequency of their occurrence, we next come to dysentery, of which there have been 15 acute cases, and two chronic; two cases of acute and one of chronic dysentery have terminated fatally. The same remark regarding the excessive fall of rain, and the prolongation of the monsoon into the month of October, may be taken as a cause of the great prevalence of this disease. Several of those who have suffered from this disease had previously been under treatment for diarrhœa and fever.

Of diseases of the lungs and pleura, there have been 13 cases, seven of acute catairhus, five of asthma, and one of acute bronchitis; one case of asthma terminated fatally.

There have been a few cases of syphilis, rheumatism, and ophthalmia, and none of these diseases have prevailed to any great extent.

There have been 28 cases of phlegmœn and abscesses, and 20 cases of contusio, but they are all slight cases, the majority being cases of abrasion of the skin, in consequence of the rubbing of their fetters round the ankles.

It is satisfactory to observe the absence of scurvy and atrophia, or any of those diseases which are usually met with in ill-ventilated, badly drained, and over-crowded gaols.

The average number of daily sick has been 12·0, 10 males and two females:—

Per centage of treated to strength	- - - - -	96·3
Ditto - deaths to strength	- - - - -	3·3
Ditto - deaths to treated -	- - - - -	3·4

Of the nine deaths which occurred, two were cases (one of dysentery and one of diarrhœa) which had been sent in from the gang detachment at Patus; and if these two cases are deducted from the number of deaths, the proportion will be—

Per centage of deaths to strength	- - - - -	2·5
Ditto - of deaths to treated -	- - - - -	2·6

The greatest number of prisoners admitted into hospital, according to their duration of imprisonment, has been among those of less than three months imprisonment, but the greatest proportionate number according to their strength, has been among those of under 12 months.

The proportion of towns-people and others of sedentary habits who have been admitted into hospital has been more than double the proportion of those of jungle and wandering tribes. This is quite the reverse of what usually occurs when jungle or wandering tribes are committed to gaol, but the numbers of jungle tribes committed to the Poona Gaol during the past year are too few for the purpose of attaching value to the result of the proportion of their admissions into hospital, as compared with towns-people.

The greatest number of admissions according to the age of prisoners has been of those under 30 years, but the greatest proportionate number according to their strength has been of those under 20 years of age.

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no case of cholera in the Poona Gaol during the year, and only one case of varicella, and one case of rubeola.

The vaccination of all unprotected prisoners has been carefully attended to on their first admission into the gaol.

Although only one case of scurvy appears as having been admitted into hospital, the disease has manifested itself in several instances in sponginess of the gums, &c., but these cases were immediately treated with extra vegetables and scorbutic mixture, without rendering their admission into hospital necessary, and the symptoms of the disease very soon disappeared.

The

The average strength of prisoners in the gaol during the past year has been considerably less than during many previous years. This is in consequence of the change in the mode of employing convicts introduced by the present Government, all able-bodied prisoners being employed under European officers as superintendents to construct roads throughout the Presidency.

Their employment in this way is an experiment, the result of which will, after a fair trial, be pronounced to be either a success or a failure in a financial point of view. On this point it does not form any part of my duty to express an opinion; but as regards the health of the prisoners employed on the construction of the roads, as compared with the health of those employed within the gaol, the experiment has been a failure, the sickness among the Patus gang having been much greater than among the prisoners in the Poona Gaol.

EXTRACT from REPORT of the Session Judge of Dhoolia for the year 1861.

In conformity with the request conveyed in your letter No. $\frac{1816}{62}$, of the 6th December 1861, I have the honour to forward an original report from Dr. James, the superintendent of the gaol at Dhoolia, with accompaniments, and beg to add the following remarks:—

Sanitary Condition.

2. I beg to draw your attention to the improved sanitary condition of the gaol, contrasted with the Mortuary Returns for former years, which have been regularly reported to your predecessors. Omitting the leprous convict, who cannot be strictly termed a patient under treatment, and whose disease can be taken as a sequel of imprisonment, 12 convicts under treatment have died in the gaol during 1861, making the average number of deaths to the population of the gaol less than 2 per cent. Four convicts from the gang working at Munmar, died at Dhoolia between September and 31st December 1861, but they were all men from other gaols. Three other convicts died at Munmar who were neither under treatment by the civil surgeon of Dhoolia, nor under under his direct charge as superintendent. It is a fact much to be lamented that rather a heavy mortality, compared with the population, has marked the progress of the subsidiary gaol, and that in almost every instance the fatal cases have been among those not natives of Khandesh. I shall, however, leave the superintendent in some future report to explain the causes connected with the deaths among the convicts in the subsidiary gaol after the twelve months have elapsed, upon which the Secretary of State has called for reports. I shall remark elsewhere on the occupation of the convicts in the gaol at Dhoolia, and merely request your attention to the superintendent's remarks on the first heading of the report, and to observe that, prior to the detachment of 150 convicts from this gaol in September last, the superintendent had been in the habit of allowing the convicts employed in the industrial occupations of the factory to work for two hours every morning without the walls of the gaol; they were then conducted to the river to bathe, and on returning were allowed their principal morning meal at 11 a.m., between which hour and 1 p.m., I have invariably, since I have had charge of this gaol, directed that the convicts be allowed perfect rest and leisure; work being resumed at 1 p.m. till 4 p.m. in the short days, and till 5 p.m. from 1st February to 31st October. To forward the wishes of his Excellency Sir George Clerk, all the convicts have, during this year, been exercised for a few minutes before returning to work at 1 p.m., in "the extension movements," and in a few rounds in the largest ward at "the double," under the observation of overseers appointed from their own number.

Population of the gaol, 652.
Deaths from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1861:
Daily average in hospital, 13.
Died, 7, from the gang at Munmar.
Total deaths, 20.
Population of the subsidiary gaol, from 1 September to 31 December 1861 407; and deaths, 7.

General Management and Discipline.

3. Since the introduction by Dr. Pelly in 1852 of industrial occupations, the silent system, to a certain degree, has been the rule of the establishment; and though I regret to observe that Dr. James appears to accept some relaxation of the rule as the necessary accompaniment of working in gangs, I can assure you that written orders to observe strict silence among the convicts at all hours, and to report any departure from the rule, are among the standing orders of the gaol, which are displayed on a board at the outer gateway and in the factory, and are read every Sunday morning to the convicts by the Nazir of the Court; and that, however Dr. James may be disposed to dispense with the silent system, I invariably punish either the peon or guard, or the convicts whenever I am aware that talking or disputing, or other breach of discipline, has been committed, and the peon has omitted immediately to inform the gaoler. I do not wish you to understand that the silent and separate system as observed at Winchester Gaol, or at Bridewell, or other reformatory criminal establishments in England, is either practicable or desirable at Dhoolia. The convicts' sleeping wards are not calculated to carry out the system, neither are the convicts of so refractory a temperament as to require such discipline. They are simply directed to abstain from talking among themselves or with the guard, and generally from speaking on any subject at all times; and the warders are directed to report any convict transgressing the rule. I have now had charge of the gaol for nearly eight years, and did not experience, even during the crisis of 1857, the slightest difficulty with any of the classes of offenders under my charge, nor on any occasion was any of them severely punished for breach of discipline, though, as the returns forwarded quarterly to you will

show, there were trivial punishments awarded for breach of the rule of silence; but by far the greater number are punished for neglect of task work, a system of tasks being assigned to every occupation in the indoor or outdoor employment, for the due completion of which by each convict the peon on guard over him is held responsible, and on his reporting the deficiency the convict is called on to explain or to suffer some slight punishment for neglect of duty; but I beg to be distinctly understood that no man is punished without being allowed to dictate his own explanation, and without a written order for the punishment, which, if that of stripes, is not executed till the civil surgeon has ascertained that the convict is in a state of health and able to undergo punishment of that description.

4. On the occasion of Dr. Ogilvie's visit, during December 1860, he remarked that the surface drainage was imperfect, and that covered drains should be converted into open water-courses, and that cisterns for the reception of the surface drainage and for the surplus washings at the wells, &c., &c., should be formed on three sides of the gaol. He suggested a variety of alterations in the precincts of the gaol, and, upon his recommendation, Government sanctioned a grant of 1,000 rupees, in a Letter No. 585, of 23d February 1861, for the purpose of carrying out the "dry method of disposing of the filth" of the gaol, &c. &c. This system has necessitated the building of four new *lieux d'aisance*, with roads of hard concrete material to conduct carts to the external orifices, under which iron vessels, half filled with fresh earth, are deposited twice a day by the conservancy gang; and I believe I can assure you that, except the blue washing of the out-walls of the gaol, all the suggestions of the Inspector General have been fully carried out entirely by convict labour, with the assistance of a hired bricklayer from the 2d to the 31st December 1861. The cisterns have been excavated, but not lined with masonry, from the want of funds and of skilled labour.

Provisioning Prisoners.

The contract system has been abolished in this gaol since 1st August 1856, and provisioning of the convicts is carried on departmentally. Former reports and returns made by me to your predecessors will show that the latter is the more advantageous to the State. I had instructed the Deputy Nazir in charge of the Subsidiary Gaol at Munmar in September, to continue the same system as obtains in the gaol, but I find that, under instructions from Captain Greig, the engineer officer, recourse was had to a contractor, and the result has been the heavy bills and high charges, which have been laid before you, for the last four months of the year under review, for which I trust you will not hold this department responsible, because, although the check exercised by the superintendent and myself is general, yet there are some times over which a special check is almost impossible, when the distance from Dhoolia to the Subsidiary Gaol is considered, and also that neither the Civil Surgeon nor the Session Judge have any assistant to whom their duties might be delegated during an occasional visit or residence near the Subsidiary Gaol. The practice of appending a price current for the month will, to some extent, obviate the temptation to overcharge, but nothing but continued and unexpected supervision can counteract the temptation to diminish the rations served out, but to maintain the prescribed quantity in the accounts. The convicts, when I visited them in November, complained loudly of the rations being insufficient; and, on a subsequent visit, Dr. James, having satisfied himself of the necessity for it, ordered parched gram to be given to the convicts during the hours preceding their 11 A.M. meal. I must acknowledge I was struck with the altered appearance of many of the convicts, with whose usually healthy and robust figures their long residence in the gaol had made me acquainted. All long term convicts had, till September, been occupied in the factory, and the Civil Surgeon, after a visit or two, agreed with me that the hard work, or deficiency of diet, had reduced the condition of almost all the convicts at Munmar. Subsequently Dr. James, after a recent visit, expressed himself satisfied with the result of the increased diet. I regret that Dr. James has not alluded to the Subsidiary Gaol, which is as much under his management, as Civil Surgeon, as under mine as Session Judge.

Munmar road, average cost per convict during four months, *Rs.*32. 6. 9.
Dhoolia gaol, average cost per convict during four months, *Rs.*18. 7. 3.

Vide Letter from Mr. Forbes, dated 1 October 1861.

Reduction of Expenditure.

6. With regard to the reduction of expenditure during the past year, the result on paper has rather a paradoxical appearance. There has been a very considerable reduction in military guards and in the gaol establishment, so that the State has been charged only 68 rupees to every 100 it was called to pay during 1860; but the number of convicts has decreased, as may be seen by the Tabular Statement in Appendix (C.) of the superintendent's report, so that for every 100 convicts guarded, clothed, and fed, during 1860, there were but 66 persons to maintain during 1861. The cost of all articles of food, and that of the chief breadstuffs, has increased from 35½ per cent., especially during 1861, upon the prices paid during 1860, so that we must accept with the advance of the day that each convict was dieted during 1859 for eight pies per diem, and cost the State, during 1860, nine pies; but during 1861 the State paid for each convict's board some trifling fraction below 11 pies per diem, and that sum is exclusive of medical charges, and the cost of attendance during sickness; and thus admit that the superintendent has effected a saving to the State in provisioning. The superintendent's report also shows that one man in every 50 passed one day in the hospital under treatment, the cost of which varied with his disease, and of the cost of which no other returns are on the record of this department,

During August 1860:—Rank and file, 42 per diem.
During December 1860:—Rank and file, 30 per diem,
During January 1861:—Rank and file, 30 per diem.
During December 1861:—Rank and file, 15 per diem.
During March 1862:—Rank and file. 12 per diem.
Increase in prices, more than one-third.
Increase in total cost of dieting each convict, less than *one-fourth*.

department, except the pay of the two medical attendants; and charges which, I perceive, have been debited to the Factory Accounts, in monthly sums vary from *Rs.* 1. 10. 10. in October to *Rs.* 8. 15. 4. in January 1861, and these expenses alone will add somewhat to the charges Dr. James has omitted in his Statement C., to Note Medical Charges and Petty Repairs. I am aware that during 1859 these petty repairs were, at the requisition of the Acting Judge, Mr. Forbes, made by the Engineer's Department, whose subordinates were, I am informed by a report from the Nazir, occupied from April to December 1859, at a cost estimated at *Rs.* 2,309. 14. 1., while during the year under review, exclusive of the amount of bills (contingent) from time to time submitted for audit upon charges made for the introduction of all the amendments directed by the late Dr. Ogilvie, there has been a small charge of *Rs.* 70. 14. for blue-washing the interior of the gaol during December 1861, which must be included in the year's expenditure, and therefore, though the cost of establishment and of guards has been reduced, as shown in the margin, each convict has cost the State *Rs.* 55. 5. 11. per annum, and the total charges amount to *Rs.* 12,239. 8. 9. for 1861. The expenditure has been, therefore, reduced 22 per cent. by substituting 12 rank and file for 42, and by allowing 20 peons instead of 36, the number allotted to the gaol establishment in September 1849 (Government Letter No. 3478, dated 5th September 1849), but owing to the increased prices of all articles of food and clothing, the cost of a convict has been increased from *Rs.* 44. 9. 8. during 1860 to *Rs.* 49. 15.* during 1861. How much the cost to the State has been decreased by earnings of convict labour will be shown under the appropriate heading.

GAOL ESTABLISHMENT.

1860.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	1861.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1 Gaoler - -	45	0	0	1 Gaoler - -	45	0	0
2 Jemedars -	19	0	0	1 Jemedar -	9	8	0
4 Havildars -	26	0	0	2 Havildars -	13	0	0
36 Peons - -	153	0	0	10 Peons - -	42	8	0
1 Smith - -	10	0	0	2 Sweepers -	8	8	0
2 Mussalchee -	8	8	0				
2 Sweepers -	8	8	0				
Total - *Rs.*	270	0	0	Total - *Rs.*	118	8	0

MILITARY GUARD.

1860. Rank and File, *Rs.* 42 - 1861, Rank and File, *Rs.* 12.

Total gross charges for 1861, *Rs.* 12,239. 8. 9.

Total gross charges for 1860, *Rs.* 15,804. 10. 5.

* Or *Rs.* 55. 5. 11., including the Superintendent's pay.

Gaol Guard and its Cost.

7. There has been a marked decrease in the cost of this branch, not only in the number of sentries, but native officers have been diminished, and I have since January last, directed that convicts under sentence of solitary confinement shall be locked into the solitary cells without the hitherto observed precaution of indenting on the officer commanding at Dhoolia for an addition of three rank and file to guard the cell. If the cells cannot be rendered sufficiently secure to resist all efforts of the convict to effect his escape from within them, the construction of the gaol must be far more faulty than my experience leads me to believe.

8. The cost of the guard was, during 1860, 3,929 rupees, and has been reduced to 2,406 rupees during 1861, a saving to the State of six rupees per cent., the strength of the relative guards being noted in the margin.

Decreased cost of the Military Guard, *Rs.* 1,521 per annum.
Savings, 61¼ per cent.
Strength of the guard in March 1861, 12 rank and file.

During 1860:—In August, 42 rank and file per diem; and in December, Officers 3, rank and file 30, total 33.
During 1861:—Officers 3, rank and file 15, total 18.
During March 1862:—Rank and file 12.

Gaol Establishment.

9. During the last 12 months under review the establishment was reduced from 36 peons to 20 men; but the complement of four havildars and two jemadars was retained as absolutely required for the superintendence of the convicts, and for the maintenance of discipline, and for the various other duties in the gaol and garden; thus one jemadar superintends the provisioning and clothing departments, and has the stores kept in perfectly clear order, weighs out and distributes the daily rations as required; the other, until September, was engaged in the garden; one havildar is over the factory, and one over the conservancy gang and over the door, and the fourth directed the working of every gang engaged on the extramural improvements directed by your predecessor in the neighbourhood of the gaol.

From 1849 to 1860, inclusive:
1 Gaoler, 2 Barbers,
2 Jemadars, 2 Sweepers,
4 Havildars, 1 Smith.
36 Peons,

During 1860:
1 Gaoler, 20 Peons,
2 Jemadars, 2 Sweepers.
4 Havildars,

From September to 31 December 1861:
1 Gaoler, 10 Peons,
1 Jemadar, 2 Sweepers.
4 Havildars,

10. On the detachment of convicts being ordered, under Dr. Ogilvie's letter No. $\frac{1388}{61}$, of 17th August 1861, to be sent to the Munmar-road, I reduced the number of peons in the gaol to 10 men, 2 havildars, and 1 jemadar; and 2 sweepers are still retained, the monthly expenditure for gaol establishment being 119 rupees since September against 192 for the preceding eight months. On the permanent establishment, as sanctioned in 1849, a smith was allowed. He has been dispensed with since August 1860, and the two barbers were entertained among the 20 peons from the commencement of 1861, but when they refused to wear belts, or to employ themselves as peons, inasmuch as convicts had been by that time taught to perform the duty of barbers, and the occupation of the gaol servants was no longer required, I discharged them. The sweepers are absolutely necessary, or guards would be required to conduct the convicts, who compose the conservancy gang, to the filth pits on occasions when the gaol sweepers perform the duties required. The saving to Government on the gaol establishment during 1861 has been 49·85 decimals per cent. on the cost of the same establishment during 1860.

From January to August 1861, inclusive, 192 rupees per mensem.
From September to December, inclusive, 119 rupees per mensem.
Sweepers are indispensable for the hospital, and for night work.
Saving on permanent gaol establishment nearly 50 per cent. during 1861.

11. While

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

11. While I was absent in England during 1858, Government allowed an extra peon establishment of the strength noted in the margin for one year, and renewed the sanction in 1859 for another year; but I was enabled on my return (finding the inmates of the gaol diminished) to dispense with that establishment in 1859.

1 Jemadar *Rs.* 9
2 Havildars - 13
20 Peons - - 85
Rs. 107

12. Though I am aware of the necessity for reduction in every way, I trust you will admit that, if his Excellency the Governor is of opinion that 60 rupees per mensem should be allowed for the deputy gaoler, the pay of the gaoler at Dhoolia should be at least as much, or somewhat better than that of a deputy gaoler. The pay of the gaoler is only 45 rupees. I have been fortunate to secure the services of Mr. T. Bird, a man of some mechanical knowledge, who has had experience in the India Navy and on the railroad, and whose skill finds suitable employment in bringing forward every branch of the industrial occupations of the convicts, and to whose care and attention I am, to some extent, indebted for the extreme cleanliness and order which characterises the whole of the gaol establishment. You will, I trust, when you have inspected the gaol, coincide with the views I expressed in my letters No. $\frac{222}{142}$, dated 31st December 1861, and No. 195, dated 1st March 1862, and use your influence to obtain a revision of the rules of pay for the gaol establishment. Such increased pay upon a decreased strength, as I have shown, will effect a saving in the sum allowed to the gaol establishment at Dhoolia by the Secretary to Government's Letter of 5th September 1849, No. 3478.

Provisioning.

14. On this head, I have nothing to add to the superintendent's remarks, and his Appendix (C.), in columns 9 and 11, shows that the provisioning of the convicts has been at a higher rate during the past year than during any preceding period, but the annexed Table No. III. will show the rates at which the prices of the chief articles of food have risen. The provisioning is carried on departmentally, and has been found, from returns forwarded to your predecessors, to be attended with peculiar advantages in the cleanliness of the provisions, and, in some degree, in obtaining the due quantities at more favourable terms than under the contract system. The number of gaol servants among the able-bodied male convicts has been decreased, and the food is better prepared since Dr. James introduced the system of cooking by the females only. Two ovens have been built in the female ward. The diet table is appended to the superintendent's report, as (B).

Average per-centage of gaol servants during 1861, 10. 45 dec.

Clothing.

15. During the past year, the convicts have been supplied with warm clothing, &c., only renewed when the first issue was fairly worn out, instead of at stated periods, as formerly, by which, although each convict has a felt carpet to sleep on in addition to the native blankets, and a coarse cloth jacket during the cold weather, column 15 of the Superintendent's Appendix (C.) shows that a saving on each convict's clothes of a small fraction over 7 per cent. has been effected.

21. The extra mural labour has employed most of the convicts, and of these the labour of a daily average of 13·297 convicts has produced a net profit to the State of *Rs.* 1,102. 6. 1. to *Rs.* 84. 12. 9. per man. The result I calculate from the Tabular Statement I., in which it is shown that columns 8 and 9 represent the result of convict labour, after the deduction of all costs or outlay in column 4. I should add that this sum is made up of the value received from sales of produce, but that the cotton grown on the farm during the last season has been saw-ginned in the gaol at the rate of 250 lbs. per diem by five men's labour, and has been sent to Bombay to the care of Messrs. Nicol & Co., in order that those gentlemen may obtain the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the value of the staple, and then submit the quantity, 1,130 lbs., to sale, paying the sum realised into the Government treasury on account of the Dhoolia Gaol Convict Labour Fund, and, therefore, the value of that cotton has not been realised, and has been entered in Appendix (I.) by estimate. I may add that the quantity of cleaned cotton, though contrasting not unfavourably with the relative productive powers of land cultivated with indigenous cotton in Broach, Dharwar, or Khandesh, is still not a superior yield. The land is only third-class, and has been assessed at one uniform rate of 8 annas per beegha over the whole area. The statement in information contained in Table VII. will show the whole of the agricultural experiment by convict labour. You will observe the revenue authorities differ from Mr. Gray's survey as to the size of the area.

Gaol Manufacture.

Gross cost per convict, *Rs.* 49. 15. 0. exclusive of the Superintendent's salary. Inclusive of the Superintendent's salary, *Rs.* 55. 5. 11.

Gross cost to the State for 1861, *Rs.* 12,239. 9. 7.

Deduct the results of convict labour, &c., *Rs.* 7,009. 6. 3.

Net cost to the State of the gaol at Dhoolia, *Rs.* 5,230. 3. 4.

Net cost, per man, *Rs.* 23. 10. 7.

22. The superintendent's report shows that the result of convict labour in the gaol has been highly successful, as the net earnings of each man so employed averages 52 rupees and 11 pies per annum, to which the Table II. contrasts the cost of guarding, feeding, clothing, medical attendance, contingent bills, petty repairs to the gaol, on account of each man confined, amount, during 1861, to *Rs.* 49. 15.; and if the whole value of convict labour of every description, after deducting all outlay for materials, tools, and instruments, be deducted from the cost of guarding, feeding, &c. for the year under review, it will be seen that the cost of each convict in the Dhoolia gaol during 1861 has not exceeded the average of *Rs.* 23. 10. 7 per

per head; a rate which I trust you will be able to explain for the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India, with reference to his letter No. 50 (Judicial), dated 24th December 1861, is a sum considerably less than *Rs.* 77. 15. 6, the average annual cost of convicts in the Bombay Presidency, but one which will bear comparison with the Bengal rate of 32 rupees 11 pies. I further request your attention to the printed returns of the gaols in the North Western Provinces, and to that of Jubbulpoor or Lullutpore, which shows the greatest amount of profit for the convict labour.

23. Contrasted with the returns for last year, the profits obtained from the convict labour show a higher productive power, though the result is not so favourable to the State. The sums are accurately reported by the Superintendent in his report. In 1860 the receipts exceeded the expenditure by *Rs.* 3,642. 12. 2., and the year had commenced with a cash balance of *Rs.* 170. 9. 2: while the year 1861 commenced with a cash balance of *Rs.* 3,812. 4. 6., the receipts only exceeded the expenditure by *Rs.* 157. 9. 10.; so that if the debits in the accounts of the gaol factory were correctly those for which the factory is liable, the true cash balance should have been *Rs.* 2,716. 2. The cash balance shown on 1st January 1862 was *Rs.* 3,960. 14. 4., from which it must be remembered that as much as *Rs.* 3,812. 4. 6. were in hand on 1st January 1861, and that amount was paid into the collector's treasury on 31st January 1862 on account of 1860; and therefore the net balance, *Rs.* 148. 9. 10. only was in hand on the 1st January 1862 for the transactions of 1861.

Vide App. VIII.

24. The manufactory has been extraordinarily active. Dr. James has, I am persuaded, given every branch his very vigilant attention, and the result from a daily average number of so few convicts as 67 men is evidently good. I believe from the official returns for 1859, the result of Dr. James' efforts in the factory will bear comparison with the best gaols in the North Western Provinces, Bengal, or the Saugor territories; and I trust that the decrease in the establishments, which has not been accompanied by one single escape, or attempted escape, during the 12 months under review, will meet with your approval.

EXTRACT from REPORT of Dr. *James*, Superintendent of the Gaol of *Dhoolia*, for the Year 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit the followiug remarks on the working of the gaol and gaol factory during the past year, and trust the result will be considered satisfactory.

I would beg to bring to your recollection that by the transfer of all long-timed prisoners to work on the Munmar and Malligaum road during the latter end of September, the factory has been virtually stopped since that time, so that the returns of the factory itself, though they are considered to be for 12 months, are really only for eight, and even for these eight months the prisoners engaged in the factory were taken from their labour for two hours each day, and employed in out-door, as recommended by the late Inspector General of Prisons. These have been serious drawbacks; yet, notwithstanding all these, I am happy to say that the average earnings of each prisoner in the gaol factory and Government garden included, after paying all expenses, have been *Rs.* 52. 0. 10.—*Vide* Tabular Statement (A).—On referring to the returns of the gaol, North Western Provinces, for the year 1860, the last issued, I observe the gaol factory at Jubbulpoor is the only one that shows a large return of actual profits.

In this report I shall attempt to follow the instructions issued by the Acting Inspector General of Prisons, and comprise my remarks under the following heads:—

1. Sanitary condition of the gaol.
2. General management and discipline.
3. Reduction of expenditure.
4. Gaol guard and its cost.
5. Cost of establishment.
6. Contingent expenses.
7. Provisioning charges.
8. Clothing charges.
9. Petty repairs.
10. Medical charges.
11. Convict labour.
12. Gaol manufacture.

There will, however, be a difficulty in ascertaining No. 10, medical charges; for the only accurate information on this point can be obtained from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, who must be applied to on the subject. As all my petty supplies, medical comforts, &c. are obtained directly through the nazir of the gaol, the cost can be at once determined, and will be included by me under this head:

Sanitary Condition of the Gaol.

There has been a decided improvement in the general health of the prisoners during the last year. There have been 339 admissions into hospital, and 13 deaths, out of a total population of 652. Of these 13 deaths, 12 occurred in hospital, and one suddenly at night, out of hospital. The prisoner, a leper, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, but, owing to the nature of his disease, he never did a single day's hard work, and was supplied with a most liberal and generous diet. He died, as I have said, suddenly, just 10 days before his period of release.

The daily average of sick during the year was 13. This high rate was kept up by the numerous admissions from phlegmon and ulcers caused by the friction of the fetters. Every

 precaution

precaution was used, by softening the leather anklets in oil, to mitigate the evil, but the prisoners were frequently found to be without the anklets when at work, no doubt with the intention of causing sores, so as to enable them to gain admittance into hospital. No epidemic, I am glad to say, occurred amongst the prisoners.

General Management and Discipline.

The dry system of conservancy is now regularly introduced into this gaol; and, as the new *lieux d'aisance* are all completed and in working order, the slightest disagreeable odour is not to be perceived at any hour of the night or day.

The usual classification of the prisoners according to crime is rigorously attended to, and in each sleeping ward the best conducted prisoner has been selected as muccadum of the ward, and made answerable for its cleanliness, and any breach of prison discipline occurring amongst his associates is reported by him. His reward is simply removal of one or both fetters, and an extra allowance of either milk or mutton. Over these muccadums, again, I have two life-prisoners, Malays, who I have found, after long observation and trial, to be trustworthy. This system I have observed to answer most admirably; and as proof of its satisfactory working I have only to bring forward the fact, that, during the year, there has not been a single escape, or even an attempt at one. It is also more economical than a parcel of discontented, wretched, ill-paid peons.

From the construction of the gaol, and from the prisoners generally working in masses, the silent system, in its general acceptance of the word, cannot be strictly carried out, but any loud talking, singing, or quarrelling, is immediately checked by punishment.

The diet table used in this gaol is given in Appendix (B), and is in every way ample and sufficient: the quality of the food has also been good throughout the year, and I have never once been obliged to find fault with it. From the frequent complaints made by the prisoners of short allowance, which, after due investigation, was invariably traced to peculation by the cooks of messes, I devised a plan of cooking the food in an oven, and have eventually succeeded in getting the women to prepare all the food for the prisoners. This is appreciated by all, and there has not been the slightest objection made by any of them. Of course, the high-caste men are still permitted to cook for themselves, but the proportion is so small as hardly to be credited. The food, after being cooked by the females, is carried away by the peons in charge, and distributed to the male prisoners, and, consequently, I never now have a single complaint of short allowance on the score of economy. Also, I think that it is a plan that ought to be introduced in all gaols, as I find that the consumption of firewood is much less. Another indirect saving is in the number of cooks. Under the old system the allowance was, one man to every 25 or 50 prisoners, so that out of a strength of 330 prisoners there were 11 cooks. Calculating the value of labour of these at two annas each per diem, the cooking cost *Rs.* 1. 6. per diem, or *Rs.* 502. 4. per annum. For a similar number of prisoners by the oven and women cooking plan, three women are sufficient, and calculating the labour at the same price as a male, viz., two annas per diem, it only costs *Rs.* 137. 4., thus showing a difference of 365 rupees. The construction of the oven is most original and simple, being only two sheets of iron, and cost about 5 rupees.

The prisoners are worked by task work, and I do not consider the amount fixed as likely to endanger their health or constitution.

Reduction of Expenditure.

In comparison with 1860, the expenditure on account of the keep of the prisoners during 1861 is most satisfactory, and only amounts to *Rs.* 9,920. 10. 5., whilst, during 1860, it was *Rs.* 14,519. 10. The greatest reduction has been effected by diminishing the military guard and gaol establishment, as far as could safely be done.

The last year's expenditure includes the sum of 2,100 rupees, superintendent's pay 21 months, an allowance only last year sanctioned by Government. Appendix (C.) gives a tabular statement of the total expenditure under several heads, and the cost of each prisoner per annum.

The gaol guard, military, consisted at the beginning of the year of—

1 Jemadar.	3 Naiques.
2 Havildars.	27 Privates.

It has been gradually reduced to its present strength, viz.:—

1 Jemadar.	3 Naiques.
2 Havildars.	12 Privates.

at the cost of 2,406 rupees. The reduction in this guard was effected irrespective of the transfer of 150 of our convicts to Captain Greig's gang.

Permanent Gaol Establishment.

This cost during the past year 1,933 rupees, whilst for 1860 it was *Rs.* 3,898. 13. 2., thus showing a saving of *Rs.* 2,045. 13. 2., or more than the one-half. We have only two hired servants (sweepers) employed in this gaol at a cost of 102 rupees per annum, and I hardly think it possible to dispense with their services, as we seldom have any of this peculiar class of people in confinement as prisoners. Their pay, however, is included in that of the gaol establishment.

Contingent

Contingent Charges.

Owing to the high price of all bazaar supplies, the contingent charges show an increase of *Rs.* 34. –. 1. over 1860; for in 1860 there was expended on this account *Rs.* 684. 1. 6., whilst in 1861 it was *Rs.* 718. 1. 7. Every endeavour has been made to keep the expenditure of the several items as low as possible.

Provisioning Charges.

The total number of prisoners provisioned during the year was 652, at a cost of *Rs.* 4,612. 1. 5., being at the rate of 11 pies per head per diem, or *Rs.* 20. 14. 7. per head per annum, whilst during 1860 there were prisoners at a cost of *Rs.* 5,623. 15. 10., being at the rate of nine pies per head per diem, or *Rs.* 17. 1. 9. This increase must be attributed to the increase in the price of all articles of consumption, the difference ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. more this year than the last. The famine did not last year extend to the province of Khandesh, yet it was remarked by travellers from the North West Provinces who had to pass through Dhoolia on their way to Bombay, that the price they had to pay here for the necessaries of life was a very little less than they had to pay in the midst of the famine districts. Though surprising, it was nevertheless too true.

Clothing Charges.

There has been a decided decrease in the cost per prisoner; for during 1860 the sum expended on this item was *Rs.* 405. 11. 11., being at the rate of *Rs.* 1. 3. 6. per head per annum, whilst during 1861 it was only *Rs.* 250. 13. 11., or at the rate of *Rs.* 1. 2. 5. per head per annum. This great saving was effected by very simple means; viz., supplying the prisoners with new clothing only when the old ones were worn out by fair wear and tear. Previously new clothing was issued to every prisoner twice a year, irrespective of the condition of their clothes; and the prisoners knowing this would not take any trouble to make their clothes last any longer than the six months. An even greater saving than the above, I am sure, might be effected by distributing clothing made of stouter material, which will last two or even three seasons. The first cost will no doubt be slightly greater, but the greater length of time they may be supposed and would last would amply repay the first cost, and eventually prove more economical. During the last year warm woollen jackets made out of old blankets were distributed to each prisoner at the beginning of the rains, at the cost only of thread and convict labour in making up.

Petty Repairs.

None were executed during the past year.

Medical Charges.

As I have already remarked, the cost of the Europe medicines expended during the year in the treatment of the sick in hospital must be obtained from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department. The petty supplies and medical comforts cost during the year *Rs.* 111. 9. 3., being at the rate of eight annas three pies per annum. From January to July a first hospital assistant, at 30 rupees per mensem, was attached to the gaol, but since August there has been only a second hospital assistant, at 20 rupees per mensem. This gives a saving of 50 rupees for the five months, or 120 rupees for 12.

Convict Labour.

No out-door labour was allowed during the year, except that immediately connected with gaol matters. In June the land surrounding the gaol was made over to us by the collector, and steps were immediately taken to enclose the same, and the improvements and alterations suggested by the late Inspector General of Prisons, viz., surrounding the gaol with a 20 feet ditch, were commenced and carried on till September, when the prisoners were transferred to the Munmar and Malligaum road. On this same out-door work for the time being all short-termed prisoners were daily engaged.

Gaol Manufacture.

Appendix (D) is a tabular statement of the different kinds of manufactures undertaken in this gaol, the actual profit derived from each (after deducting the value of the raw material), and the amount gained by each prisoner per diem. This table will also show the returns in the factory for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861. During last year the average number of prisoners daily employed in the factory and Government garden was 80, or 36 per cent. of the total number in confinement in gaol, and they produced an actual profit of *Rs.* 3,487. 7. 3., or *Rs.* 52. –. 10. per head per annum. This must be acknowledged as satisfactory.

I must draw your attention to our having recommended the lithographic press, especially as the work has been undertaken by me without any extra-mural assistance, and shows a profit of *Rs.* 327. 11. 4., even after deducting 80 rupees, a sum paid on account of a debt outstanding against the press.

Garden.

The new garden made over to us by the collector, in June, contains 71 acres 39 rods; of which 23 acres, 17 rods, 12 poles, were planted in cotton; 13 acres, 39 rods, 8 poles, in grain; 3 acres, 1 rod, 8 poles, in tillee; and the remainder we were unable to bring under cultivation this year, owing to the season having been pretty far advanced before an operation could be commenced. The quality of the land was examined and classified by the Superintendent Revenue Survey, West Berar, who was in this station during the rains. His opinion was, that it was mostly third-class land. The only portion considered by him to be second-class, was a small bit of the triangle in front of the gaol. This was sown with wheat, but as no rain fell after the seed was in the ground, it never came up. Taking then all the land in the old and new gardens, 24 acres, 28 rods, and 4 poles, were planted in cotton. The produce was 4,008 lbs. of cotton in the seed. This will yield nearly 336 lbs. of wool, calculating, as is done in the bazaar, 13 wool, two-thirds seed. The real value of this has not as yet been realised, for we intend sending it to Bombay for sale, but it might be valued at *Rs.* 200. 10. 4. Altogether, 3 acres, 1 rod, 8 poles, were sown with tillee, and the amount realised from the sale of the produce, 202 seers, was *Rs.* 25. 4. 19 acres, 28 rods, 14½ poles, were sown with grain. The crop was sold in the ground, and realised by public auction 100 rupees.

The cost of enclosing the new gardens with their fences was *Rs.* 163. 4. 7., but as they are of a perishable nature, we intend gradually to substitute a cactus hedge.

The ground surrounding the collector's bungalow, was lent to us during the past year for cultivation, and from this we derived a sum of 75 rupees by the sale by public auction of the produce, jowaree.

The old Government garden has throughout the greater part of the year supplied the gaol with all the vegetables required for the use of the prisoners, except during the month of May and part of June, when all our labour and crops were lost from the failing of the water in the Paât. Even with this drawback we have been able to realise the sum of 4 annas 3 pies per prisoner per diem, or a total sum of *Rs.* 112. 6. 1.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. *James*, M.D., Civil Surgeon of *Dhoolia*, for the Year 1861.

THE return for the last year will, I am sure, contrast favourably with that of 1860, and show a decided improvement in the general health of the prisoners.

During September, and since that period, all able-bodied convicts sentenced to three months' imprisonment and upwards, were ordered to be sent to work on the road between Munmar and Malligaum. This sudden exodus of nearly 150 has diminished the general average of convicts throughout the year, but it has in no way tended to diminish the number of our sick, for all the weak and sickly men were retained, and all bad cases have periodically been sent in here for further treatment; consequently, to judge this year of the health of the prisoners by the per-centage of treated to strength would not only lead to an erroneous conclusion, but would be altogether unjust. This, I think, will be easily rendered apparent, for the total number of prisoners admitted into gaol during the year has been 909, whilst the daily average has been 220, consequently, calculating the total number treated 35·3 by these two separately, there will be a difference of as 38·8 is to 160·4, a truly perceptible difference.

The health of the prisoners on admission into gaol, as recorded in the general register kept by me, shows a very great number to have been in a low cachectic state. This must be attributed to the prevalence of famine in the North West Provinces. Though the province of Khandesh itself was not visited by this scourge, yet the effects were felt here to an extent hardly to be credited, and the grain dealers raised their prices accordingly, under the impression that the famine would extend to this quarter, or that Government would be obliged to furnish supplies from here. The only alterations made in the gaol have been in the "*lieux d'aisance.*" These were formerly four in number—two on the east and two on the west side. The alvine and urine discharges passed through the wall to the outside down at an angle of 45 into a brick and mortar trench about 3½ feet deep. These trenches were emptied every morning by the semi-fluid contents being bailed out into pans, and carried to a dry nullah at a distance of 700 yards to the north-east of the gaol. From the construction of these trenches, it was impossible to clean them out thoroughly, and consequently a small quantity of decomposing matter was sure to be left, thus creating a most noxious smell, even immediately after the cleaning process; besides this, these having been in use since this gaol was originally built, the mortar has become so surcharged and impregnated with ammonia, that it was utterly impossible to eradicate the smell.

These have now altogether been removed, and the earth found to be contaminated for six feet beyond the trenches has been excavated; a platform of stone five feet nine inches has been raised on the outside; the seats in the inside have been similarly raised, and the evacuations are now received in iron pans, three-fourths filled with dry earth, placed on the outside platform. These are carried away every morning into the garden, and emptied into

into pits dug for the reception. Another alteration, or addition I should call it, has been effected in the sleeping wards. To the front of each, and extending half way up the iron railings, a strong taut curtain has been fixed; these are let down during the night, after the prisoners have been locked up, and rolled up during the day, so as not to impede free ventilation. This alteration might appear insignificant, and hardly worth notice in this report, but I attribute the very small number of admissions into hospital from rheumatic affections to this circumstance alone. With a due regard to the proper surveillance of the prisoners at night in their sleeping wards by the guards, prison architecture renders it requisite that the whole of the front part (or that part facing the centre guard-room) of the sleeping wards should be so constructed as to enable the sentry on duty at a glance to see every prisoner, and immediately detect any attempt at escape. To this end, strong iron railings are used: this necessarily exposes the occupants to draughts, and during the monsoon to damp by the beating of the rain, and they must and do suffer from diseases traced to and excited by these causes—inflammations, bowel complaints, rheumatism, &c. The simple addition then of these curtains, though they in no way interfere with the proper safety of the prisoners, adds materially to their comfort, and prevents all undue exposure to the changes of the season.

Since the alterations in the hospital and its privy, effected in the latter end of 1860, I have never been able to detect the slightest bad smell in it. It is always swept and clean. I think it, however, a duty I owe to my sick, to press earnestly upon you, for its due presentation to Government, the faulty position of the hospital, and the desirableness of having a new one built, more suited to our advanced ideas of the requirements of such a place, viz., its accommodation for males and females, proper ventilation, facility of removing effete matters, removal from all noise and excitement of the sick, &c.

There has been no alteration in the dieting of the prisoners. The system of alteration of wheat, bajree, and jowaree, as recommended by me, is still pursued, and I think with decided beneficial results. The women now cook for all the prisoners. I was induced to introduce this system not only on the score of economy, but on account of the careless way in which the men were in the habit of cooking the bread, and the frequent complaints made to me by the prisoners of the short weight of their rations. I have said careless way of cooking the food. This arose from ignorance, for how few natives, accustomed as they have been from earliest infancy to look to their women for the preparation of their food, can have any idea of how long a cake takes to bake, or able to judge of its being properly done, except by tasting it. Again, the good understanding often detected of one or two men in a mess with their cook ensures them a larger than by right supply, at the expense not of the cook himself but of the other members. No such underhand understanding can possibly take place with the women, for they have no intercourse with the male prisoners. The food when ready is taken away by the peons under a havildar, and distributed to the male prisoners. The food is also now properly cooked at two-thirds of the expense for firewood, and I never now hear even a murmur of light bread.

EXTRACT from REPORT of the Assistant Session Judge of *Ahmednuggur* for the Year 1861.

IN the absence of the judge on circuit, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter No. $\frac{1909}{65}$, of the 6th December last, and, in accordance with it, to submit as follows a condensed history of the Nuggur gaol during the past year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The total number of prisoners tried and untried remaining on the 31st December 1860 in this gaol was - - -	214	25	239
Admitted during 1861 - - - - - - - -	376	35	411
Total number in confinement during 1861 - - - -	590	60	650
Discharged, died, executed, transferred, &c. - - -	495	37	532
Remaining on the 31st December 1861 - - - -	95	23	118

A great quantity of chunam was formerly required for whitewashing the gaol. This item of expense has been almost done away with by the substitution of white earth for chunam.

At present the ceilings only are whitewashed with chunam. No expense is incurred on account of the earth, as the prisoners are employed in getting it. The white earth answers in most respects the purpose of chunam. Similarly, the gaol privies and drains are whitewashed with the earth.

In accordance with the late Dr. Ogilvie's recommendation, earth naunds, filled with earth and ashes, for urinary requirements and for cook-room refuse, as well as wheeled

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trucks with iron vessels for removing the filth of the gaol to the garden, have been provided since December 1860.

The removal of the piece of wall which joined the end of the farthest of the new barracks to the wall of the gaol, and of the privy in the solitary cell yards, which was never used even if there were prisoners in the solitary cells, has admitted more light and fresh air, and has given the sentries a clear view, which before was intercepted. It has also much added to the cleanliness of the yard.

Much improvement has been made in the management of the gaol by the introduction from the 1st July last of the following books, kept in accordance with the late Inspector General of Prisons' letter, No. $\frac{773}{32}$, of the 20th May last:—

1. A General Visitor's Book.
2. An Official Visitor's Book.
3. A Gaol Minute Book.
4. A Contingent Expenditure Sanction Book.
5. Book of Indents for Articles required by the Civil Surgeon.
6. Punishment Book.

General Management and Discipline.

In accordance with the Chief Secretary's letter, No. 943, of 14th March 1861, to the Inspector General of Prisons, a copy of which was forwarded to the judge, the convicts have been employed on public works out of doors. The result of this has been that the silent system cannot on such work be carried out as rigidly as in the case of in-door and sedentary occupations. On the other hand, the convicts, as recommended in the above letter, receive benefit from exposure to the fresh air, of which they were before deprived by in-door occupation; and the labour exacted from them being more severe than the in-door work, is better calculated to impress them with a salutary dread of the hardship of prison life, and to deter them from incurring it again by fresh offences. On the whole the practice is, I think, decidedly advantageous.

The practice of giving rice once a week has since (except in the case of those prisoners who have before entering the gaol been accustomed to it) been discontinued, and has effected a saving to Government of 200 rupees per annum.

The services of the following members of the stipendiary staff of the gaol have been dispensed with, and in their stead the prisoners are now employed:—

1 Barber, from 1st June 1861.
1 Mussal, from 1st June 1861.
1 Blacksmith, from 1st May 1861.
4 Sweepers, from 1st July 1861.
1 Deputy Gaoler, from 1st June 1861.

In consequence of the abolition of the deputy gaoler's place, the present gaoler is obliged to be always present in the gaol. It might be much better and more convenient if Government were to supply him with a lodging near the gaol, as is the practice in other zillahs.

The sentry behind the hospital was taken off on the 5th May 1860, and the platform and the sentry-box removed to the corner of the work-shed yard. Formerly there were 11 guards, three of which were, after consultation with the Superintendent of Police, reduced on the dates noted in the margin, effecting a saving to Government without detriment to the security of the gaol.

9 June and 16 July 1861.

The giving of oil from Government for the hair of the female convicts was discontinued from 6th May 1861 with advantage, and they are allowed to get it in exchange for some articles of their food.

The extra allowance to Chinese convicts, such as opium, tobacco, fish, and mutton, has encouraged them in performing their conservancy duties, and also the garden work, satisfactorily.

The system of appointing "lumberdars" has been introduced in this zillah since 24th July last, and it has answered well with regard to the internal regulation of the gaol. These lumberdars are selected from among long-term convicts. They wear distinctive striped marks on their right arms. Their fetters are knocked off, the ankle ring only being retained. This method of selecting overseers from among the convicts has contributed much to the general management of the gaol, and rendered it an object with the convicts to obtain by good conduct the position of "lumberdar."

The instructions contained in the late Inspector General of Prisons, letter, No. $\frac{133}{51}$, dated 9th August 1861, directing the prisoners to be regularly marched about their wards and put through the extension movements, have been fully carried out. This practice is undoubtedly highly conducive to the health of the prisoners.

The night soil and the cook-room refuse were formerly thrown away out of the city, but are now removed to the garden as manure.

A reduction has been effected in the cost of clothing supplied to the prisoner, since dhoturs and punchas have been disallowed from 4th June 1861 to the higher caste prisoners.

An item in the funeral expenses of prisoners of furnishing a new piece of cloth to cover the corpse of a prisoner dying in the gaol has been reduced since 9th September 1861, and in its stead an old useless piece of cloth is provided for the purpose.

The

The room over the gaol gate, formerly occupied by the guard, is now used as a fetter godown; the fetters not in use being cleaned, greased, and hanged upon the walls. A room has been erected outside the gaol for the guard.

By reverting to the old system of provisioning the convicts by contract, much unnecessary time and trouble have been saved.

The system of suspending black net bags, filled with charcoal, has also been introduced since November last.

Reduction of Expenditure.

The following is a List of Reduction of Expenditure effected in this Gaol, viz. :—

No.	Description.	Monthly Expenditure.	
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Deputy gaoler	26 – –	
1	By the transfer of the first hospital assistant employed on the gaol hospital	10 – –	
1	Blacksmith	15 – –	
1	Mussaul	4 4 –	
1	Barber	4 4 –	
2	Sweepers, each at *Rs.* 4. 4. per month	8 8 –	
2	Sweepers, at 4 rupees per month	8 – –	
1	Karkhana carkoon	13 – –	
18	Peons, sepoys from the gaol guard, each at *Rs.* 6. 8. per month	117 – –	
	TOTAL *Rs.*	206 – –	
	Or, per Annum		2,472 – –
	On account of the following items being disallowed, there will be a saving per annum to the extent of—		
	Cocoa-nut oil	25 – –	
	Chunam	84 – –	
	Dhoturs and punchas	36 – –	
	Cloth for covering the dead bodies of prisoners	5 – –	
	Rice	200 – –	
			350 – –
	TOTAL Amount of Savings effected per Annum *Rs.*		2,822 – –
	Cost of establishment during the last year (exclusive of that of the gaol guard) was	2,066 8 –	
	Contingent charges	462 10 1	
	Provisioning charges	5,042 – 2	
	Clothing charges	563 3 6	
	Petty repairs	194 – 10	
	Convict labour	2,367 9 8	
	Gaol manufacture	2,886 13 11	

Sanitary Report.

The annual sanitary report of the criminal gaol and gaol hospital for last year, furnished by the Acting Civil Surgeon, will shortly be submitted, having been detained by the Session Judge for the purpose of making a minute on it. On its arrival, I would beg to draw your attention especially to the remarks made by the Acting Civil Surgeon in paragraph 5 (clothing), and to his account of the outbreak of dysentery. It will be seen that he attributes the prevalence of this complaint in great part to the insufficient supply of clothing for the prisoners, and the consequent effect of the damp weather on them.

In December last, the gaol was visited by Dr. Stovell, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who recorded his opinion in the official visitor's book that the Acting Civil Surgeon was right in attributing the amount of zymotic diseases during the monsoon months (which were unusually wet in 1861) to the want of sufficient clothing during that period, and added a suggestion that a more ample supply of clothing should be issued next monsoon.

The insufficiency of the prisoners' clothing was brought under my own notice when in charge of the Tanna gaol a few months ago, and is likely to be more strongly felt here, where, although the annual rainfall, and consequent damp, is much less, the change is more marked, from the extreme dryness of the fair months above, and so far from, the Ghauts.

The Acting Civil Surgeon states that he addressed the late Dr. Ogilvie on the subject, who informed him that, although he had on several occasions urged on Government the importance of additional clothing for the prisoners, no sanction had as yet been obtained, or any further allowance.

I would therefore suggest that the attention of Government should again be drawn to the subject, on the score of economy as much as that of humanity, that there may be time for providing an effectual remedy before next rainy season, as the supply of old and partially worn blankets, described by the Acting Civil Surgeon in the conclusion of his 5th paragraph, is obviously only a temporary and inadequate expedient.

I beg to annex an extract from the statement received from the Superintendent of Police, showing the detail and cost of the police guards over the gaol, viz:—

Gaol Guard.

	Per Month.			Per Annum.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
2 Subedars, at 30 rupees each	60	–	–	720	–	–
4 Havildars, at 10 rupees each	40	–	–	480	–	–
6 Naiques, at 8 rupees each	48	–	–	576	–	–
29 Sepoys, at 6½ rupees each	188	8	–	2,262	–	–
29 Sepoys, at 5½ rupees each	159	8	–	1,914	–	–
2 Drummers, at 6½ rupees each	13	–	–	156	–	–
2 Bheestees, at 7 rupees each	14	–	–	168	–	–
TOTAL Cost – – – *Rs.*	523	–	–	6,276	–	–

1 Punishment awarded for breaches of prison discipline.
1 Return of juveniles.
1 Return showing the number of prisoners re-committed to the gaol.
1 Annual return of employment of convicts.
1 Statement showing the provisioning, contingent, clothing, and other charges.
1 Statement showing the sick prisoners in the gaol.

The usual statements noted in the margin are also herewith forwarded. No fines were inflicted on the gaol establishment during the year under report.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. *H. Cook*, M.D., Civil Surgeon of *Ahmednuggur*, for the Year 1861.

The heads of the following report are arranged in the order specified in Medical Board's Circular, No. 1,760, of 1856, thus:—

1. Topography, nature of the climate, &c.
2. Position of gaol.
3. Diet.
4. Employment.
5. Clothing.
6. Transfer.
7. Remarks as to the principal classes of diseases, &c.

The topographical description of the station has been fully dwelt on in former reports. As the gaol, however, is situated within the walls of the town, and the health of the two are thus intimately connected, I shall briefly describe the present condition of the town and the character of the sanitary improvements which have been and are now being carried out.

The

The town (situated in latitude 19° 6 N., longitude 74° 46 E.) lies in a broad valley, between two low ranges of hills of trap rock, and on the trunk road which runs from Poona to Aurungabad, Mhow, and the north-east. It is thus in the direct route of the cotton traffic, and thousands of carts pass through and round it annually. They halt for the night, to the extent of several hundreds in the height of the season, outside the southern gate of the city, thus adding a floating population of considerable amount to that set down in the census.

A branch of the river, the Sina, runs round the south-west side, which is the lowest quarter of the town, and that in which the gaol is situated. During the cold weather, and the cold nights of the wet season, a fog very commonly rises and covers this portion of the city. During the hot season the river is usually dry. The town is walled in, and has nine gates. By four of these only is grain allowed to be brought in, and at these peons are stationed to collect the municipal tax. The south-west and south-east quarters are thickly studded with the ruins of old Mahomedan buildings, mosques, and caravansaries, which do not increase the salubrity of the district. It is said that there are, or were a few years ago, upwards of 300 of these ruins. The city is most plentifully supplied with water of the purest character from a series of fountains and tanks, said to be 365 in number. The water is brought in from the neighbouring hills by aqueducts, the bountiful provision of the past Mahomedan rulers of the country.

The Municipal Commission has been established for seven years, and has already done much good. This has been chiefly effected in laying down and keeping in thorough repair first-rate roads in every direction through the city, and in commencing a system of drainage, the principal lines of which are now just being brought to a close. On the occasion of building any new houses, oatas, walls, necessaries, &c., the inhabitants are obliged to refer the matter to the Municipal Commission, who take advantage of the opportunity to widen thoroughfares, improve drainage, and insist on a properly substantial style of building.

The improvements I am hopeful of carrying out (as a member of the Commission) are the following:—

More exactitude in the cleanliness of compounds, lanes, and public places; the establishment of a series of "necessary places" in the vicinity of the market, and in other crowded spots; the paving of the bottom of drains, carrying off waste water from the multitudinous washing places; the extension of the system of drainage to lanes and courts, and eventually to the reformation of the market-place.

The city of Ahmednuggur is estimated to contain about 35,000 inhabitants. In the past year 874 deaths have taken place, irrespective of those registered in the various hospitals. Of these, 235 were adult males, 168 adult females, 204 girls, and 267 boys. The majority of these deaths were due to zymotic disease, and therefore, in all probability, capable of being to a very great extent averted by sanitary measures on a proper scale. The return from which I have obtained these data is formed by the foujdar; but as a large proportion of the names of the diseases are put down by guess, and are not under medical surveillance, there is, of course, no very great exactitude.

Amongst the deaths not attributable to zymotic influence are the following:—

Old age 92, labour 13, miscarriage 1, suicide 2, drowning 1.

The proportion of deaths per thousand is thus about 24·10, that of England being 21·73, and the estimated death-rate of the Fort of Bombay being, I believe, 14 per 1,000.

The gaol is immediately surrounded by streets, but towards the west-south-west the quarter is more open, and a large space is filled up by the gaol gardens. These gardens were established by Mr. Woodcock, a late judge, and in his time attained a high degree of culture, but have since fallen into decay. Mr. Harrison (the present judge) has, however, lately handed them over to me; and I am hopeful that in a short time they will be brought again into a proper state of order, and prove of much advantage to the inhabitants of the gaol in affording a full supply of the best vegetable food, and tending to purify the air in the neighbourhood, as all belts of trees and well cultivated foliage undoubtedly tend to do.

The climatic character of the year, though resembling of course more or less exactly that of every year, presents in its variations and peculiarities matter for explanation of the unusually heavy amount of sickness and death-rate of the past year. A thorough knowledge of climate lies at the basis of all study of the laws of Hygiene. I have therefore, while preserving the necessarily meagre meteorological registers kept at the various hospitals, prepared tables of the register kept by myself with a larger (though, unfortunately, not yet large enough) set of meteorological instruments. These tables I now subjoin. As they were only commenced in May, soon after my taking charge, they are of course incomplete, but they still embrace the most sickly, and therefore most important period of the year.—*Vide* Tables, Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Week Ending	Maximum.	Minimum.	Sunrise.		9½ A.M.		2½ P.M.		Sunset.		Rain.	Ozone.	Sunshine.	Wind.
			Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.				
May 18 -	100·5	72·4	78·	67·	87·8	70·8	98·7	75·4	91·7	71·7	Hour	2·28	8·	
,, 25 -	96·8	74·1	74·2	69·5	85·8	74·5	94·2	75·5	85·4	72·4	–	2·	6·	
June 1 -	93·2	74·2	74·5	72·5	83·8	76·7	91·8	78·	80·7	74·7	3·61	2·	3·	
,, 8 -	83·5	70·1	71·	69·4	77·4	72·	80·2	74·5	75·1	71·4	1·73	4·	3·	SW. and S.
,, 15 -	89·8	71·7	71·7	68·8	81·1	72·1	86·1	72·5	78·8	70·7	0·60	3·2	4·	S. and E., W
,, 22 -	85·1	71·5	71·7	69·8	78·4	72·7	83·4	75·	76·7	72·7	1·69	2·2	2·	SW.
,, 29 -	83·	71·8	71·8	71·5	77·5	74·4	81·7	77·	76·2	73·4	4·38	2·5	1·	Ditto.
July 6 -	80·	71·1	71·1	70·5	76·2	73·1	78·8	74·2	75·	71·8	0·49	4·5	1·	Ditto.
,, 13 -	82·2	71·5	71·5	70·8	77·1	73·	80·8	74·4	76·2	72·7	1·90	2·85	1·5	S.W.
,, 20 -	77·1	69·1	69·2	69·1	73·	71·2	75·4	72·	72·2	70·2	0·76	5·1	0·0	S. and SW.
,, 27 -	77·9	69·5	69·7	69·	74·1	71·4	77·1	72·2	72·2	70·5	1·32	4·	0·5	Ditto.
Aug. 3 -	79·8	69·2	69·2	68·5	74·4	70·8	79·	71·8	74·2	70·4	0·05	3·2	1·	SW., W.
,, 10 -	81·	69·1	69·4	68·4	74·5	71·4	80·1	74·8	75·2	72·8	3·95	2·	1·	SW., W.
,, 17 -	80·1	70·2	70·2	70·1	74·5	72·4	79·4	75·2	74·4	72·	2·95	2·	·5	SW.,
,, 24 -	77·5	69·7	69·7	69·2	73·7	71·8	76·7	72·7	72·8	70·5	0·30	4·4	0·5	SW.
,, 31 -	77·4	69·2	69·2	68·5	74·1	71·8	76·2	72·7	72·8	70·4	1·	3·2	2.	W. and SW.
Sept. 7 -	71·7	69·8	69·8	68·	75·2	70·2	80·4	72·	74·5	79·5	·06	4·2	2·5	WSW.
,, 14 -	82·4	68·7	68·7	66·7	75·5	70·2	81·1	72·1	76·8	70·8	·02	2·7	3·5	WSW.
,, 21 -	85·4	67·8	67·7	66·7	77·1	70·5	83·5	72·2	77·8	70·1	·04	2·7	2·	WNW.
,, 28 -	86·4	68·1	68·8	67·8	78·2	73·1	85·2	74·8	78·2	72·5	6·83	3·8	2·5	NW. and W.
Oct. 5 -	85·	68·8	68·8	67·7	76·8	72·7	84·2	73·4	76·7	71·4	·79	3·4	4·	NW. and W.
,, 12 -	82·1	67·2	67·2	66·7	75·4	71·1	80·1	72·	74·4	70·5	1·20	3·2	2·5	NW. and E.
,, 19 -	85·8	68·7	68·7	67·2	77·1	71·0	84·2	73·	77·8	72·1	·28	3·2	6·5	NW. and E.
,, 26 -	82·7	68·2	68·	67·2	76·4	70·5	81·7	71·4	73·8	69·1	2·02	4·1	5·7	N. and NE.
Nov. 2 -	83·7	63·8	66·2	63·2	77·1	69·	82·8	67·7	75·5	67·1	Hour	3·4	8·	NNE., E., and NW.
,, 9 -	82·7	56·8	77·4	52·7	74·5	62·7	82·	66·4	73·1	63·	–	2·4	8·5	Ditto ditto.
,, 16 -	84·5	63·4	68·4	58·4	77·1	67·4	83·7	71·	75·8	66·2	–	2·8	8·6	NE. and NW.
,, 23 -	81·2	53·5	53·5	48·6	71·1	60·4	80·7	64·5	70·8	59·7	–	3·1	10·	Ditto ditto.
,, 30 -	80·2	56·4	56·4	51·2	71·	60·4	78·8	64·1	71·8	62·2	–	3·	9·5	Ditto and variable.
Dec. 1 -	78·8	53·7	54·	49·7	68·7	58·7	78·	64·4	69·7	60·2	–	3·	9·8	NE. and SE.
,, 14 -	85·	56·7	56·7	51·7	78·8	73·7	84·1	70·5	75·2	64·5	–	3·1	10·	NW. and E.
,, 21 -	83·5	53·5	53·5	48·8	75·7	62·7	82·2	64·4	72·1	59·5	–	3·7	9·8	Ditto ditto.
,, 28 -	81·2	52·1	52·5	46·8	70·2	59·7	80·2	62·4	71·5	60·2	–	2·5	10·	Ditto ditto.

No. 2.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of the Character of the Climate of the Months, from May to December.

MONTHS.	Week Ending	Range between Maximum and Minimum.	Extreme Difference between Means of Dry and Wet Bulbs.	Mean Difference between Sunrise and Sunset.	Rain.	Ozone Average.	Sunshine Average.	REMARKS.	Number of Deaths from Disease.
May - -	18	28·1	23·3	16·5	3·83	2·12	5·6	Atmosphere very dry, but becoming less so.	—
	25	22·7	18·7	12·					
June - -	1	19·2	13·8	7·3					
	8	13·5	5·7	4·1	7·79	2·9	2·5	Atmosphere damp, with little sunshine.	—
	15	8·1	13·6	8·4					
	22	13·6	8·4	5·					
	29	11·2	4·7	2·8					
July - -	6	7·9	4·6	2·8	4·40	4·1	0·7	Atmosphere very damp, with little or no sunshine.	4
	13	10·7	6·4	3·7					
	20	8·	3·4	1·8					
	27	8·4	4·9	2·5					
August -	3	10·6	7·2	3·9	8·04	2·9	1·	Ditto - - - - -	3
	10	11·9	5·3	2·9					
	17	9·9	4·2	2·2					
	24	7·8	5·	2·2					
	31	8·2	3·5	2·4					
September -	7	11·9	8·4	5·	7·67	3·3	2·6	Atmosphere improving, with an increase of sunshine.	2
	14	13·7	9·	5·6					
	21	17·6	11·3	7·4					
	28	18·3	10·4	5·6					
October -	5	16·2	10·8	5·1	3·70	3·4	4·6	Ditto - - - - -	2
	12	14·9	8·1	4·2					
	19	17·1	11·2	6·1					
	26	14·1	10·3	5·6					
November -	2	17·9	15·1	8·5	None	2·9	8·9	Atmosphere becoming dry, with a large amount of sunshine.	1
	9	26·9	15·6	10·5					
	16	20·9	12·7	9·3					
	23	27·7	16·2	10·8					
	30	23.8	15·7	10·3					
December -	7	25·1	15·6	9·4	None	2·9	9·9	Atmosphere dry, and skies clear.	1
	14	28·3	13·6	9·8					
	21	30·	17·8	11·5					
	28	29·1	17·8	11·6					

Scale of Ozone, from 1—10. Scale of Sunshine, 1—10.

No. 3.

THE following is the METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER kept at the Gaol Hospital:—

Months.	Diseases Prevailing.	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Wind.
January -	Fevers - - - -	83·	64·	46·	–	96	N. and NE.
February -	Ditto - - - -	96·	74·	53·	–	—	Do. do.
March -	Ditto - - - -	100·	76·	53·	–	5	Do. do.
April -	Ditto - - - -	109·	90·	71·	–	2	Do. do.
May -	Ditto - - - -	100·	87·	74·	3	83	W. and SW.
June -	Ditto and bowel affections	89·	80·	72·	7	79	Milder than last.
July -	Ditto - ditto - -	86·	79·	73·	4	40	S. and SW.
August -	Ditto - ditto - -	92·	82·	73·	8	4	Do. do.
September	Ditto - ditto - -	89·	81·	72·	7	67	N. and NW.
October -	Ditto - ditto - -	89·	80·	71·	3	70	NW and W.
November	Ditto - ditto - -	87·	70·	53·	–	—	N. and NE.
December	Fevers - - -	86·	67·	49·	–	—	NNW., NE.
	Mean - - -	92·	77·	63·	36 Total	46	

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From this it will be seen that the thermometer ranges from 109° maximum in the month of April, to 46° minimum in the month of January; the average mean temperature throughout the year being 77°, the average maximum 92°, and average minimum 63°.

The total fall of rain was 36 inches 46 cents, or about 11 inches (about .60 per cent.) above the average of the past 14 years; and in this, I feel assured, lies the exciting cause of the great amount of sickness and the high death-rate of the year. In support of this statement, I have had the following table drawn up, showing the percentage of deaths to strength, and the fall of rain for the past 11 years, during the six months when the bulk of the rainfall occurs, omitting the occasional showers falling at other periods, which do not influence the humidity of the atmosphere to a sufficient extent to cause any effect on health:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Percentage of deaths to strength.	6·3	3·	2·3	3·	2·3	3·8	8·3	3·5	5·6	3·4	6·6
Fall of rain during the months from May to October, inclusive.	28·5	32·4	11·5	16·1	14·5	17·6	32·4	27·8	24·1	27·5	35·5

Thus it is seen that in the years 1851, 1857, and 1861, there was the heaviest fall of rain, and the greatest amount of humidity of atmosphere; and in these years the death-rate preponderated. Then, again, in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, occurred the lightest fall of rain and the least death-rate.

It is true there are some exceptions in the table. The year 1852 is an especially marked one, and those of 1858 and 1860 are exceptions to the rule to a certain extent; still I believe, had I time or means more fully to investigate the climatic character of these years, these apparent contradictions could be cleared away. They depend, probably, on some unusual extent of deficiency or excess in ozone or sunshine. I would now draw attention to my tables of meteorology (Nos. 1 and 2), and especially to the weekly summary; and as the two subjects are so closely connected, I shall also, at the same time, contrast the amount of sickness which has occurred during the year, and call attention to the principal classes of diseases which has occasioned it. In thus departing somewhat from the exact order laid down in the Board's circular quoted at the commencement of this report, I hope that the close connexion of the two subjects will be a sufficient excuse.

The great preponderance of sickness and deaths during the year has been occasioned by zymotic diseases, and of these especially dysentery and diarrhœa. Now, zymotic agency is excited and fostered in two ways—from without and from within: in the first place from vitiation of the air by overcrowding, bad ventilation, and bad drainage, and from bad water, bad food, and insufficient clothing; and in the second place from the repression or non-removal of various excretions, and particularly those of the skin, whereby certain noxious excreta seeking elimination are thrown back into the circulation, and it is in this latter instance that the influence of atmospheric causes comes into play. Whenever, as in the present instance, no great fault can be found with the arrangements which supply good air, good food, and clothing, we must necessarily look to the one other and more universal cause. In the table before us, besides the usual registration (which is carried on in all hospitals) of the variations of temperature, I have sought to point out the changes in the amount of moisture, ozone, and sunshine. Electricity, unfortunately, I have had no means of measuring. These five influences together make the character of climate.

In the month of June and the four following ones, these, either in excess or defect, were the most prominent, and during this period nine-tenths of the deaths from zymotic disease took place.

In May the atmosphere was very dry, but becoming less so towards its close:—3·83 inches of rain fell; there was an average of 2·12 of ozone, and 5·6 of sunshine; no death from zymotic disease. In June the atmosphere had become damp, there being only from 4 to 8 degrees of mean difference between the dry and wet-bulb thermometers: 7·79 of rain fell; ozone averaged 2·9, and sunshine 2·5. In July the atmosphere was very damp, 3° between the wet and dry bulbs being the greatest mean difference: ozone averaged 4·1, and sunshine 0·7; there were four deaths. August had the same extreme humidity, with an average of 2·9 of ozone and 1·0 of sunshine: eight inches of rain fell; there were three deaths. In September there was an improvement, in there being less moisture and more sunshine, with an increase of ozone over the previous month: 7·67 of rain fell, and there were two deaths. In October the improvement continued; there was an average of from 4′ to 6′ between the means of dry and wet bulbs: 3·70 only of rain fell; ozone increased to 3·4 and sunshine to 4·6; there were two deaths. During November and December the atmosphere regained its dryness, and there was a full amount of sunshine. There was one death in each month: both cases had suffered severely in the earlier months.

Ozone.—This is not, perhaps, the place to discuss fully the nature and importance of this element. I fear my register is the only one kept on this side of India, and from a solitary instance

instance but little definite good can be obtained, or trustworthy data compiled. I would, however, earnestly recommend that every civil station should be supplied with an ozonometer, and a series of observations instituted. Its phenomena are yet unsolved problems in Europe, and surely no country in the world can afford so wide and varied a field of observation as India! In a paper published in the Medical and Physical Transactions for 1859, I advanced a theory that ozone in a concentrated form was the active agent of the simoom. This, I believe, has been generally received, or at least has not been combated. That it is without doubt Nature's universal disinfectant, and purifier of the atmosphere, is considered a settled question. That by ascertaining its amount in the atmosphere a measure of the relative purity of the air can be obtained, is probably one of the most useful of the facts connected with it. In a short series of observations which I have made in this direction, I have arrived at the following data:—

In the large hospital ward, upper-storied and well ventilated, when from the fewness of patients 5,000 cubic feet of air was allowed to each, there was hardly a perceptible loss of ozone.

In a ward occupied only at night, and freely ventilated during the day, with an allowance of 1,800 cubic feet to each occupant, there was a loss of 25 per cent.; and

In a ward under the same conditions, with an allowance of only 500 cubic feet of air to each occupant, there was a loss of 50 per cent.

One curious fact in relation to ozone occurred in the history of the year. On the day and night of the 15th of July a sudden increase in the amount of ozone from 4 to 7 took place, and on visiting the hospital on the morning of the 16th I observed a marked change in the condition of the patients suffering from dysentery: those who previously had been passing six or eight dejections in the day had passed only one or two, and all described themselves as feeling better. There was no sudden change in the direction of the wind, dampness of the air, amount of sunshine, or electric disturbance to cause this; and I have no means of accounting for the phenomenon, which occurred once again in the same manner on the 27th of October. As, however, at that time there was no great amount of bowel affection under treatment, I did not observe any corresponding improvement in these cases. The assistant-surgeon in charge of the force stationed at British Columbia, in North America, mentions one or two similarly sudden increases of ozone in the year, but was unable to mark any other atmospheric change that would account for it. It is an established fact, that, during the prevalence of cholera, ozone is found either not at all or in very minute quantity. At Kurrachee, in October of last year, whilst cholera was prevalent in the town and camp, I could detect for many days together no trace of ozone, which, however, returned as the epidemic cleared off. I have unfortunately lost the register, and cannot therefore give the dates or amounts.

Sunshine, as an essential element in the constitution of climate (apart from the heat-ray, which accompanies the compound ray of light), demands a place in every meteorological register. Botanists have already proved how essential it is to the wellbeing of plants, and that without its influence the chemical essences peculiar to the plant cannot be produced in its tissues. Physiologists have also pointed out how baneful is the want of sunshine in the dark alleys and crowded corners of large towns, and how decidedly it tends to shorten the life of the miner. The table before us shows a most intimate connexion between the ratio of sunshine and the loss of life from zymotic disease; and although only one influence amongst others, I feel assured that it was by no means a trivial one. Sunshine has a decided action on the nervous (especially ganglionic) and circulatory systems, and on the functions of assimilation and excretion. Without this stimulus the animal life of the native of India is diminished; the functions of his system are carried on sluggishly, more particularly the functions of the skin; his viscera become congested, his vital energy depressed, his blood impure; and, the poisonous excreta which should have been got rid of being retained, the effects of zymotic disease are speedily shown in some form or other, and most probably in that of affections of the bowels.

Position of the Gaol.

As I have already devoted so much space to the all-important point of meteorology, and as the description of the gaol, with full particulars of the accommodation afforded, size and number of the wards, &c., &c., has been previously repeatedly given in annual reports, I shall confine myself to very briefly pointing out the few improvements that have taken place. A portion of the hospital cooking-shed has been walled up, and windows and doors affixed, forming a convenient storeroom for the cumbrous articles which heretofore lumbered the dispensary-room. A series of charcoal frames, like those in use in the Poona Gaol, have been made and put up in the hospital sleeping-wards. They are formed of a wooden framework six feet long, nine inches deep, and three-and-a-half feet broad, filled with charcoal, which it retained in its place by a netting. They are very efficient deodorisers and purifiers, and their general use in hospitals and gaols should be recommended.

The iron urinal pans placed in each sleeping-ward, and which are connected with the drain by pipes, have been fitted with wicker covers, containing a layer of charcoal an inch deep. By this means, the offensive effluvia has been much diminished.

The windows of the hospital dispensary room have been fitted with glass, a great improvement, as during the wet and dusty seasons it was often found necessary to close the wooden shutters, and thus exclude all light.

With regard to the accommodation afforded, I should mention that whenever, as it has happened during two months of the past year, the strength averages more than 280, there is an injurious amount of crowding, only 450 cubic feet of air being allowed in the sleeping wards. This, however, is not likely to occur again whilst the plan for sending the men to work on the roads is in operation.

Diet.

The scale of diet for the prisoners is liberal and well arranged, and is in accordance with the following Table:—

	Flour.		Dhall.	Vegetable.	Salt.	*Condiments.	Kokum, or Tamarind.	Firewood.
	lb.	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*dr.*	*dr.*	*lb.*
Prisoners at hard labour, Hard labour	1	8	4	4	8	8	8	½
Prisoners at hard labour, Light ditto	1	3	3	4	8	8	8	½
Prisoners without hard labour	1	3	3	4	8	8	8	½
Prisoners, female	1	3	3	4	8	8	8	½

* Including Chilli, 4 drs.; Turmeric, 1 dr.; Coriander, 1 dr.; and Garlic, 2 drs.

Hard-labour diet is only allowed to those actually engaged in hard work, as grinding, brickmaking, roadmaking, garden-work, &c. The medical officer has the power of ordering any extra diet, or the issue of full diet, to prisoners who may not be capable of hard labour, but whom he considers requiring the higher scale. Patients suffering from scurvy, or under observation for scorbutic taint, are allowed an extra amount of vegetables to the extent of eight ounces. During the late prevalence of bowel affection, the Inspector General of Prisons sanctioned an increase in condiments, and at my suggestion, a drachm of cloves was issued to each man. It was found, however, that this was more than was required, and it was afterwards reduced to half a drachm. This, however, is not intended to be permanent. The various articles of diet were issued alternately, according to the following Table:—

Days.	Description of Grain.	Description of Dhall.
Sunday	Bajree	Toor.
Monday	Wheat	ditto.
Tuesday	Jowaree	ditto.
Wednesday	Bajree	ditto.
Thursday	Bajree	ditto.
Friday	Wheat	ditto.
Saturday	Jowaree	ditto.

By a recent order of the Session Judge, however, rice is only given to those natives who were in the habit of getting it previous to incarceration, and to those for whom the Civil Surgeon may consider it beneficial. Mutton, eggs, milk, &c., under the head of extra rations, are also ordered by the Civil Surgeon in cases which he considers requiring them. From the low type of disease during the past year, and the prevalence of anemic and scorbutic taint, the charges for these extras have been somewhat unusually heavy.

The hours appointed for meals are 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. In accordance with the instructions received from the late Inspector General of Prisons, a system of exercise was instituted in August, in the hope of counteracting the ill effect of sedentary employment. The prisoners are marched about and put through "extension movements" for a quarter of an hour on first turning out in the morning, again before the morning and evening meals, and lastly, before being locked up for the night. I believe the plan calculated to stimulate the vital energy, obviate congestion of the viscera, and promote a more healthy digestion and assimilation of food. The cooks are changed every 14 days, and men are chosen for this office who are weakly or convalescent.

The prisoners bathe twice a-day in the hot season, or before the morning and evening meals, and once in the cold season, at 10 a.m.

The system of exchanges, so much condemned by the late Inspector General, is not allowed in the gaol.

Employment.

The prisoners are divided into two classes—"with hard labour," and "without labour." It is much to be deplored, that the latter system is allowed in any gaol, or at least to any appreciable extent. It fosters idleness and evil habits, and increases greatly the expense of the institution, which is no way benefited by the presence of such drones.

Hard-labour prisoners are employed in weaving, in cleaning cotton-wool, preparing horse-jhools, &c., rattan work, ropemaking, brickmaking, and grinding. A certain number also are told off to form a conservancy gang, who in the early morning clean the roads and compounds, carrying the refuse matter to the Government brick kilns outside the town, and during the rest of the day are employed in the gaol gardens. The labour carried on is not prejudicial to the health of the prisoners. In July the system of employing a set of Chinese prisoners as scavengers was brought into use. Twelve Chinese were sent by the Inspector General of Prisons for this purpose; they all for a time refused to do the work, but ultimately all but one gave their acquiescence to the plan.

Clothing.

On admission, the prisoners are furnished with two loose cotton jackets, two breeches, and two caps; at the same time two new and one old cumblee are served out to them. This clothing is all that is required in the hot and dry seasons, but in the wet I cannot but think that it is quite insufficient. The past season being so unusually damp, the evil effect of insufficient clothing has been the more apparent. A representation of this was made by the Judge and by myself to the Inspector General of Prisons, who in return stated: "I have on several occasions urged on Government the importance, even as regards economy, of providing adequate clothing for their prisoners, but as yet no sanction has been obtained for any addition to the present allowance." Dr. Ogilvie then went on to point out that by a more rigidly economical use of the old and partially worn blankets of discharged prisoners, a supply might be collected, which could be reissued on urgent occasions. The Judge gave instructions that an overcoat of cumblee should be formed of partially worn blankets, and supplied to men whose sentences exceeded a certain time. This plan has been accordingly carried out, and a makeshift for the present emergency found.

Transfer.

Twenty-six prisoners have been sent to Tanna, and five gangs of men, numbering altogether 162, have been sent to join the gang working on the Munmar roads. Captain Fife has reported to me that they have arrived in orderly and good condition, notwithstanding the length of the march (90 miles), but that he considered the men, as a rule, somewhat wanting in vigorous health as compared with other gangs—a fact explained by the sickness which has been so prevalent amongst the men in gaol. 15 prisoners have been received from Poona.

Remarks on the Diseases by which Sickness and Mortality have been occasioned.

The diseases which have proved most fatal during the year (as before noted) have been dysentery and diarrhœa. Six fatal cases from the former, and four from the latter, disease have occurred; and besides these, one from cholera, one from hematemesis, one from ophthalmia, one from atrophy, and one from scorbutus. The total number of cases admitted with dysenteria amounted to 58, one only being chronic. Of these, 52 were discharged cured.

In conclusion, I submit a table showing the number of prisoners who have gained weight, of those that have lost weight, and of those that have remained stationary, during the period of their incarceration. The table includes all the men who have been discharged during the year; and for the better understanding of the subject, I have arranged them according to length of time of imprisonment:—

Table of the Weights of 258 *Men discharged from the Gaol during the Year* 1861.

	Six Months and under.		One Year and under.		Three Years and under.		Five Years and under.		Ten Years and under.	
	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.
Increase - -	60	295	21	104	10	48	1	4	1	–
Decrease - -	68	439	36	184	16	159	3	38	1	–
Stationary - -	33	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–

EXTRACT from REPORT of the SESSION JUDGE of *Ahmedabad*, for the Year 1861.

With reference to your circular, No. $\frac{1919}{192}$, of the 6th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with a condensed history of the gaol under my control during the past year, I have the honour to report as follows:—

Sanitary Condition of the Gaol during 1861.

2. The Civil Surgeon's annual report, dated 1st January 1862, will furnish you with full particulars regarding the sanitary condition of the gaol under my control during the past year.

General Management and Discipline.

3. Regarding the discipline enforced inside the gaol, it seems as good as can be expected. Considering the small amount of remuneration received by the gaol peons, they have become, I think, more careless since they have learnt that the pay of the revenue peons has been increased. The gaol peons have been decreased in number like the revenue peons, but have had no increase of pay like the latter; and the pay is so small that it is not to be wondered at that they succumb to bribes offered by the prisoners, many of whom have wealthy relations in or about Ahmedabad. Since I have been here I think the punishment adjudged to peons have equalled those adjudged to prisoners for breach of prison discipline, but it does not appear to have had a salutary effect; if any, it gives good and useful men a distaste for the service. I would earnestly call your attention to this subject. Until the peons serving in the gaol are better paid, I fear the gaol discipline cannot be much improved. The number of punishments for breach of prison discipline may be considered about equal with that of 1860, considering the average number of prisoners in the gaol in 1860-61. The faults were principally of a light nature, such as leaving the worksheds and sitting in the cookroom, and idleness, &c. These would probably not have occurred had the peons been more vigilant. On the whole, the general management during 1861 is creditable to the Nazir and his subordinates, though there is plenty of room for improvement.

Reduction of Expenditure.

4. The reductions that have been effected are as follows:—

	Saving per Mensem.			Saving per Annum.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
2 Blacksmiths, at 7½ rupees each per mensem	15	–	–	180	–	–
1 Carpenter	12	–	–	144	–	–
These situations have been permanently abolished from the 1st February 1861, according to the instructions of your predecessor.						
10 Peons, at 4½ rupees each per mensem	42	8	–	510	–	–
10 Hallalkores, at 4 rupees each per mensem	40	–	–	480	–	–
Of the 10 peons nine were discharged on the 21st, and one on the 25th May 1861.						
Of the 10 hallalkores eight were discharged on the 15th June, and two on the 1st August 1861.						
1 Daroga	33	–	–	396	–	–
3 Carkoons, at 8½ rupees each per mensem	25	8	–	306	–	–
1 Jemadar	8	–	–	96	–	–
1 Havildar	6	8	–	78	–	–
2 Peons, at 4½ rupees each per mensem	8	8	–	102	–	–
Their names, as well as the names of those who have been transferred to the factory, and whose pay is disbursed from the "Labour Profit Fund," are retained in the monthly abstract, and their pay drawn as usual, but refunded into the treasury at the close of each month, pending the re-organization of the Gaol Establishment.						
By the discontinuance of one naique and three sepoys who were attached to the gaol hospital from April 1861, there is a saving per annum of	24	8	–	294	–	–
1 Dispensary servant has been dispensed with from 22nd July 1861	5	–	–	60	–	–
Carried forward – – – *Rs.*	218	8	–	2,646	–	–

	Saving per Mensem.			Saving per Annum.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward - - - £.	220	8	–	2,646	–	–
1 Extra Bhungy attached to the Gaol Hospital, and by the Commissariat Department, has been dispensed with from July 1861 - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	–	–	60	–	–
Extra charge usually made for steaming clothes has been put a stop to from the 1st July 1861, fuel required for that purpose being supplied by taking one piece of wood from each mess, which measure has effected a saving of - - -	2	5	4	28	–	–
The practice of allowing oil for the hair of the female prisoners has been discontinued, and saves - - - - - -	–	10	8	8	–	–
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	228	8	–	2,742	–	–

5. The prisoners are supplied with vegetables from the gaol garden, from the 27th August last. The Nazir reports that there is a saving of 600 rupees to Government, the contract of vegetables being dispensed with altogether. I have not as yet been able to test the said saving, but have no doubt that it will prove considerable.

6. Since July last the Commissariat Department has ceased to supply articles required for the use of the gaol hospital, and the articles that are indispensably necessary are now supplied every month by this department, on the requisition of the civil surgeon, so that some saving will probably accrue.

7. A leechman was formerly attached to the gaol hospital, and paid by the Commissariat Department, at *Rs.* 9. 8. per month, but at the suggestion of the civil surgeon, as mentioned in his letter forwarded with my letter, No. 9$\frac{4}{11}$, of the 7th November 1861, the services of the leechman have been dispensed with. The leeches are now purchased from the bazar at six annas per dozen, by which arrangement the expense on that account does not exceed five rupees per month, whereby there is a saving of *Rs.* 4. 8. to Government per mensem.

Gaol Guard and its Cost.

8. During the greater part of the year under report, the gaol was guarded by the men of the Kolie Police Corps. The strength and cost of the guard will be furnished as soon as the necessary information is received from the Commandant of the Kolie Police Corps. The military guard consisted of one native officer, two havildars, four naiques, 30 privates, one drummer, and one bhistee; and the cost incurred from 14th November 1861, the date on which the men of the line mounted guard at the gaol, up to the 31st December 1861, is about *Rs.* 579. 2. 2.

Cost of Establishment.

9. The following is the strength and cost of the gaol establishment during the year 1861:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1 Gaoler, at 43 rupees per mensem - - - - - - - - -	516	–	–
1 Deputy Gaoler, at 17 rupees per mensem - - - - - - - -	204	–	–
1 Daroga, at 33 rupees per mensem - -	Transferred to the Factory, and their pay disbursed from the "Labour Profit Fund," from 26th May 1861 - - - -	158	9	10
2 Carkoons, at 8½ rupees each per mensem -		121	5	10
2 Blacksmiths, at 7½ rupees each per mensem -	Discharged on the 1st February 1861 - - - -	15	–	–
1 Carpenter, at 12 rupees per mensem - -		12	–	–
3 Jemadars, at eight rupees each per mensem, of whom transferred to the Factory, from 26th May 1861 - - - - - - - - -		230	7	3
5 Havildars, at *Rs.* 6. 8. each per mensem, of whom one transferred to the Factory, from 26th May 1861 - - - - - - - - -		343	3	10
4 Naiques, at 5½ rupees each per mensem - - - - - - - -		252	–	–
3 Turnkeys, at *Rs.* 5. 12. each per mensem - - - - - - - -		207	–	–
75 Peons, at 4½ rupees each per mensem, of whom nine were discharged on the 21st, and one on the 25th May 1861, and two transferred to the Factory, from 22d May 1861 - - - - - - - - - - -		3,451	15	5
10 Hullalkores, at four rupees each per mensem, eight discharged on the 15th June, and two on the 1st August 1861 - - - - - - - -		232	–	–
1 Executioner, at *Rs.* 5. 4. per mensem - - - - - - - -		63	–	–
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		5,806	10	2

Deducting from this total the sum of *Rs.* 14. 14. 7. on account of saving and other forfeitures, the balance *Rs.* 7,591. 11. 7. is the actual cost of gaol establishment during the year 1861.

Contingent and other Charges.

10. The contingent and other charges are as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Contingent charges	1,005	3	1
Provisioning charges	13,689	5	8
Clothing charges	1,477	10	11
Petty repairs, &c., charges	859	–	3
TOTAL *Rs.*	17,031	3	11

of which the following are the items recovered from the Native States on account of the political prisoners confined in the gaol:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Contingent charges	192	14	1
Provisioning charges	3,448	5	6
Clothing charges	314	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	3,955	3	7

Medical Charges.

11. A memorandum furnished by the civil surgeon, showing the medical charges incurred in the gaol hospital at Ahmedabad for the past year, together with his letter in original, dated 12th instant, No. 2, is herewith forwarded.

Convict Labour and Gaol Manufacture.

12. The accompanying statement (A), showing in detail the amount realised by convict labour and gaol manufacture, will furnish you with all the information you require under this head.

13. The prisoners in this gaol have been up till now allowed to retain their private clothes for bathing and other purposes, but this practice will be discontinued from the time the first supply of clothing for the current year is distributed, and each prisoner will be supplied with two "lungotees," or loin cloths, in accordance with the sanction of Government, conveyed in Mr. Secretary Forbes' letter, dated 15th November 1861, No. 3762.

14. The practice of recovering from the prisoners' rations the value of earthen vessels broken by them through carelessness, and making the female prisoners grind their own grain, was introduced in this gaol during the last year at the suggestion of your predecessor.

15. In the month of June last the gaol hospital gate, and the gate of the female ward opening on the public road, were built up; and this arrangement, whilst it has added to the security of the gaol, has also decreased the expense, a naique and three privates having been reduced from the hospital, and two peons from the gate of the female ward.

16. I may mention that by the Chinese convicts taking the scavenging duties of the gaol, which were before performed by the hullalkores borne on the establishment, the cleanliness of the privies and urinaries has been well preserved in 1861. The nazir wishes to have five or six more Chinamen, in case of any of those at present here falling sick. If this arrangement is to be continued, I trust five or six more Chinamen may be despatched here as quickly as possible, but I think it is worth while considering whether the arrangement should be continued. It seems to me a rather invidious proceeding singling out any particular class of prisoners for the performance of duties which only the lowest classes can perform in this country. The Chinamen feel this themselves. It was with the greatest difficulty they could be induced to perform the duty of sweepers, and they explained to me that one reason why they objected was, that the other natives in the gaol would look down on them, and refuse them water. If all the prisoners could be used indiscriminately on this duty, I consider the plan would be excellent, but I doubt whether it is just or expedient to force any particular class of prisoners to perform such disagreeable duties, and I think it must eventually tell on the health of the prisoners so employed. It may be worth while also to consider the effect this arrangement may produce on the minds of foreigners. It can hardly be satisfactory to Chinamen to hear that any of their countrymen transported to Indian dominions of Her Majesty are made, as a rule, to perform the duties which in India can only be performed by the lowest and most degraded caste.

17. In

17. In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice that my duties as regards the gaol are made much lighter than they would otherwise be by the zeal and attention of Mr. Bazunjee Framjee, the Nazir. The services of this officer have been brought to the notice of your predecessor by Mr. Warden, the late Judge of Ahmedabad, and I believe Dr. Ogilvie had intended bringing them to the notice of Government. I trust you will find the present report such as to induce you to endorse any opinion that may have been recorded in your office by Dr. Ogilvie respecting Mr. Bazunjee Framjee.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. *D. Wyllie*, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, for the Year 1861.

THERE were in all 612 sick treated, of whom 578 were discharged, including five liberated, nine dead, and 25 remain under treatment at this date. These figures indicate a marked improvement in the usually obtaining state of health, and, compared with ordinary experience, the result must be regarded as satisfactory.

YEARS.	Average Strength.	Total Treated.	Average Daily Number of Sick.	Deaths.	Ratio Per cent. treated to Strength.	Ratio Per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
1856	484·3	892	23·8	20	184·2	4·1
1857	479·0	731	26·5	8	152·6	1·7
1858	527·6	781	27·5	42	148·0	7·9
1859	500·0	808	31·6	37	161·6	7·4
1860	465·6	663	27·2	19	143·0	4·1
1861	486·0	612	26·8	9	126·0	1·9

2. The most obvious cause contributing towards bringing about this improvement, was undoubtedly the partial employment of the prisoners at out-door labour, a system that had been entirely suspended since the summer of 1856. But, apart from this, the past year was unusually healthy, as I have elsewhere had occasion to note; and in this respect it resembled the exceptional season of 1857.

As regards the treated, not only was the number smaller than ordinary, but the cases, as a general rule, were less severe. Still, however, there was the usual tedious convalescence to contend against, with ever and again instances where recuperative power was so far exhausted that prostration gave place to a condition of cachexia. It was noticeable, as heretofore, that this last result was invariably coincident with undue crowding; and it was found impracticable to guard against it when the strength exceeded 500, even with the relief afforded by employing in rotation 150 prisoners daily at out-door labour.

The deaths were unusually few, and, so far as the past history of the hospital is known to me, the year stands next to 1857 in its exceptionally low rate of mortality.

There is no need for me now, as on former occasions, to indicate defects, or to urge ameliorations, inasmuch as a measure has recently been introduced which will effectually relieve the gaol from overcrowding, and thus, as I believe, remove the chief sources of disease and mortality. I allude to the formation of a subsidiary gaol on the Gogo-road, to join which a body of 159 prisoners left on the 20th ultimo. Whether this scheme may prove a pecuniary saving, is a question that time must determine. But, at least, it has the merit of utilizing the labour of the men, of providing a rational mode of punishment and discipline without undue risk of health, such as confinement too often implies; while as regards the prisoners in this gaol the measure is undoubtedly calculated to lessen the loss of life, and is thus one of humanity.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. *Mills*, Civil Surgeon of Dharwar for the Year 1861.

THE report for the year just past must, I regret to state, present a very marked contrast to those of the two preceding years: in both of them small sickness and mortality was recorded; in that under review both have been excessive for 1860. From an average strength of 392, there were 346 admissions or 80·3 per cent., and six deaths, or 1·4 per cent. of strength, and 1·7 of treated; in 1861, from an average strength of 558, there were 943 admissions or 169 per cent., and 104 deaths; 18·6 per cent. to strength, and 11·02 to treated.

These numbers will not be found to correspond with those shown by the annual return, because up to the end of September the monthly returns from Devekope were included

with those of Dharwar, but from the 1st of October they were sent in separately; consequently, in order that the annual returns may correspond with the monthly, they have been framed to embrace the Devekope returns up to the 30th of September, and a separate return for Devekope for the three months, October, November, and December, is forwarded, but to put in a clear light the proportion of admissions and deaths due to the gaol hospital and to Devekope respectively, the accompanying abstract return is inserted, from which it will be seen that among the prisoners in Dharwar Gaol the proportion of treated to strength was 97·3, deaths to strength 17·2, deaths to treated 17·6, but, excluding cholera, the proportions were treated to strength 71·4, deaths to strength 3·8, deaths to treated 5·3, while among the prisoners at and sent from Devekope the proportions of treated to strength was 199·5, deaths to strength 10·6, deaths to treated 5·3.

Average strength Dharwar Gaols 448, with Devekope 558.	Dharwar.				Devekope.		Total.		Transferred from Devekope to the Gaol.
	Admissions.		Deaths.						
Devekope for 8 months 254.	From other Diseases.	Cholera.	From other Diseases.	Cholera.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
January - -	15	–	–	–	–	–	15	—	—
February - -	19	–	–	–	–	–	19	—	—
March - -	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	—	—
April - - -	25	–	1	–	–	–	25	1	—
May - - -	33	–	2	–	20	–	53	2	12
June - - -	47	107	–	55	38	–	192	55	6
July - - -	45	9	6	4	38	1	92	11	6
August - -	22	–	–	–	94	4	116	4	35
September - -	25	–	2	1	158	12	183	15	45
October - -	29	–	2	–	50	8	79	10	13
November - -	23	–	2	–	52	2	75	4	3
December - -	19	–	2	–	57	–	76	2	1
TOTAL - - -	320	116	17	60	507	27	943	104	119
	436		77						

The great increase of sickness and mortality during 1861 may be attributed to three causes—1st, the transfer of a large number of prisoners from the Concan, many of whom arrived at the worst possible season: 2d, a violent outbreak of epidemic cholera in June followed by severe diarrhœa: 3d, the great number of cases of scorbutic diarrhœa which occurred among the prisoners employed on the road works at Devekope, occasioned principally by the damp state of the huts in which they lived during the rainy season.

I shall now give a history of the events of the year as connected with the health of the prisoners. On the 31st of December 1860, only three cases remained in hospital, and the general health of the prisoners was particularly good; it remained so during the months of January, February, March, and the greatest part of April. The monthly admissions for the four months averaged 19, and the daily number of sick 6·5. At this time almost all the prisoners were employed in various ways within the gaol premises. From the 25th of March, in accordance with the orders of Government, almost all the able-bodied prisoners were sent to out-door labour on tanks, roads, &c. Shortly after this change there was a marked increase in the amount of sickness. On the 25th April, 50 prisoners were sent to Devekope (27 miles from Dharwar) to prepare huts for a large gang to be employed on the Sudashewghur road. On the 13th of May 119 prisoners, among whom were 60 Chinese and Malays, arrived from Vingorla, principally from Tanna Gaol. These men were generally in very good health, and on the 18th of May the greatest part of them were sent with 35 Dharwar prisoners to Devekope. On the 20th, the day of their arrival there, there was a violent outbreak on the part of the Chinese and Malays, many of whom were severely wounded. The whole of them were brought back to the gaol, and 12 were admitted into hospital for hurts and bruises; among them three had received severe sword wounds. As early as the beginning of May, reports of cholera had been received from the southern portions of the collectorate, and it was soon apparent that it was advancing slowly northward from the Mysoor country. At the end of May it appeared in some of the villages round Dharwar. On the 9th of June 201 prisoners (of whom 59 were Chinese and Malays), chiefly from Rutnagherry Gaol, arrived from Vingola. These men were in a very bad state. Just before they reached the Ramghât, heavy rain set

set in, much of their carriage broke down, and many of the tents provided for their shelter were left behind. They brought here only five small rowties to protect 200 prisoners and a large party of peons, and in consequence they arrived with most of their clothing wet, or having worn damp clothes for several days, and very much exhausted by exposure, fatigue, and irregular diet. That they should have reached Dharwar in such a state was most unfortunate, for it doubtless rendered them particularly liable to the disease which was hovering round the station. On the 10th one of the newly arrived prisoners was brought to hospital with slight symptoms of cholera, which at once yielded to treatment, but on the following day a Dharwar prisoner employed at outside work was seized with undoubted cholera, and on the 12th one of the new arrivals was attacked. After this, disease became daily more virulent until the 17th, when it reached its climax; on the 16th I moved 114 men, occupying the three worst ventilated wards in the gaol, into tents with good effect. The disease continued among the prisoners until 5th July, when it ceased as an epidemic. Two isolated cases occurred during the remainder of the month. The direase was most virulent in character; for several days medicine had little or no effect upon it, and there were none of the mild cases with which outbreaks of cholera so frequently subside, and which so materially help to diminish the proportion of deaths to treated. As will be seen by the returns, the rate of mortality was high, being 60 out of 116, or nearly 52 per cent. Very fortunately cholera did not appear among the prisoners at Devekope (although in many of the villages at no great distance), and throughout the months of June and July the health of the gang continued tolerably good. In August there was very much sickness both in Dharwar Gaol and at Devekope. In the former diarrhœa, such as generally follows epidemic cholera, and dracunculus, swelled the sick list; and at Devekope intermittent fever, diarrhœa, and scurvy prevailed. Serious cases (35 in number) were sent into the gaol hospital for treatment, and among them three deaths occurred from diarrhœa, besides one from fever, at Devekope itself. In September the state of health was worse than in August. Diarrhœa continued in the gaol, and, together with scurvy, prevailed extensively at Devekope. There were altogether 183 admissions, and 15 deaths: 45 cases were sent in from Devekope to the gaol hospital. The numbers hitherto quoted comprehend the sick treated both at the gaol and Devekope. From 1st October separate returns were kept and sent in. During October the health of the prisoners at both places materially improved; at the gaol there were 29 admissions, including 13 received from Devekope, where 50 were admitted into hospital, chiefly for fever. Diarrhœa and scurvy had much diminished; 10 deaths occurred. Of these, eight were among prisoners received from Devekope during the two preceding months. During October I twice visited and carefully inspected the whole of the prisoners at Devekope. In November the number of admissions did not diminish, but the cases were of a much less serious character. At the gaol hospital 23, and at Devekope 52 were admitted, chiefly for intermittent fever at both places. Three cases were sent from Devekope. Four deaths occurred in the gaol; of these, two cases were received from Devekope in September. In December fever cases continued numerous, though generally mild in character. There were 19 admissions at the gaol, of which nine were intermittent fever, and 57 at Devekope, of which 29 were intermittent and 12 ephemeral fever. Only one case was sent from Devekope, and two deaths occurred in the gaol hospital. The year closed leaving nine cases under treatment at Dharwar, and 18 at Devekope.

Transfer of Prisoners.

DURING the year 333 prisoners were received from other gaols, chiefly from Rutnagherry and Tanna, a few from Poona, Sattara, and Sholapoor. Of these, 66 have died. Twenty-four prisoners, under sentence of transportation, have been transferred to Tanna. The health of those prisoners who arrived from the Concan in June has suffered very much, and I would strongly recommend that for the future prisoners should never, if it can be avoided, be transferred from Concan gaols to Dharwar so late in the year. The best time for the change would, in my opinion, be the month of March, when the weather is warm, the nights have ceased to be chilly, and there would be time for the men to become in some degree acclimatised before the setting in of the rains. I cannot but think that some part of the mortality of the past year is due to the late season at which the Rutnagherry gang was sent to the Deccan.

Employment of Prisoners.

UP to the 25th of March they were employed, as much as possible, within the gaol compound. Since that time all of the able-bodied prisoners who have not been sent to Devekope have been employed upon out-door work. As far as two years' experience in this gaol will enable me to form an opinion, I should say that employment within the gaol premises is most conducive to the health of prisoners; weaving, paper-making, pottery, &c., are occupations which accord with the former habits of many, and sufficient out-of-door employment can be found for those who require it in the gaol garden, repairs, and conservancy arrangements.

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Diet, Clothing, &c.

SOME changes have been made in the diet of the prisoners received from this part of the country. Up to the beginning of April all prisoners had received one-third of their daily allowance of grain in rice. In consequence of the great scarcity of rice this year this has been stopped, and an equal weight of wheat or jowaree substituted, except for those who come from rice-growing districts; they receive two-sevenths of their allowance in rice. I do not find that this change has been in any way detrimental to health; the rice was, indeed a luxury, to which very few of those from non-rice-growing districts had ever been accustomed. Those prisoners who were received from other gaols continued to get, as nearly as possible, the same diet as they had been used to. The clothing is sufficient, and kept clean.

Devekope.

THE cause of such great sickness at Devekope has already been referred to, and the several diseases occurring there have been mentioned. In my Report No. 90, of 3rd October 1861, I stated that "the position of the building is excellent during westerly and south-westerly, but this referred only to the time of my visit, when the rainy season was at an end. Having had further opportunities of examining the site, I think that during the rains the building must necessarily be very damp, both from position and construction, and I am decidedly of opinion that should the prisoners be required to remain on the road works during another monsoon, their huts should be rebuilt where better drainage can be obtained, and on a different plan. Moreover, it is absolutely essential for the health of those who are to occupy them, that the huts should be finished before the rains begin, so that both the ground on which they stand may be thoroughly dry, and that the floors may be raised several inches above the surface, with a thick layer of dry earth or sand. This latter measure was recommended by me on the 15th of May last, but it was not carried into effect, because dry earth could not be procured for the purpose.

The table contained in paragraph 1, will show the amount of sickness that occurred at Devekope, and the deaths due to it. I am of opinion that such sickness might be in a very great degree prevented on any future occasion, by adopting the precautions above mentioned, by strict attention to the state of the prisoners' clothing, so as to preclude the possibility of their sleeping in wet clothes, or on damp mats or cumblees, and by such arrangements as would secure a constant supply of fresh vegetables.

(True extracts.)

C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX (J).

Giving detailed Information respecting the several Gaols, alphabetically arranged.

Ahmedabad.

THE Ahmedabad Gaol has long enjoyed a high reputation amongst the gaols of this Presidency for the excellence of its management; and the impressions which my inspection of it left on my mind is described in the following extracts of a letter which I addressed to the judge, Mr. Warden, on the 30th of March last:—

"I would premise by stating that, whether as regards the cleanliness and neatness of the gaol itself, its yards, wards, and cells, the cleanliness of the prisoners, their quiet, respectful, and orderly demeanour, or the method and excellent workmanship exhibited in the Factory Department, I believe that the Ahmedabad Gaol is surpassed by none, and rivalled by few gaols in India.

"And I have the more satisfaction in making this declaration, inasmuch as I visited the gaol in a hypercritical spirit, having been prejudiced against it by the laudatory notices that have appeared in the newspapers. * * * * * * * * But the laudations of the Ahmedabad Gaol that have appeared in print are most fully merited."

2. When I mention, that though Mr. Warden's residence was at a distance of more than two miles from the gaol, a day rarely elapsed without his visiting it; that his visits were prolonged ones, in the course of which he thoroughly investigated at least one department, and passed all, more or less, under review; and that he never issued an order without seeing it carried out, the cause of this satisfactory state of matters will at once be apparent. But I should, I know, distress Mr. Warden, and do injustice to a very valuable public servant, were I not to add, that in his nazir, Mr. Bazonjee Framjee, Mr. Warden had a most zealous, energetic, and efficient collaborateur. Mr. Bazonjee's services as a gaol reformer date from 1853; since then he has uninterruptedly devoted himself to the work, and were the gaol his private property, and the money expended on it derived from his own resources, he could hardly be more zealous in the promotion of its welfare or the reduction of its cost.

3. But

3. But admirably kept as is the gaol, it labours under grievous defects in a sanitary point of view.

4. It is, as Government is aware, an old college, and though its cloister rooms were well suited, as originally constructed, for the occupation of students, they are but ill-suited to the purposes of convict dormitories. The *open fronts* are necessarily doored and barred. Anything like adequate ventilation is at present impossible, and the result is that a cachectic tendency prevails amongst the prisoners; that disease is apt to assume a low type, and that those conditions of extreme maluntrition, to which the term "Atrophy" has been given, are prevalent. To apply an adequate remedy is most difficult, for the walls are of enormous thickness; but something has been done, and more will still be done.

5. There are some of the dormitories for which doors are unnecessary, facing as they do open balconies, from or over which escape is impossible, and the doors of these have been unhinged. In other dormitories ventilatory shafts are to be carried through the whole thickness of the walls, a work of time and difficulty, but one reported by the engineers to be quite feasible, and in no way likely to prove injurious to the building. In other instances open galleries, secure on all sides but one, are on the insecure side to be furnished with railings, or with the doors removed from the cells where they are no longer required, and this converted into admirable dormitories. The present doors, which afford a minimum of ventilation, will be rendered more suitable for their purposes.

6. When these changes are effected, and when a Public Works gang for Guzerat is organized, the Ahmedabad Gaol will, I hope, suffice for the accommodation of the Ahmedabad and Kaira prisoners, and prove satisfactorily healthy.

7. Under Government sanction a garden has been added to the gaol, which will not only furnish healthy out-door occupation for a portion of the prisoners, but enable the gaol to grow for itself the vegetables which now cost it 600 rupees per annum; and I was in hopes that, by the introduction of the "dry system" of conservancy, the garden might have been made conducive to an immense saving in the present heavy scavenging charges of the gaol; but practical difficulties have been raised by the civil surgeon, who, on theoretical grounds, assumes that to inhume the gaol filth in pits "within the city" would create a nuisance, and lead to pestilence. Technically, indeed, the gaol garden is within the city, but only technically. It lies along the banks of the river, beyond which is open ground, and even were it not so, we know, from ample experience, that, properly carried out, the system of disposing of ordure by inhumation is perfectly inoffensive; but in this, as in all other matters, success depends on the manner in which a principle is carried out, and I did not choose to have the reputation to what I believe to be the only sound system of oriental conservancy imperilled by pressing its adoption contrary to the representation of the civil surgeon, while I could exercise no personal control over details, and therefore the present offensive system remains in force, by which the prisoners' ordure falls into troughs, where it becomes fluidised by the water with which the privies are sluiced, and whence it is baled out and carried away in carts to a distance, diffusing its odours in its transit, and liable to be plashed about at every jerk of the cart.

8. Considerable reductions have been made in the guards and establishments of the Ahmedabad Gaol. My own opinion is, that these are susceptible of still greater reductions. But Mr. Warden differed from me as to the extent to which reductions were judicious, as, though I adhere to my original views, I felt I had no right to press measures against the conviction of the gentleman who was responsible for the gaol, he being one who had so greatly signalised himself by his knowledge and zeal in gaol economies, and one who had so cordially co-operated with me; but even Mr. Warden considers that in course of time, as the prisoners become habituated to the reductions already effected, others may be ventured on; and our latest correspondence before he left Ahmedabad was in reference to a re-organised establishment. But, as I have stated in the body of my report, it is not desirable to submit to the Government of India the programme of a re-organised gaol establishment, of which the creation of a permanent Public Works gang will necessitate the early modification.

9. The reductions effected have been not only not weakened, but have, in at least some instances, added to the strength of the gaol, and improved its efficiency. Thus the unseemly usage obtained of two peons placed over the female ward—an arrangement rendered necessary by the door of that ward opening on the public road. The door has been built up, an opening to the female ward has been effected through the interior of the gaol, and the peons have been discharged.

10. By the substitution of convict for hired mehturs, 480 rupees will be saved per annum; and it is needless to say that every stipendiary servant dispensed with in a gaol implies a reduction *pro tanto* in the facilities enjoyed by the prisoners for illicit communications with their friends outside. To Mr. Cameron, the present acting judge, is due the credit of having compelled the Chinese convicts to act as mehturs. For long they held out, and affected a horror of duties to which it is well known they have no aversion in their own country; but Mr. Cameron's judicious firmness prevailed, and now the

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convicts carry out their work efficiently and cheerly, and "more harmoniously than the paid Hallalcores did."

11. Reduction of the guards was facilitated by building up a very mischievously placed gate, which, leading direct from the hospital to the public road, necessarily afforded facilities for irregularities. It is a maxim of gaol architecture, that a gaol should have only one gateway; and of all parts of a gaol the hospital, where discipline is necessarily lax, is that to which a superfluous gateway is most objectionable.

12. Since Mr. Warden's departure, his successor, Mr. Cameron, has zealously and successfully carried out his system: and I am under very deep obligations to him for the earnestness with which he has endeavoured, and is endeavouring, to give effect to my wishes, involving though this does an immense amount of personal inspection, and frequent consultations with the civil surgeons, executive engineer, collector, &c. I hope, ere long, to submit the result of some of these labours in the form of an application for the improvement of the immediate neighbourhood of the gaol, which, owing to the crowding up to the very gaol walls of filthy huts, is decidedly objectionable when viewed in respect of security, discipline, or health.

Ahmednuggur.

13. The Ahmednuggur Gaol has had the advantage of being superintended by a succession of judges who have taken a very deep interest in its welfare, and, as a consequence, it has enjoyed a high and well-merited reputation, which has been most effectually maintained by the present judge, Mr. Harrison. To this gentleman my obligations are very great indeed, not only for the extreme care he bestows on the conduct and accounts of the gaol, but for the cordial promptitude with which he has carried out all my suggestions, and applied their spirit to other matters not specifically mentioned.

14. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the condition of the gaol in every depart ment. It not only possesses the cardinal virtue of cleanliness, but that neatness which never exists where European surveillance is not unremittingly exercised. Neither the Nuggur prisoners nor the Nuggur peons are, I presume, above the average of their fellows' antecedents or personal characters, but there was a greater degree of decorum amongst the convicts than I had seen elsewhere. The peons gave me the idea of being better trained than many but the Ahmedabad Gaol. There was no sudden display of zeal on my arrival; no turning round; no superfluous servile "salaaming."

15. I had not the advantage of going round the goal with Mr. Harrison, who was then on circuit, and with whom I had the pleasure of conversing on gaol matters in camp at Kuppurgaon; but from Mr. Gonne, his then assistant, and very zealous collaborateur in goal reform, I received all the information and assistance I could desire.

16. There was little scope during 1860 for any such improvements within the goal itself as has been effected in some other goals. Extensive additions and repairs having been recently effected, the administrative excellence of its previous arrangements left little to be effected; the moderateness of its establishment rendered extensive reductions in that department impracticable; and the unfortunate position of the gaol in the midst of a large city, some of the houses of which approach within five feet of its walls, rendered any considerable diminution in the strength of the guard unadvisable. But three sentries have been dispensed with, representing, with reliefs, a permanent reduction in the police force, which supplies them, of 22 men; and the cost of the establishment (as elsewhere shown) has been reduced to the extent of 1,935 rupees per annum. But for Mr. Harrison's firmness and the cordial co-operation of his civil surgeon, the Chinese convicts would have successively resisted his orders to carry out the scavenging duties of the gaol. But Mr. Harrison would not recede from his point, nor would he allow them to make martyrs of themselves; and the civil surgeon carefully abstained from that mistaken humanity which often prompts medical men to weaken the hands of authority by unnecessary professional interference. The men's stubbornness gave way, and so in other gaols they work well and efficiently.

17. In all the departments of this gaol Mr. Harrison has laboured to effect economy; and he has cordially entered into all my views in respect of diet.

Broach.

18. The gaol of Broach maintained during 1860 its recently alleged reputation for healthiness; no deaths having occurred, except those arising from cholera, which was epidemic in the town. I found it clean and neat. Its recent abolition renders it unnecessary to occupy space with details regarding it, which have now ceased to possess any practical interest. The history of the transfer of its prisoners to Surat will be given in the Report for 1861.

Dhoolia.

19. Very important reforms have been carried out in the Dhoolia Gaol by the Superintendent, Dr. James, under the personal direction of the judge, Mr. Richardson.

20. The nuisances in connexion with the gaol hospital, which formed the subject of much correspondence in the latter end of 1860, have been so effectually abolished, that Dr. Scott, Inspector General of Hospitals, reported at his last inspection that whereas he had "never seen anything so bad" as the Dhoolia Gaol Hospital of former days, he could now state that he had rarely seen anything so perfect.

21. The

21. The floors of the sleeping wards which had fallen into disrepair have been dug up; the old material being carted away, and replaced by new sloping platforms (similar to those in guard-rooms), and formed of well-rammed earth, have been substituted for the objectionable "bunks" that formerly existed; and 16 of the wards have been furnished with curtains of taut or sacking cloth, 4½ feet broad, which, stretched at night along the open railing that constitutes the front wall of the cells, protect the bodies of the sleeping prisoners from those currents of cold air to which I attribute much of the pulmonary and rheumatic disease that formerly existed in the Dhoolia Gaol, but in no wise interfere with inspection, or the proper ventilation.

22. Formerly the night-wants of the prisoners were provided for by plaster pissoirs in the corners of the wards, from which the urine passed by tin pipes into iron vessels placed outside. This arrangement was, in all respects, most objectionable. The urinal and the adjacent ground became foully contaminated not only with urine, but occasionally with ordure, rendering the atmosphere of the cells offensive; and it was impossible to remove the iron pans without spilling their contents over the gaol yards. In lieu of these pissoirs small iron tubs, two-thirds full of dry sand, are placed in the centre of each ward on mounds of dry earth. The urine voided into them becomes absorbed, solidified, and in a great measure deodorized. If by any accident the tubs are overturned, little damage is done; and any urine accidentally sprinkled over the edge of the tub in the act of voidance is at once absorbed by the earth on which the tub rests. The pans are removed in the morning, and their contents (a solid mass) conveyed to a distance to be inhumed. The result of these changes has been altogether satisfactory.

23. Great difficulty was formerly experienced in keeping the gaol yards in order during the rains; and though every effort had been made by Mr. Richardson to overcome the difficulty, by an elaborate system of surface drainage, and covering the ground with a thick coating of river gravel, the result was most satisfactory; and gravel is objectionable in a gaol, by rendering it impossible to have the yards thoroughly swept every day, and the swept-up matter removed.

24. To obviate these inconveniences, the yards attached to the sleeping wards have been dug up to a depth of one foot, and the excavated earth replaced by finely broken road metal, well rammed down, and thickly coated with moorum. The surfaces of the yards have been made to slope towards open stone water drains, so as to carry off the rain as fast as it falls; and so successful has been the operation, that, though in the beginning of June four inches of rain fell in seven hours, none of it lodged in the yards thus treated. Neither time nor labour has as yet sufficed for carrying out these improvements in the cooking yards and factory yard.

25. As Government has already been informed, the drainage system of the Dhoolia Gaol was entirely vicious.

26. And, as a result, the soil in and around the gaol was in many parts horribly polluted, and to a considerable depth. The polluted earth, to the extent of many hundreds of cart-loads, has been dug up, removed, and replaced by new materials. By the adoption of the "dry system" of conservancy all drains have been abolished, save those necessary for the removal of rain-water, bathing-water, and the water spilt at the wells.

27. The deficiency of artisan labour in the gaol has prevented full effect being given to the whole of the conservancy arrangements sanctioned by Government. But though many of the details of construction necessary to give full and successful effect to the system of dry conservancy are unaccomplished, that system is in operation. The fœcal discharges of the prisoners fall unto receptacles half filled with earth, which partially deodorizes them, and with which they are more intimately mixed by the mehters before removal. Thus mixed, they are as nearly inodorous as possible, and they are carried away without the slightest risk of polluting the ground over which they are conveyed to pits, in which they remain buried for six or eight months: when passing into a condition of "*poudre animale*," they become highly valuable for agricultural purposes.

28. The daily bathing of the patients is conducted in a systematic and orderly manner, that equally prevents its evasion by those who are strong enough to bear it, its indiscriminate enforcement on all, irrespective of their strength, and the frolicking which so often in gaols is indulged in under plea of bathing. In the hot weather the bathing takes place when the prisoners leave their wards. In the cold weather Dr. James wisely defers it till just before the forenoon meal, when the sun has warmed the air; and care is taken that a healthy re-action is set up by a sufficiency of active exercise after the bath.

29. Nor have the sanitary reforms of the Dhoolia Gaol been limited to its interior. Large quantities of soil outside the gaol which had been polluted by the overflowings of the old drains had been removed, all hollows have been filled up, and the surface drainage of the surrounding area, much of which found its way to the immediate neighbourhood of the gaol walls, has been diverted into other channels.

30. The reductions effected in the guards of the Dhoolia Gaol since last report represent an annual saving of *Rs.* 823. 7. 5.; those in the establishment a further saving of *Rs.* 2,310; and I would solicit attention to the fact that the Dhoolia Gaol was the first

in which stipendiary mehters were dispensed with. By judicious arrangements the amount of contingent charges are being reduced by at least 50 per cent.; and, long before I had visited Dhoolia, Dr. James had instituted arrangements which tend to reduce the cost of the hospital department at least one-half, without, in the least degree, interfering with the welfare or comforts of the sick; and while the cost of the gaol is thus diminished, its discipline has been greatly improved. An admirable code of gaol rules has been prepared. Every gaol servant has his definite duties. The prisoners, in passing out of their wards, are formed into orderly lines, and marched to the respective departments. At labour they are divided into gangs, each having its convict foreman, who, exercising no authority over his brother convicts, is held responsible for the amount and accuracy of the work done by his gang, the interposition of a gaol officer being invoked whenever, through the misconduct of an individual, the reputation of the gang is in danger. And I learn from Dr. James that this plan, which combines the good effect of the Lumberdar system, while avoiding any delegation of power to criminals over their comrades, or any exemption of them from their own fair share of work, has been found in practice to succeed admirably. The waste of time and agency involved in sending messages is avoided by the adoption of certain signals given by means of a railway whistle, or the gong. A recognised signal indicates that meal hours having arrived, work is to be suspended; the prisoners, forming into ranks corresponding with their messes, stand at "attention"; and on a second signal they pass in an orderly manner into the cook-room yard, where each mess takes up position by itself. When the time has come for the resumption of work, another signal is given; and again the prisoners, formed into lines, are marched back to their duties. On giving over work for the day, the same orderly procedure is adopted; and the prisoners afterwards, ranging themselves in their gangs of night association, are marched to their wards, searched, and one by one take up their places for the night.

31. I have deemed it my duty to notice at length some of the improvements that have taken place in the Dhoolia Gaol, because I think it only fair to Dr. James, who last year had the misfortune to incur the serious displeasure of Government, to bring to favourable notice the indefatigable zeal, the untiring industry, the intelligence and remarkable success, with which he has exerted himself.

32. I would, with all confidence, solicit a comparison between the Dhoolia Gaol and the best gaol in any part of India; and though to Mr. Richardson the credit of this is in the first instance due, that gentleman acknowledges with grateful warmth the assistance he has derived from Dr. James, who has been described to me by a recent visitor to Dhoolia as never "out of the gaol grounds." To Mr. Richardson himself my obligations are greater than I well know how to express, without using terms which might appear exaggerated. He was the first of the judges to enter into my views, and to carry out my recommendations; and he has in not a few cases carried out my views when they were in opposition to his own, with as much determination to give my measures every chance of a successful result, as though the success at which he aimed had been intended to support, instead of to counteract, his individual opinions. With no judge have I had such material differences of opinion; for there is perhaps no judge who, having devoted so much time to the study of gaol discipline, both as a science and an art, had so thoroughly based his gaol managements on principles, and so thoroughly identified himself with the details of the application of these principles. But our differences have been solely in matters of opinion. They have been urged on both sides as became friends co-operating together in the public interests; and on not a few occasions have I felt grateful to Mr. Richardson for his correction of my too hasty generalizations, and for his thoughtful suggestions of difficulties I had overlooked.

33. In my letter, No. 924 B, of 22d December 1860, I had occasion to give a very disheartening account of the Poona Gaol. Since then, however, I rejoice to say that great improvements have been effected. The walls indeed still remain, as they were then described to be, "in rapid process of dilapidation," from the want of timely repairs; and the structural arrangements of the gaol are as little calculated as they then were to enable the authorities to enforce obedience to their orders without the risk of serious collisions, which, if they did not result in the convict getting the mastery, would probably involve bloodshed. But the persistence of this state of matters is unavoidable; the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department having declared the utter inability of Government, from absolute want of funds, to pass the estimates which the Executive Engineer had prepared, though that officer and the superintending engineer of the circle concurred in describing the proposed repairs as urgently required. But, in so far as the defects noticed in my letter above quoted were removable by the means and agencies at the judge's command, most gratifying improvements are conspicuous.

34. Cleanliness characterises every department of the gaol. Those disgraceful huts and awnings of old blankets which, as I then reported, made the cooking yards "resemble rather a calmuc encampment than the interior of a gaol," have been swept away. The sites of those foul pissoirs which polluted the sleeping wards, and rendered their atmosphere intolerable, have been dug up; the floors have been renewed, raised, and brought into a condition that would do credit to the best gaol in India; the yards have been levelled, repaired, and, so far as was practicable, furnished with the slopes necessary to carry off at once the rain-fall; and at my last visit I walked dry-shod after a heavy rain over spots where,

where, after a moderate shower, mud pools of water used invariably to be found. The conservancy arrangements are very greatly improved. The persons and the clothing of the prisoners exhibit a very marked contrast as regards cleanliness to their condition at the date of my last report, and in their demeanour a decided improvement, though this must be, in a great measure, attributed to their reduced numbers, which admit of their being kept more effectually within observation and under control.

35. To the same cause must, to a certain extent, be attributed the fact, that the visitor to the gaol is no longer shocked by the sight of piles of arms within a few yards of a crowd of prisoners, and imperfectly protected from seizure by a few sauntering sentries and a number of sleeping sepoys; for should the gaol be again crowded, as it was when I last wrote, it will be very difficult altogether to prevent a recurrence of the same risks.

36. The necessary system is in full force. The accumulations of food, therefore, which formerly took place, cannot again occur; and thus one facility which the prisoners enjoyed for the procural of illicit indulgences is cut off.

37. The godowns are in good order, as is the prisoners' property-room.

38. Economy has been introduced into every department of the gaol. The guards and establishments have been reduced, as shown in former Appendices, and with greater detail in the schedules which accompanied my letter, No. 1229 of 1861. The contingent bills have been reduced to an extent (latterly) of fully 40 per cent. over the former averages. The clothing department has been subjected to new and judicious regulations; and stringent measures have been adopted to prevent fraud or waste in the provisioning department.

39. When reporting the previous condition of the Poona Gaol, I pointed out, and Government has recognized, that for the defects brought to notice no blame was attributable to Mr. Loughnan; but I hope I shall not be considered as exceeding my legitimate functions if I venture to affirm that the credit of removing them is entirely his, and to express the very grateful sense I entertain of the time-consuming and trouble-imposing efforts he has made not only to comply with, but to exceed the letter of, my requisitions and suggestions, and that, too, often when sickness and the heavy duties that more strictly appertain to his office would have afforded very valid excuse for limiting his exertions to the mere issue of orders.

40. So far as the engineers can advantageously employ the convicts on public works, they are thus employed. The rest are engaged in the ordinary in-door gaol operations. But I regret to say that the most profitable of the gaol labours have been brought to a conclusion—the Post Office having withdrawn its contract for carts, disappointed, I regret to say, with the work turned out—an incident much to be deplored, and far from creditable to the late marshal of the gaol, but one which, of course, the judge could in no wise have prevented.

(True copy.)

C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO REVENUE REPORT.

APPENDIX (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Collections of Revenue for the Official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62, in the District of North Canara, from 1st May to 30th April of each Year.

ITEMS.	1860-61.			1861-62.							Difference between Columns 4 and 11,	
				From 1st May 1861 to 15th April 1862.			From 16th to 30th April 1862.			Total of Columns 7 and 10.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Land Revenue:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
ot permanently settled	413	10,95,713	10,96,126	451	9,12,017	9,12,468	60	83,815	83,875	9,96,343	–	99,783
Total - - - *Rs.*	413	10,95,713	10,96,126	451	9,12,017	9,12,468	60	83,815	83,875	9,96,343	–	* 99,783
Sundry Sources of Revenue:												
okary	2,075	43,700	45 775	4,697	53,638	58,335	–	1,662	1,662	59,997	14,222	—
ot	–	2,87,762	2,87,762	8,813	3,30,184	3,38,997	–	21,617	21,617	3,60,614	† 72,852	—
a Customs	–	19,491	19,491	434	18,572	19,006	–	744	744	19,750	259	—
oturpha	8	7,191	7,199	1	7,168	7,169	–	434	434	7,603	404	—
umps	–	37,556	37,556	–	82,441	82,441	–	3,119	3,119	85,560	‡ 48,004	—
ontier Duty	–	64,506	64,506	–	66,199	66,199	–	3,409	3,409	69,608	5,102	—
come Tax	–	4,915	4,915	–	28,628	28,628	–	3,236	3,236	31,864	§ 26,949	—
Total - - - *Rs.*	2,083	4,65,121	4,67,204	13,945	5,86,830	6,00,775	–	34,221	34,221	6,34,996	1,67,792	—
Extra Revenue or Sevoy Jama, inclusive of interest account:												
nd Revenue	4	8,887	8,891	53	9,268	9,321	–	1,013	1,013	10,334	1,443	—
undry sources of Revenue	–	7,032	7,032	22	13,973	13,995	–	445	445	14,440	7,408	—
Total - - - *Rs.*	4	15,919	15,923	75	23,241	23,316	–	1,458	1,458	24,774	8,851	—
Grand Total - - *Rs.*	2,500	15,76,753	15,79,253	14,471	15,22,088	15,36,559	60	1,19,494	1,19,554	16,56,113	1,76,643	99,783

* Chiefly owing to the smaller receipts of Forest Revenue in 1861-62.
† Mostly owing to the rise in price.
‡ This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.
§ This increase is attributable to the Income Tax Act having been brought into operation for a few months only in 1860-61.

APPENDIX (B.)

RETURN of Chowthaee and Annual Nuzzerana leviable under the Summary Settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1862, on Unadjudicated Inams, in Six Collectorates of the Southern Division, and in the Khandesh Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

NAME of COLLECTORATE.	Field Inams.			Umuls, or Shares of Villiages.			Whole Villiages.			Total.				Remarks.
	Number in each Collectorate of Holdings settled.	Chowthaee.	Annual Nuzzerana.	Number in each Collectorate of Holdings settled.	Chowthaee.	Annual Nuzzerana.	Number in each Collectorate of Holdings settled.	Chowthaee.	Annual Nuzzerana.	Total of Columns 2, 5, and 8.	Chowthaee (Total of Columns 3, 6, and 9).	Annual Nuzzerana (Total of Columns 4, 7, and 10).	Total of Columns 12 and 13.	
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Southern Division:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
ara	10,840	62,631	12,134	236	8,827	2,003	243	32,330	6,975	11,319	1,03,788	21,112	1,24,900	Fractions of rupees have been discarded.
na	1,267	6,362	1,141	106	2,786	646	3	229	32	1,376	9,377	1,819	11,196	
medruggur	3,258	11,138	1,736	40	2,713	629	19	4,606	1,102	3,317	18,457	3,467	21,924	
arwar	7,854	30,514	5,480	–	–	–	3	329	58	7,857	30,843	5,538	36,381	
gaum	9,372	29,974	4,277	2	408	102	4	189	47	9,378	30,571	4,426	34,997	
lapoor	2,074	8,612	1,440	35	1,808	323	9	1,049	224	2,118	11,469	1,987	13,456	
Northern Division:														
andesh	1,546	7,493	1,554	27	4,864	766	22	5,946	1,483	1,595	18,303	3,803	22,106	
na (Colaba Districts)	257	791	158	21	2,600	467	–	–	–	278	3,391	625	4,016	
Total - - - *Rs.*	36,468	1,57,515	27,920	467	24,006	4,936	303	44,678	9,921	37,238	2,26,199	42,777	2,68,976	

APPENDIX (C.)

RETURN of Annual Nuzzerana leviable under the Summary Settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1862, on account of previously Adjudicated Inams, in Six Collectorates of the Southern Division, and in the Khandesh Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

NAME OF COLLECTORATE.	Field Inams.		Umuls, or Shares of Villages.		Whole Villages.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number of adjudicated Holdings subjected to annual Nuzzerana.	Amount of annual Nuzzerana.	Number of adjudicated Holdings subjected to annual Nuzzerana.	Amount of annual Nuzzerana.	Number of adjudicated Holdings subjected to annual Nuzzerana.	Amount of annual Nuzzerana.	Total of Columns 2, 4, and 6.	Total of Columns 3, 5, and 7.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Southern Division:		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Sattara - - -	65	291	13	313	70	3,814	148	4,418	Fractions of rupees have been discarded.
Poona - - -	316	597	10	150	85	3,788	411	4,535	
Ahmednuggur - -	13	16	60	551	93	4,774	166	5,341	
Dharwar - - -	764	914	–	–	19	945	783	1,859	
Belgaum - - -	277	342	–	–	13	1,202	290	1,544	
Sholapoor - - -	1	1	6	442	25	2,581	32	3,024	
Northern Division:									
Khandesh - - -	4	10	1	24	9	764	14	798	
Tanna (Colaba District)	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	
TOTAL - - -	1,441	2,172	90	1,480	314	17,868	1,845	21,520	

APPENDIX (D.)

STATEMENT of the Value of Inams with respect to which the Holders have, up to the 30th April 1862, elected to pay Occasional, instead of Annual Nuzzerana, in Six Collectorates of the Southern Division, and in the Khandesh Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

NAME OF COLLECTORATE.	Unadjudicated Inam Lands, Umuls, &c.		Adjudicated Inam Lands, Umuls, &c.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number in each Collectorate.	Annual Assessment.	Number in each Collectorate.	Annual Assessment.	Total of Columns 2 and 4.	Total of Columns 3 and 5.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Southern Division:		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Sattara - - - -	10	6,077	1	1,727	11	7,804	Fractions of rupees have been discarded.
Poona - - - -	2	680	18	11,035	20	11,715	
Ahmednuggur - - -	1	252	12	16,477	13	16,729	
Dharwar - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgaum - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sholapoor - - - -	2	381	1	1,812	3	2,193	
Northern Division:							
Khandesh - - - -	1	3,664	1	200	2	3,864	
Tanna (Colaba District) -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	16	11,054	33	31,251	49	42,305	

APPENDIX TO FINANCIAL REPORT.

Appendix (A).

Comparative Statement.—Bombay Presidency Proper.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree	3,07,70,097	2,99,39,024	2,97,78,656
Assessed Taxes	16,82,918	42,81,285	37,66,444
Customs	94,85,704	84,93,626	91,57,948
Salt	32,61,029	39,46,500	34,93,576
Opium	2,47,29,260	1,95,28,000	2,44,41,408
Stamps	24,04,939	24,70,061	27,85,230
Law and Justice	2,85,678	2,95,889	3,64,805
Police	82,968	87,070	90,169
Mint	5,18,900	6,16,530	11,20,721
Marine (not Indian Navy)	18,651	18,000	14,929
Tributes and Contributions from Native States on account of Contingents, &c.	9,20,824	9,38,472	10,64,776
Miscellaneous	7,68,373	4,26,902	4,85,369
	7,49,29,341	7,10,41,359	7,65,64,023
Interest	1,60,411	1,30,244	1,36,193
Total (Civil)	7,50,89,752	7,11,71,603	7,67,00,216
Public Works	4,50,857	4,32,200	8,52,332
Military	25,12,862	25,13,400	33,96,139
Marine	2,43,284	3,46,620	3,22,011
Grand Total — *Rs.*	7,82,96,755	7,44,63,823	8,12,70,698

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	6,58,170	6,95,705	8,73,771
Charges against Income:			
Revenue Departments	40,15,887	42,93,850	39,12,462
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	63,04,609	45,38,745	44,07,048
Allowances to District and Village Officers	55,37,626	58,60,074	55,35,414
Miscellaneous	21,682	59,919	57,556
Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience	54,761	81,727	1,08,145
Civil Services:			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	16,69,768	15,97,413	14,63,454
Law and Justice	23,91,959	23,09,143	22,97,474
Police	28,12,528	27,79,006	27,80,381
Education, Science, and Art	4,85,408	4,66,202	5,28,506
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	3,28,987	3,47,867	3,27,895
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes	11,32,896	4,75,713	4,89,140
Marine	16,245	16,429	16,323
Miscellaneous	22,90,656	16,50,197	18,55,068
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	19,627	6,19,442	1,93,978
	2,77,40,809	2,57,91,432	2,48,46,615
Interest	48,46,800	48,11,775	37,45,228
	3,25,87,609	3,06,03,207	2,85,91,843
Add Civil and Mint Stores	99,214	1,33,000	1,82,344
Total (Civil)	3,26,86,823	3,07,36,207	2,87,74,187
Public Works Charges	38,02,277	32,74,800	45,58,977
Ditto Stores	44,640	10,516	62,018
Total (Public Works)	38,46,917	32,85,316	46,20,995
Army	2,72,09,472	2,49,71,055	2,57,39,167
Add Europe Stores	15,13,944	19,61,177	14,52,754
Total (Army)	2,87,23,416	2,69,32,232	2,71,91,921
Navy	24,49,469	26,00,552	26,44,424
Add Europe Stores	10,82,068	7,04,325	4,06,895
Total (Navy)	35,31,537	33,04,877	30,51,319
Grand Total — *Rs.*	6,87,88,693	6,42,58,632	6,36,38,422

APPENDIX (B).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—SIND.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree	37,38,152	37,05,260	42,33,085
Assessed Taxes	1,93,938	3,66,800	4,34,426
Customs	5,65,962	6,00,000	6,84,491
Salt	—	—	1,379
Opium	—	—	—
Stamps	54,855	1,40,180	1,45,969
Law and Justice	75,254	57,310	59,546
Police	—	4,800	10,523
Mint	—	—	—
Marine (not Indian Navy)	—	—	—
Tributes and Contributions from Native States, on account of Contingents, &c.	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	27,482	11,670	36,260
	46,55,643	48,86,020	55,85,679
Interest	6,736	1,675	1,661
TOTAL (Civil)	46,62,379	48,87,695	55,87,340
Public Works	28,575	37,900	1,58,543
Military	500	—	1,135
Marine	75,510	32,347	51,178
GRAND TOTAL — *Rs.*	47,66,964	49,57,942	57,98,196

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	26,506	28,580	1,14,505
Charges against Income:			
Revenue Departments	7,95,147	6,73,965	6,60,527
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	9,11,045	8,16,427	8,16,935
Allowances to District and Village Officers	13,025	13,263	12,502
Miscellaneous	—	4,753	—
Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience	14,109	18,000	28,815
Civil Services:			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	1,88,889	1,66,058	1,78,624
Law and Justice	3,56,352	4,51,609	4,31,061
Police	8,51,506	7,29,561	6,87,214
Education, Science, and Art	19,449	27,298	26,867
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	62,610	69,607	71,271
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes	15,425	46,451	20,786
Marine	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	60,368	1,03,263	32,078
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	—	—	25,419
	33,14,431	31,48,835	31,06,604
Interest	14,475	15,210	8,640
TOTAL (Civil)	33,28,906	31,64,045	31,15,244
Public Works	20,14,666	14,03,100	8,43,074
Add Public Works Stores	1,98,066	2,24,286	1,67,102
TOTAL (Public Works)	22,12,732	16,27,386	10,10,176
Army	25,95,160	—	6,67,767
Add Europe Stores	—	—	—
TOTAL (Army)	25,95,160	—	6,67,767
Navy	6,42,555	2,21,617	4,55,479
Add Europe Stores	—	—	3,50,846
TOTAL (Navy)	6,42,555	2,21,617	8,06,325
GRAND TOTAL — *Rs.*	87,79,353	50,13,048	55,99,512

APPENDIX (C).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—NAGPORE.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree	35,03,227	35,08,974	32,13,487
Assessed Taxes	63,343	2,92,499	2,21,697
Customs	1,72,603	1,05,900	47,359
Salt	—	1,05,000	1,93,440
Opium	—	—	—
Stamps	68,504	1,13,600	1,20,272
Law and Justice	33,587	22,800	41,794
Police	61	1,675	22,285
Mint	—	—	—
Marine (not Indian Navy)	—	—	—
Tributes and Contributions from Native States, on account of Contingents, &c.	—	250	522
Miscellaneous	5,065	11,402	49,988
	38,46,390	41,62,100	39,10,844
Interest	—	—	—
TOTAL (Civil)	38,46,390	41,62,100	39,10,844
Public Works	9,245	4,303	1,27,927
GRAND TOTAL — *Rs.*	38,55,635	41,66,403	40,38,771

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	2,331	2,410	13,094
Charges against Income:			
Revenue Departments	6,39,403	4,85,546	6,13,861
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	6,68,333	6,72,000	6,51,523
Allowances to District and Village Officers	93,606	97,238	5,722
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience	—	—	—
Civil Services:			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	2,23,626	1,41,672	1,54,438
Law and Justice	3,73,296	2,62,778	2,73,941
Police	5,12,202	6,03,172	5,52,766
Education, Science, and Art	—	—	20
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	—	—	—
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes	87,564	55,093	80,095
Marine	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,922	4,400	16,667
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	—	4,200	40,548
	26,03,783	23,28,509	24,02,675
Interest	2,957	3,125	7,740
TOTAL (Civil)	26,06,740	23,31,634	24,10,415
Public Works	241	8,45,996	9,36,600
GRAND TOTAL — *Rs.*	26,06,981	31,77,630	33,47,015

APPENDIX (D).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree	1,90,788	1,85,402	2,47,294
Assessed Taxes	32,081	50,156	68,053
Customs	—	—	—
Salt	—	—	17
Opium	—	—	—
Stamps	2,754	40,700	44,648
Law and Justice	12,129	9,682	11,831
Police	3,591	800	3,664
Mint	—	—	—
Marine (not Indian Navy)	—	—	—
Tributes and Contributions from Native Estates, on account of Contingencies, &c.	7,54,742	6,39,351	5,95,715
Miscellaneous	20,313	15,479	26,059
	10,16,398	9,41,570	9,97,281
Interest	—	—	—
TOTAL (Civil)	10,16,398	9,41,570	9,97,281
Public Works	657	1,010	100
Marine	—	—	1,906
GRAND TOTAL — *Rs.*	10,17,055	9,42,580	9,99,287

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	—	210	21,563
Charges against Income:			
Revenue Departments	39,523	56,464	68,538
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	—	1,42,715	72,663
Allowances to District and Village Officers	2,238	8,486	2,397
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience	—	—	1,493
Civil Services:			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	7,125	52,509	43,025
Law and Justice	63,169	64,718	59,269
Police	1,02,831	71,595	90,584
Education, Science, and Art	3,351	900	14,514
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	4,02,569	3,11,055	3,00,222
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes	5,254	1,709	11,053
Marine	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	43,998	72,345	2,05,995
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	54,509	—	2,997
	7,24,567	7,82,707	8,94,313
Interest	—	1,75,064	1,77,975
TOTAL (Civil)	7,24,567	9,57,771	10,72,288
Public Works	—	2,75,000	7,126
GRAND TOTAL — *Rs.*	7,24,567	12,32,771	10,79,414

Appendix (E).

Statement of the Operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official Year 1861-62, prepared for Publication, in accordance with the Instructions of Government, in Mr. Secretary *Hart's* Circular Letter, dated the 16th November 1856, No. 3390, General Department.

Receipts.												To the General Treasury, H.M.'s Treasury Bank of Bombay, and Currency Department, in New Coin.	
Silver.			Mint Duty.		Premelting Charges.		Refining Charges.		Total.	Grand Total.			
From Government.	From Merchants.	Total.	Government.	Merchants.	Government.	Merchants.	Government.	Merchants.				Silver.	Copper.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	
39,78,813 2 1	4,75,64,221 13 11	5,15,43,035	79,242 13 2	9,71,691 0 4	3,962 2 5	48,584 8 7	124 0 5	50 11 9	11,03,655 4 8	5,26,46,690 4 8		4,05,88,000	-

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

Appendix (A).

(No. 228 of 1862.)

No. 55 of 1862.—Political Department.

From Major General *R. W. Honner*, C.B., Acting Political Resident, Aden, to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the Annual Administration Report of Aden for the official year 1861-62, ending 30th April.

I have, &c.

R. W. Honner, Major General,
Acting Political Resident, Aden.

Aden, 20 May 1862.

Administration Report of Aden for the Year 1861-62.

During the past year the civil duties of Aden have been administered by the undermentioned officers:—

By Captain Playfair - - -	during	7¾ months.
By Brigadier Coghlan - - -	„	1¼ „
By Brigadier Robertson - - -	„	2¼ „
And by General Honner - - -	„	¾ „

Judicial.

Civil Justice.

2. The following statement exhibits the number of civil suits decided during the year 1861, as compared with those of the two previous years:—

By whom Decided.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Captain Playfair - - -	246	13,724	1,222	81,559	132	19,802
Mr. Rassam - - - -	822	28,604	158	3,590	23	2,352
The Cazee - - - -	27	130	31	- -	2,861	47,126
Arbitration - - - -	18	4,545	40	5,135	53	3,804
Settled out of Court - -	394	10,281	- -	- -	556	5,624
Total - -	1,507	57,284	1,451	90,284	3,625	78,708

3. The system now introduced for the first time, of giving the Cazee civil jurisdiction in suits not exceeding 200 rupees, has worked admirably. It is apparent that many suitors have gone to him who would not have brought their cases before the regular court, as, although the amount of awards passed during last year is (excluding the cases settled out of court) less than the previous year by 18,200 rupees, the number of suits are more than double those decided in 1860.

4. The Cazee is remunerated by fees; he is allowed four annas on each award under 50 rupees, and four annas more for each 50 rupees above that sum; the amount he has thus received is 264 rupees 12 annas.

Criminal Justice.

5. In last year's Administration Report it was shown that there had been a steady decrease in crime since 1857. In the year now under review the decrease is very decided, the total number of offenders being 545, or 194 less than last year, and 441 less than in 1857.

6. The following table exhibits the number of each class of offences during the past five years:

NATURE of OFFENCES.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
I. Offences against the Person - -	99	9	104	1	90	7	102	8	119	2
II. Offences against the Property, attended with Violence.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
III. Offences against the Property, without Violence.	140	6	132	4	143	2	99	8	94	10
IV. Malicious Offences against Property -	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
V. Forgery and Offences against Currency	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	1	–	1
VI. Miscellaneous - - - - - -	708	21	510	14	503	2	492	29	807	10
TOTAL - - -	950	36	748	21	737	12	694	45	520	25
TOTAL Convicted and Acquitted - -	986		769		749		739		545	

7. The first class, "Offences against the Person," calls for no special remark.

8. There was only one instance of offence against property accompanied by violence, and this did not occur within civil jurisdiction. Two workmen of the Engineer Department were charged with having bound, robbed, and otherwise ill-treated one of their comrades. The case was sent by the military authorities to the Civil Court for trial, but as no evidence was forthcoming, the prisoners were acquitted.

9. The class Miscellaneous is composed of the following items:—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Returning after Expulsion - - - - - -	30	—
Refusal of Duty by Seamen - - - - -	20	—
Rescue - - - - - - - - - -	2	—
Other Offences not otherwise specified - - - -	255	10
TOTAL - - -	307	10

10. The

10. The following sentences were passed:

	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Imprisonment not exceeding one year.	Imprisonment not exceeding two years.	Expelled.	TOTAL.
By Captain Playfair	1	231	15	70	51	5	1	22	396
By Mr. Rassam	–	73	2	42	5	–	–	2	124
TOTAL	1	304	17	112	56	5	1	24	520

11. No alteration has taken place in the police establishments during the year under review, except that the pay of the Subedar has been increased from 40 to 50 rupees per mensem; the increasement was recommended last year when a reduction took place, but the sanction was not obtained for it till the present year. Police.

12. The present sanctioned strength is as follows:—

DETAIL.	Number.	Amount.	Total.
MUNICIPAL POLICE:		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Subedar	1	50	
Jemadar	1	30	
Havildars	4	56	
Naiques	4	48	
Sepoys, 1st class	75	750	
Ditto, 2d ditto	25	200	
TOTAL	110	1,134	1,134
SEEBUNDEES:			
Havildar	1	15	
Naiques	2	24	
Sepoys, 1st class	17	170	
Ditto, 2d ditto	10	80	
TOTAL	30	289	289
Mounted Orderlies	5	150	150
GRAND TOTAL	145	–	1,573

13. The following is an abstract of the prisoners in gaol during 1861, compared with the previous year:— Gaol.

	1860.	1861.
Aggregate of the average daily number of all classes	63,107	52,903
Daily average	172	145
Number remaining in gaol on the 31st December 1859 and 1860	164	178
Number admitted during the year	357	207
Number released	340	247
Ditto escaped	–	1
Ditto died	3	4
Ditto executed	—	—
Remaining 31st December 1860 and 1861	178	133

14. The health of the prisoners continues satisfactory, as will be seen from the subjoined Table:—

Year.	Cholera.	Atrophia.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Ophthalmia.	Chest Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Various other Diseases.	Total Admitted.	Died.	Nature of Disease producing Death.	Accidental Death.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Per-centage of Death to Strength.
1857	–	–	47	–	3	2	1	3	2	6	1	65	3	Small-pox – –	–	152	1·9
														Ascetis – – –			
														Beriberi – – –			
1858	1	–	58	1	5	9	4	11	12	10	10	120	6	Remittent Fever –	–	161	3·7
														Bronchitis (2) – –			
														Cholera – – –			
														Heart Disease – –			
														Scurvy – – –			
1859	–	15	–	10	7	2	6	4	9	8	–	61	1	Dropsy – – –	–	158	0·63
1860	–	1	31	1	4	3	2	2	2	48	51	145	2	Intermittent Fever –	–	172	1·7
														Scurvy – – –			
1861	–	–	86	–	6	9	3	9	16	9	63	201	2	Scurvy – – –	–	145	1·37
														Abscess – – –			

15. Of the four prisoners whose deaths are detailed, one died of sheer old age and debility; another, one of the State prisoners sent from Sind, was upwards of 70 years of age; and the remaining two, though only 40 and 43 years of age respectively, had been 16 and 13 years in confinement.

16. Remunerative in-door labour progresses satisfactorily. The following is a summary of realisations from each branch of industrial art during the three past years:—

	1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*d.*
Net profit of printing press - - - - -	998	2	2	1,382	14	7	1,334	–	10
Type purchased during the year - - - -	397	2	3	—			—		
Bookbinding plant purchased during the year -	189	–	–	130	14	–	—		
Net profit on bookbinding - - - - -	-		-	335	15	6	460	9	–
Miscellaneous manufacture - - - - -	931	2	7	1,082	5	8	760	6	–
Realised by sale of vegetables grown in gaol garden	74	11	6	112	3	–	66	12	6
Realised by grinding wheat - - - - -	-		-	257	13	–	307	11	–
Actually received from proceeds of outdoor convict labour.	-		-	1,090	10	–	784	14	–
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - - -	18	8	3	58	11	3	17	11	3
Saving actually effected by substitution of convicts for hired menial labour.	-		-	150	–	–	150	–	–
TOTAL - - - - *Rs.*	2,608	10	9	4,601	7	–	3,882	7	7
Deduct—									
Bookbinder's wages (as instructor) - - -	17	8	1	462	–	–	—		
Actual Net Profit - - - *Rs.*	2,591	2	8	4,139	7	–	3,882	7	7

17. Although the actual amount realised during the present year falls short of that of 1860, there has been an advance in reality. In 1860 there was a daily average of 172 prisoners, who yielded a net profit of 4,139 rupees; during 1861, 145 prisoners yielded 3,882 rupees. The present year's income, calculated according to last year's rate, would have been—

172 : 145 : : 4,139 : 3,489,

which result is less by 393 rupees than has been realised.

18. The value of convict labour not actually charged for (gaol servants excluded) was *Rs.* 943. 2., of which sum, *Rs.* 500. 14. represents labour expended in repairing the gaol buildings and making a paper manufactory; the remainder was on account of various petty repairs for the execution of which no local funds were available.

19. The paper manufactory had not commenced to yield any return before the end of the year. It is now, however, in full work. Much *direct* profit cannot be expected from this source, but the indirect gain will be considerable, as it enables a number of prisoners to be employed inside the gaol, and a proportionate reduction will be effected in the Seebundee guard.

20. The following Table exhibits the description of work on which the prisoners were employed :—

Description of Labour.		1860.		1861.	
		Aggregate Number.	Average Daily Number.	Aggregate Number.	Average Daily Number.
1. Hard Labour outside Gaol.	Masons	1,452	3·967	1,350	3·699
	Carpenters	51	0·139	219	0·600
	Labourers	7,089	19·369	4,700	12·877
	Water-carriers	6,311	17·243	3,907	10·704
	Miscellaneous	714	1·951	670	1·839
	Total	15,617	42·669	10,846	29·715
2. Hard Labour inside Gaol.	Printers	1,889	5·161	1,739	4·765
	Bookbinders	1,364	3·727	1,403	3·844
	Carpenters	1,088	2·973	920	2·520
	Tailors	1,159	3·249	1,109	3·038
	Chick-makers	3,308	9·038	3,008	8·243
	Rattan-workers	2,894	7·907	2,357	6·457
	Coir-workers	2,497	6·822	2,505	6·863
	Painters	42	0·115	72	0·197
	Mat-workers	634	1·732	606	1·660
	Mochies	479	1·309	339	0·929
	Grinders	- -	- -	1,940	5·315
	Weavers	995	2·719	317	0·868
	Miscellaneous	6,022	16·453	4,562	12·384
	Paper-makers	- -	- -	412	1·129
	Total	22,401	61·205	21,229	58·162
3. Gaol Servants.	Cooks	4,057	11·085	3,419	9·367
	Sweepers	1,602	4·377	1,460	4·000
	Gardeners	366	1·000	365	1·000
	Mussals	732	2·000	730	2·000
	Monitors	1,098	3·000	1,095	3·000
	Store-keepers	366	1·000	365	1·000
	Barbers	366	1·000	365	1·000
	Total	8,587	23·462	7,799	21·367
4. Without Hard Labour.	Light labour	155	0 423	—	—
	Debtors	2,194	5·995	1,906	5·222
	Sick and excused	3,394	9·287	2,912	7·978
	Attending sick	804	2·197	674	1·847
	Temporarily detained	2,743	7·495	974	2·668
	Miscellaneous	1,241	3·390	1,532	4·197
	Excused on account of holidays	5,966	16·300	5,031	13·784
	Total	16,502	45·087	13,029	35·696
	Grand Total of Prisoners	63,107	172·423	52,903	144·940

21. The average earning of each prisoner was *Rs.* 26. 12. 4., being an increase of *Rs.* 2. 1. 9. over the rate during 1860.

22. The following Statement exhibits the cost of each prisoner per mensem, during the past three years:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ADEN GAOL. 158 Prisoners in 1859. 172 ditto 1860. 145 ditto 1861.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Rations	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 – –
Money allowance	—	—	—
TOTAL	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 – –
Cost per prisoner	54 3 4	47 9 4	46 12 8
Fixed establishment	2,727 2 4	1,981 9 4	1,872 – –
Cost per prisoner	17 4 2	11 8 4	12 14 6
Extra establishment	4,999 4 6	4,161 4 –	3,586 2 –
Cost per prisoner	29 1 9	25 15 –	24 11 8
TOTAL	7,326 6 10	6,142 13 4	5,458 2 –
Cost per prisoner	46 5 11	37 7 4	37 10 2
Hospital Charges. European medicines	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—
Bazar medicines	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 –
Cost per prisoner	3 – 2	3 7 1	1 2 –
Sick diet	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—
TOTAL	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 –
Cost per prisoner	3 – 2	3 7 1	1 2 –
Clothing, including blanket and bedding	– –	– –	111 13 –
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—
Contingencies	308 9 6	279 8 –	164 9 9
Cost per prisoner	1 15 3	1 10 –	1 2 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	– –	1,733 7 –	989 10 7
Cost per prisoner	– –	10 1 3	6 13 2
Gross cost of maintenance	16,675 9 4	16,932 4 –	13,672 9 4
Gross cost per prisoner	105 8 8	100 3 –	94 4 6

23. Deducting the amount of each prisoner's earnings the expense is as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Gross Cost per prisoner	105 8 8	100 3 –	94 4 6
Deduct—			
Average earnings	16 6 5	24 10 7	26 12 4
Actual Cost	89 2 3	75 8 5	67 8 2

24. The following is a Statement of the external trade of Aden during 1861-62 contrasted with that of the previous year :—

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ale and Porter	12,589	-	8,714	—	—	—
Alkali Sajeekhar (Soda)	-	-	800	11,463	2,351	—
Coals	7,54,136	-	20,93,659	-	-	45
Coffee	3,64,138	113,525	-	8,57,337	4,19,809	—
Cotton	1,33,243	-	74,920	30,065	-	62,605
Dates	49,942	11,513	-	10,464	8,339	—
Drugs	15,638	5,370	-	25,478	16,938	—
Ghee	64,840	-	8,440	19,030	-	14,023
Grains	2,69,324	-	27,070	43,198	-	1,074
Gums and Raisins	21,016	640	-	25,302	-	8,626
Hides and Skins	36,110	5,165	-	58,177	-	31,269
Ivory	1,31,580	18,964	-	2,36,267	-	41,803
Live Stock	12,788	-	53,507	22,636	5,340	—
Mats, &c.	4,608	-	1,679	73	-	979
Metal	63,916	14,121	-	26,672	12,521	—
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells	1,086	1,086	-	540	540	—
Munjeet or Madder	3,055	—	1,947	25,474	-	906
Oil	28,648	17,191	-	348	-	1,097
Piece Goods (Cotton and Silk)	10,48,865	92,887	-	5,71,358	70,442	—
Provisions	1,744	-	2,970	80	-	550
Seeds	5,527	-	1,383	165	-	640
Silk	24,330	12,135	-	400	-	720
Spices	70,907	26,243	-	27,210	15,557	—
Spirits	23,570	-	1,204	200	20	—
Sundries	1,81,207	-	21,245	84,379	-	18,615
Sugar	69,202	-	18,398	25,803	4,735	—
Tea	7,972	15	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	1,92,765	-	33,785	47,525	1,888	—
Wax	725	-	10	7,908	-	932
Wines	8,488	-	12,414	—	—	—
Woods	7,262	-	16,019	2,590	815	—
Wearing Apparel	5,006	-	5,149	20	-	945
Weerrus or Bastard Saffron	-	-	775	4,111	-	14,079
TOTAL	37,29,827	3,18,852	23,84,088	21,74,273	5,58,395	1,99,808
Treasure	12,38,978	-	1,35,488	11,16,978	1,06,703	—
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	49,68,805	3,18,852	2,51,95,763	32,91,251	6,65,098	1,99,808

25. From the above there appears to be a decrease in imports, as compared with the previous year, of 22,00,724 rupees, but it will be seen at a glance that this is mainly owing to the small quantity of coal imported, which was less by nearly 21 lacs of rupees than during 1860-61.

26. The cause of this is partly the unusually large stock which remained in the depôt of the Peninsula and Oriental Company at the close of last season, and partly that, owing to the Egyptian Railway coal can be delivered at Suez so cheaply, the demand for it here has very much declined. Formerly steamers took in little or none there; now nearly as much is used as at Aden.

27. Nevertheless, deducting the item "Coal," there still remains a decrease in imports amounting to 1,07,065 rupees, principally in the following articles :—

Cotton	*Rs.* 74,920	Tobacco	*Rs.* 33,785
Grains	27,070	Wines	12,414
Live Stock	53,507	Wood	16,019
Sundries	21,245	Treasure	1,35,488
Sugar	18,398		

28. The most marked items of increase are :—

Coffee	*Rs.* 1,13,525	Oil	*Rs.* 17,191
Dates	11,513	Piece Goods	92,887
Ivory	18,961	Silk	12,135
Metals	14,121	Spices	26,243

29. In exports there has been a decided advance, amounting to 4,65,290 rupees, principally in the following articles:—

Coffee	Rs. 4,19,309	Piece Goods	Rs. 70,042
Drugs	16,938	Spices	15,557
Metals	12,521		

30. While the items in which the greatest decrease is apparent are:—

Cotton	Rs. 62,605	Ivory	Rs. 41,803
Ghee	14,023	Sundries	18,615
Hides	31,269	Weerrus	14,079

31. Adding the amount of exports and imports, exclusive of coal, which can hardly be regarded as an article of regular commerce here, we find that the gross value of external trade was 75,05,420 rupees, being an increase over the previous year of 3,58,225 rupees.

32. The following Table shows the distribution of trade:—

	Amount.	Comparison with 1860–61.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORTS from—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	7,78,519	-	21,31,389
Bengal	88,430	-	1,06,920
Madras	-	-	3,050
Bombay and subordinate Ports	12,19,904	1,65,388	—
Kutch, Veerawul, and Porebunder	3,47,262	-	53,969
Malabar	49,497	3,870	—
Singapore	150	-	13,149
Ports in the Red Sea	6,25,685	3,14,862	—
Africa, exclusive of the Red Sea	3,56,440	-	3,13,567
Arabia - ditto - ditto	1,51,117	28,663	—
Persian Gulf	49,935	5,634	—
United States of America	56,175	43,906	—
France	600	-	7,240
Hamburgh	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—
Mauritius	5,613	1,775	—
TOTAL - - Rs.	37,29,327	5,64,048	26,29,284
Treasure - - Rs.	12,38,978	-	1,35,488
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	49,68,305	5,64,048	27,64,772
EXPORTS to—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,803	-	457
Bengal	3,710	-	8,187
Madras	1,985	1,985	—
Bombay and subordinate Ports	5,82,104	1,47,967	—
Kutch, Veerawul, and Porebunder	34,914	-	4,718
Malabar	—	—	—
Singapore	3,543	3,543	—
Ports in the Red Sea	5,62,667	53,146	—
Africa, exclusive of the Red Sea	3,16,011	-	1,19,724
Arabia - ditto - ditto	1,06,968	-	48,795
Persian Gulf	26,146	-	35,513
United States of America	96,912	52,369	—
France	2,40,110	1,40,735	—
Hamburgh	—	—	—
Australia	2,400	2,400	—
Mauritius	—	—	—
Genoa	1,95,000	1,95,000	—
TOTAL - - Rs.	21,74,273	5,97,145	2,38,558
Treasure - - Rs.	11,16,978	1,06,703	—
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	32,91,251	7,03,848	2,38,558

33. The

33. The falling off in imports from the United Kingdom, as has been already explained, is owing in a great measure to the decrease in coal. There has also been a great decline in the imports from Bengal and the African coast; the former are always uncertain; the latter have been injuriously affected by the feuds which prevailed between the two rival tribes at Berbera, and which threatened at one time to put a stop to the annual fair altogether.

34. On the other hand, there is a steady annual increase in the trade with Bombay and subordinate ports. Last year the increase in imports was more than 2½ lacs, while there was a small decrease in exports. This year there is an increase of about 1½ lac in each.

35. There is also a large increase both in imports from, and exports to, the Red Sea America, France, and Genoa.

36. There has been a decrease of 13,164 rupees in the value of goods passed into the interior, the aggregate of which is 13,20,252 rupees. With the exception of cotton and dates, however, there has been an increase in every article of merchandise. The decrease in dates is only 2,063 rupees, while, owing to the increased market for cotton in Bombay, consequent on the American war, the quantity passed into the interior is less than last year by more than 3½ lacs.

37. There has been a striking increase in the value of tobacco taken into the interior, amounting to 2,15,333 rupees.

38. Of goods brought into Aden from the interior, there were 147,285 camel-loads, the estimated value of which was 16,35,756 rupees, or 1½ lacs more than during last year.

39. The following is a summary of the external and internal trade:—

	Rs.	*Rs.*
Imports by sea	49,68,305	
Exports by sea	32,91,251	
		82,59,556
Imports by land	16,35,756	
Exports by land	13,20,252	
		29,56,008
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		1,12,15,564

40. This is 11,96,065 rupees less than last year; but deducting the items of coal, it may be safely asserted that during the year now under review, the regular trade of Aden has increased by nearly 9 lacs of rupees (the exact figure is 8,97,594 rupees).

41. The number of assessments on account of income-tax up to the end of May was 712, of which the following is the result:— Income Tax.

	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
SCHEDULES I. AND II.		
Imperial, at 3 per cent.	6,469 8 –	
Ditto, at 2 per cent.	2,217 8 –	
Local, at 1 per cent.	2,181 3 –	
		10,868 3 –
SCHEDULE III.		
Imperial, at 3 per cent.	—	
Ditto, at 2 per cent.	—	
Local, at 1 per cent.	—	
		—
SCHEDULE IV.—(Civil Salaries only.)		
Imperial, at 3 per cent.	3,410 3 –	
Ditto, at 2 per cent.	481 10 –	
Local, at 1 per cent.	1,132 5 –	
		5,024 2 –
Penal assessments	8 – –	
Fines	—	
		8 – –
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		15,900 5 –

42. The

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42. The above, compared with the past year, is as follows:—

	AMOUNT. Rs. a. p.
1860-61	17,045 14 –
1861-62	15,900 5 –
Decrease Rs.	1,145 9 –

A decrease was to be expected, as those whose profits during the present year exceeded last year naturally preferred to accept that year's assessment, while those whose profits were less demanded a new assessment. The number of new assessments was 53.

43. Of the above assessments, all have been collected save *Rs.* 653. 9.

License Tax.

44. The number of assessments made, and the amount collected under the Trades' License Act previous to the receipt of orders for its discontinuance, was as follows:—

	No.	Rs.
Class I.	426	1,254
Class II.	332	658
Class III.	765	740
Penal assessments	—	—
Fines	17	38
TOTAL	1,540	2,690

45. The whole of this has been refunded, except 110 rupees, which has not yet been claimed.

46. The only establishment entertained for collecting the income tax and trades' license duty was a clerk, on 40 rupees per mensem. In addition to this, printing expenses, stationery, &c., amounted to 59 rupees.

Stamp Duty.

47. The Governor General in Council has exempted the Courts at Aden from the payment of the stamp duty specified in Schedule B. of the Stamp Act.

48. The following is a statement of the amount of Government stamps sold during the past two years, deducting discount:

YEARS.	AMOUNT. Rs. a. p.
1860-61	445 10 –
1861-62	3,437 3 –
Increase Rs.	2,991 9 –

PUBLIC WORKS.

Fortifications.

49. In Ras Morbut wall-battery, the embrasures which were arched and built of rubble masonry were so defective, that they had to be opened and relieved with massive cut-stone work; three of these have been completed, but the stone used is of so soft a nature that it has already commenced to flake away.

Barracks, &c.

50. The European infantry barracks in Front Bay have been completed, and the Ball Court erected.

Ras Tarshaque Barracks.

51. The new barracks on Ras Tarshaque at Steamer Point have, after an interval of several years, been again put in hand, and once more suspended, pending a reference as to the comparative cost of iron and stone buildings.

Isthmus Barracks.

52. The roof of one of the Isthmus barracks was destroyed by fire, and has been rebuilt.

Artillery Barracks.

53. The sea-wall in front of the site on which the artillery barracks in Front Bay are to be built has been finished, and the barracks themselves have been put in hand.

54. The

54. The new Civil hospital, in course of erection from the proceeds of the municipal fund, has been noticed elsewhere. Hospital, Civil.

55. A new hospital for the accommodation of native infantry, golundauze, and sappers and miners, is in course of erection. All the out-houses and the compound-wall have been completed; the main building is nearly so, and is in course of being roofed in. Hospital, Native Military.

56. Apothecary and servants' quarters, privies, store-room, and a compound-wall are being added to the European General Hospital at Steamer Point; the work is not yet complete. Hospital, European General.

57. The timbers of the Residency roof were entirely decayed, and it leaked so much that the building was not habitable during rain. It has been renewed. Residency.

58. The Treasury roof, owing to the original faulty construction, leaked as much, and was likewise rebuilt. Treasury.

59. The new passenger-pier at Steamer Point has been completed at a great expense; but it is not well adapted to the purpose for which it is required: only two boats can come alongside at once, and when there is much swell in the harbour it is hardly approachable. The native boatmen cannot be induced to use it, and prefer landing their passengers on the beach. Harbour.

60. The great work of the year has been the completion of the Tawella reservoirs as far as Coghlan Tank at a cost of 3,34,028 rupees. Water Supply.

61. Independently of several tanks outside the Tawella Valley, which have been cleared out and repaired at the expense of the municipal fund, the following have been restored by the Department for Public Works:—

Upper tank	Capacity	1,255,424	gallons.
Pool below tank	„	64,881	„
Tank in aqueduct	„	135,919	„
Side tank to the right of aqueduct	„	467,908	„
„ to the left of „	„	181,998	„
Coghlan tank	„	4,645,273	„
TOTAL		6,751,403	„

62. There now only remains Playfair Tank to complete the series; it is the finest of all, and will contain 5,000,000 gallons. The Executive engineer is engaged in preparing an estimate for this work.

63. The water collected during the fall of rain in October 1860 lasted till the beginning of the present year. When the hot season approached, the tanks were absolutely empty; and the Arabs of the interior supplied themselves with extra camels, water-skins, &c., and anticipated a rich harvest from us during the approaching hot season. One camel-load of water was brought in and sold for 3 rupees, being at the rate of 6 rupees per 100 gallons.

64. Fortunately on the 3d, and again on the 15th of April, we were blessed with showers of rain, which, although they did not fill all the tanks, gave us sufficient water to meet the requirements of Aden for a year.

65. The effect of Captain Fuller's bunds was fairly tested. No débris reached the upper tank, and a large body of water was retained, which continued to flow for several days.

66. The upper tank is quite full; the side tanks are nearly so. Coghlan tank has about five feet of water in it, and there is a large quantity of water in the detached reservoirs; in all about 3,000,000 gallons has been collected.

67. The realisations from the reservoirs up to the end of April amount to *Rs.* 56,254. 3. 3.

68. A new church is in course of erection at Steamer Point; the masonry is nearly finished. It is being built by private subscription, aided by a grant of 10,000 rupees from Government. We have already collected 14,543 rupees, which, with the grant above-mentioned, will suffice to complete the shell of the building, and we trust that a further sum sufficient to fit it up and build a bell gable will be collected before it is required. Ecclesiastical.

69. The Red Sea telegraphic cable has been repaired from Jubal Island, at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, to Suez, and the steamer "Sir James Duke" has left Aden for the purpose of examining, and, if possible, repairing the line to the eastward. The engineer in charge of the operation, however, has little hope of the line being in working order during the present year. Electric Telegraph.

70. During the past year 158 square-rigged vessels and steamers entered the port of Aden, the aggregate burden of which amounted to 152,479 tons, being a decrease of 103 in the number, and 84,113 tons in the burden, as compared with 1860-61. Marine.

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71. The following table exhibits the nationality of the various ships:—

Under what Colours.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.
British Colours	150	147,584
American „	4	3,316
French „	2	724
Italian „	1	280
Arab „	1	575
TOTAL	158	152,479

72. During the same period 950 country crafts, the aggregate burden of which was 37,857 tons, arrived at Aden; the number has declined by 20, but there is an increase of 794 tons in the burden over the number registered last year.

73. The total amount of tonnage which entered the port was—

Steamers and ships	152,479 tons.
Country crafts	37,857 „
TOTAL	190,336 „

FINANCIAL.

74. The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements at the Treasury during the past official year:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
	Rs.		*Rs.*
Abkaree	8,441	Allowances, refunds, and drawback	2,708
Income tax	16,471	Assessed taxes	1,214
License tax	2,653	Customs	2,797
Fines tax	69	Stamps	224
Stamps	3,604	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	17,214
Law and justice	2,432	Salaries and expenses of public departments.	11,919
Police	1	Law and justice	9,470
Miscellaneous (civil)	1,250	Police	22,364
Local funds	42,161	Political and other foreign agencies	35,851
Miscellaneous (advances)	735	Superannuation and retired allowances, and gratuities for charitable and other purposes.	4,553
Local Remittances.		Miscellaneous	4,817
Cash, Bills	12,58,951	Interest on loans	200
Military remittances	1,34,221	Local funds	55,041
Naval remittances	2,899	Miscellaneous (advances)	2,105
Public works remittances (house rent).	120		
Adjusted receipts on account of other Governments.	4,434	*Local Remittances:*	
		Cash, Bills	4,593
		Military remittances	9,06,565
Remittances from other Governments:		Naval remittances	1,39,754
		Public works remittances	2,75,000
India:		Adjusted charges on account of other Governments.	34,844
Civil	450		
Madras:		Remittances to other Governments:	
Civil	210	Civil	399
Imperial:		*Imperial:*	
Post-office remittances	10,474	Post-office remittances	6,256
TOTAL Receipts *Rs.*	14,89,576	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS *Rs.*	15,37,888

75. The

75. The following is a list of the various Civil salaries and establishments as they stood on the 30th of April 1862, showing the amount of increase and decrease compared with previous year:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Amount of Monthly Salary.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
PRESIDENCY.				
Political:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Political Resident and Commandant	3,000 – –			
First Assistant Political Resident*	600 – –			
Second Assistant Political Resident†	300 – –	– –	300 – –	
Civil Surgeon‡	399 12 10	– –	– –	60 14 –
Head Accountant	100 – –			
First Clerk	80 – –			
Second Clerk	60 – –			
Third Clerk	40 – –			
Interpreter at the Walls	21 11 10			
Four Peons	34 – –			
Town overseer	80 – –			
Residency boat	55 – –			
		4,770 8 8		
Judicial Department:				
Cazee	30 – –			
N. B.—The rest of this department is paid from Municipal Fund.		30 – –		
Gaol:				
Gaoler	100 – –			
Deputy Gaoler	30 – –			
§ Blacksmith	12 – –			
Two Sweepers	14 – –			
One hospital assistant	25 – –			
		181 – –		
Municipal police	1,134 – –	– –	10 – –	
Sebundee police	289 – –			
		1,423 – –		
Custom House:				
Registrar of Trade	75 – –			
1st Clerk	60 – –			
2d Clerk	40 – –			
4 Peons	34 – –			
		209 – –		
Civil Hospital:				
1 Hospital assistant	30 – –	– –	30 – –	
1 Second hospital assistant	25 – –	– –	– –	2 8 –
2 Apprentices	20 – –	– –	20 – –	
2 Bheestees	18 – –	– –	18 – –	
2 Sweepers	14 – –	– –	14 – –	
1 Dresser	7 – –	– –	7 – –	
1 Cook	9 – –	– –	9 – –	
1 Dhoby	8 – –	– –	8 – –	
1 Female attendant	8 – –	– –	8 – –	
1 Vaccinator	15 – –			
1 Small-pox guardian	12 – –			
		166 – –		
Carried over	*Rs.*	6,779 8 8	424 – –	63 6 –

* Draws 60 rupees for Military Paymaster.
† Was absent last year.
‡ Net military pay charged in Military Department.
§ Paid from proceeds of convict labour.

Departments.	Amount of Monthly Salary.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward - - -	- - -	6,779 8 8	424 - -	63 6 -
Ecclesiastical Department:				
Assistant chaplain - - - -	575 - -			
Clerk - - - - - -	12 - -			
Sexton - - - - - -	8 - -			
Peon - - - - - -	9 - -			
Hamaul - - - - - -	10 - -			
Mussaul - - - - - -	9 - -			
Chowkedar - - - - -	10 - -			
Grave-digger - - - - -	8 - -			
Contingencies and lights - - -	14 - -			
		655 - -		
Post Office:				
Postmaster - - - - -	250 - -			
Head Clerk - - - - -	70 - -			
2d Clerk - - - - - -	40 - -			
3d Clerk - - - - - -	35 - -			
4 Peons - - - - - -	34 - -			
		429 - -		
Harbour Master's Department:				
Harbour Master - - - -	500 - -			
Clerk - - - - - -	60 - -			
Native carpenter's mate - - -	30 - -			
		590 - -	6 - -	
Harbour Master's Boat:				
1 Tindal - - - - - -	15 - -			
5 Lascars - - - - - -	50 - -			
		65 - -		
Anchor Boat:				
1 Tindal - - - - - -	15 - -			
10 Lascars - - - - - -	100 - -			
		115 - -		
Light Boat:				
1 Tindal - - - - - -	15 - -			
8 Lascars - - - - - -	80 - -			
		95 - -		
Signal Stations:				
1 Superintendent - - - -	30 - -			
1 Tindal - - - - - -	15 - -			
6 Lascars - - - - - -	48 12 -			
		93 12 -		
Pilot Establishment:				
1 European pilot - - - -	170 - -	- - -	- - -	140 - -
2 Native pilots - - - - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -
1 Cooper - - - - - -	26 - -			
		251 - -		
Pilot Boat, Large:				
1 Tindal - - - - - -	15 - -			
12 Lascars - - - - - -	120 - -			
		135 - -		
Pilot Boat, Small:				
1 Tindal - - - - - -	15 - -			
8 Lascars - - - - - -	80 - -			
		95 - -		
Perim Lighthouse:				
1 Lighthouse-keeper - - - -	50 - -	- - -	50 - -	
1 Tindal - - - - - -	20 - -			
8 Lascars - - - - - -	112 - -	- - -	28 - -	
		182 - -		
H. M.'s. Schooner "Fanny:"				
Commander - - - - -	200 - -	- - -	200 - -	
1 Syrang - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -
1 Tindal - - - - - -	23 - -			
5 Lascars at 15 rupees each - -	75 - -			
5 ditto at 13 „ - - -	65 - -			
5 ditto at 11 „ - - -	55 - -			
1 Topass - - - - - -	6 - -			
		424 - -		
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		9,909 4 8	708 - -	283 6 -

76. The

76. The subjoined table exhibits the sums realised during the last four official years, by selling the exclusive privilege of retailing liquor, opium, and other drugs: Excise.

Nature of Licenses.	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.			1861-62.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Civil Liquor license	3,350	–	–	3,350	–	–	3,945	13	4	3,633	5	4
Military ditto	16,525	–	–	16,016	10	8	14,166	10	8	11,066	10	8
Jews ditto	548	5	4	480	–	–	480	–	–	480	–	–
Civil Opium ditto	1,273	5	4	1,640	–	–	2,280	–	–	1,933	5	4
Ditto Ganza ditto	1,267	8	–	1,908	5	4	2,069	2	8	1,650	–	–
Military Opium and Ganza license.	2,500	–	–	2,516	10	8	2,410	–	–	2,153	5	4
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	25,464	2	8	25,911	10	8	25,351	10	8	20,916	10	8

77. In addition to the above, the duty on kaât realised 2,676 rupees, being 543 rupees more than during 1860-61.

78. The quantity of opium sold was 132 Indian seers, the value of which was 3,131 rupees.

79. The records of our relations with the Arab tribes in the vicinity of Aden during the past year has been happily almost a blank; the most profound peace has prevailed between us and our neighbours, and, until the last few weeks, between our neighbours themselves. One or two plunders and murders have lately occurred on the roads, but this is too much the normal condition of society in Arabia to be seriously regarded; the disturbances were devoid of any political importance, and are in a fair way of being amicably settled. POLITICAL. Occurrences in, and relations with neighbouring States.

80. In the Turkish provinces of Yemen, Ahmed Pasha has again been at war with his Arab neighbours. Not long since he made an incursion into the district of Melhan with a force composed of a few Turkish soldiers, a large number of Arab and Somalie mercenaries, and a few pieces of artillery. He destroyed the coffee and fruit plantations of Melhan; but eventually a number of his mercenaries were killed by the enemy; the rest deserted—the Arabs to their homes, and the Somalies to Aden; his guns were captured, and he himself was closely invested with a few followers in a hill-fort where he still remains.

81. At Mokha there has been an outbreak of the old feud between the Mushlahi and the people of Moza, in which a number have been killed on both sides; it still continues unabated.

82. From Abyssinia there is no news of importance. King Theodorus still maintains peace in his extensive kingdom, and appears engaged in the work of consolidating his authority.

83. On the coast, the Turks are extending their possessions; they have already occupied "Disseh" and "Adoolis," and it is rumoured that they intend planting military colonies along the frontiers of Abyssinia. There is no doubt that the occupation of "Disseh" by a power which would hardly use it to our disadvantage, is a most fortunate circumstance, as far as British interests are concerned; but it is equally true that in proportion as the Turkish power becomes established along the African shore of the Red Sea, so the slave trade will be extended, and the efforts of Theodorus for its suppression will be paralysed.

84. During the past year we have succeeded in preventing the exportation of slaves from the Somalie coast to the various markets on the Arabian coast outside the Straits of Babel-Mandeb; but it is vain to suppose that this has been any material check to the slave trade. Instead of bringing slaves to Berbera as heretofore, the Hurren merchants take them to Tajourra, whence, in spite of orders from the Turkish Government to the contrary, they are sent to Yemen and the Hejaz. Boats do not indeed enter the principal harbours, such as Mokha and Hodeida, but there are numberless points on the coast, removed from the surveillance of the Turkish authorities, where they can be and are landed in security. Slave Trade.

85. Until we obtain the right by treaty of capturing slaves under Turkish colours and of watching Turkish ports, our endeavours to stop the trade may be partially successful, but to a great extent the effect will be to enrich the merchants in Turkish ports who gain their livelihood thereby at the expense of such as have bound themselves to us by treaty not to engage in it.

86. The strength of the garrison on the 30th April was as follows:—

CORPS.	European Commanding Officers.	Native Commanding Officers.	Serjeants or Havildars.	Buglers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File.
Her Majesty's 6th Battery, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery	3	—	5	2	89
" Gun-Lascars attached	—	—	2	30	—
" 2d Company, 4th Battalion Golundauze	2	3	6	2	64
" Gun-Lancers attached	—	—	1	—	13
" 4th Company, 4th Battalion Golundauze	1	1	3	1	34
" Gun-Lancers attached	—	—	1	—	11
" 5th Company Sappers and Miners	1	1	4	2	92
" 1st Company, 4th (King's Own) Regiment	15	—	18	9	448
" 15th Regiment Native Infantry	11	15	40	18	652*
Perim Detachment, 4th Company, 4th Battalion, Golundauze	1	2	3	1	45
TOTAL	34	22	83	65	1,448

* Including Gun-Lascars.

87. During the past official year there have been several officers who, by virtue of their seniority, have commanded the troops at Aden. These were—

	Months.	Days.
Lieutenant Colonel Grimes, 15th Regiment Native Infantry	—	19
Major Cameron, Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regiment	2	8
Brigadier Coghlan	1	8
Major M'Grigor, Her Majesty's 15th Regiment Native Infantry	1	11
Lieutenant Colonel Aitken, Royal Artillery	—	17
Brigadier Robertson, C.B., Her Majesty's 25th Regiment Native Infantry	2	4
Lieutenant Colonel Aitken, Royal Artillery	2	23
Major General Honner, C.B., Her Majesty's 4th Native Rifles	—	28

88. The following are the salaries of the various staff officers in the Military and Public Works Department:—

NAMES.	30th April 1861. Rs. a. p.	30th April 1862. Rs. a. p.	REMARKS.
Commandant	120 — —	— —	Draws pay as Political Resident.
Major of Brigade (1) (2)	266 — —	266 — —	
Executive Engineer (1)	600 — —	600 — —	
" " for Perim	300 — —	500 — —	
Commissariat officer and Superintendent of Bazars (1) (2).	456 — —	368 8 —	
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	506 — —	145 12 —	Tentage and also full batta.
Superintendent of Medical Department, and in charge of European General Hospital.	975 6 —	975 6 —	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	180 — —	180 — —	
Staff Surgeon, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, and in charge of Native General Hospital.	220 — —	220 — —	
Barrack-master	105 — —	85 — —	Pay and allowance of a serjeant.

(1) In addition to full pay and allowances of rank.

(a) 90 rupees for office establishment.

(2) Draws 30 rupees office rent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

89. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund for the year 1861 :—

Conservancy.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on hand 31st December 1860	3,668	8	6
Received on account of fines	2,538	15	–
Ditto ditto of poundage	185	5	9
Ditto ditto of summons	1,965	1	–
Ditto ditto of taxes on animals	725	4	–
Ditto ditto on boats	1,092	–	–
Assessment for sweeping and watering streets	3,104	–	–
Ditto on coal depôts	323	1	10
Fees on notarial and other documents	2,460	1	9
Realisation from Banian well	4,188	8	–
Ditto Tawella well	1,890	8	6
Realised from sale of water from reservoirs	5,670	8	–
Ditto by levy of quit-rent	2,517	4	–
Received by subscription for civil hospital	6,144	1	6
Miscellaneous receipts	1,549	5	11
TOTAL Receipts Rs.	38,012	9	9

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment of police court	4,542	–	–
Expenditure on account of police	1,235	10	–
Ditto ditto of conservancy of town	3,502	2	–
Expense of drawing water from wells and tanks	5,504	1	9
Constructing new civil hospital	14,586	9	6
Constructing cutch-house for resident's gig's crew	99	8	–
Planting and watering trees	665	7	–
Repairs to ancient reservoirs	1,361	7	3
Ditto to Banian well	160	1	4
Ditto to police station	148	5	9
Ditto to Cazee's court	45	1	–
Ditto to police court at Steamer Point	295	1	–
Ditto to Small-pox Hospital	13	14	5
Expense of collecting taxes	269	12	5
Subsistence of *patients in the Civil Hospital*	296	9	–
Ditto ditto in Small-pox Hospital	34	6	–
Contingencies	1,130	3	6
TOTAL Expenditure Rs.	33,900	4	5
Balance on hand Rs.	4,112	5	4
GRAND TOTAL Rs.	38,012	9	9

90. The following is a statement of the progressive increase in this fund since its institution in 1854 :—

YEARS.	Receipts. Rs.	a.	p.	YEARS.	Receipts. Rs.	a.	p.
1854	8,564	3	2	1858	20,480	7	1
1855	13,529	5	4	1859	31,705	5	1
1856	23,334	1	8	1860	31,169	4	5
1857	23,053	8	2	1861	38,012	9	9

91. The aggregate of the receipt side during the year under review was *Rs.* 38,012 9. 9., but from this the sum of *Rs.* 6,414 1. 6. should be deducted, that being an extraordinary item of receipt, viz., subscription given by the inhabitants of the town to assist in building a new civil hospital. With this deduction, the amount exceeds that of the previous year by *Rs.* 699 3. 10.

92. One wing of this hospital, with the necessary outhouses, has been completed and occupied; the other wing will soon be ready.

93. A fine ancient reservoir above the Roman Catholic Chapel has been cleared out and repaired at a cost of *Rs.* 1,381 7. 3.; this is quite unconnected with the system in the Tawella Valley.

94. As usual, the current expenses of the police court, conservancy establishment, wells, tanks, &c., have been borne by the municipal fund, and a number of public works executed, which are detailed in the statement of expenditure.

Vaccination.

95. The following Table shows the extent to which vaccination has been carried on during the past year :—

1861-62.	May 1861.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1862.	February.	March.	April.	TOTAL.
Number operated on	75	60	63	68	83	96	98	91	103	82	89	98	1,006
Of these, successful	51	25	48	44	72	81	84	59	69	49	51	64	697

Small-pox.

96. There have been no cases of small-pox under treatment in the civil hospital, and, as far as I am aware, the disease has not occurred in the settlement during the past year. During the preceding four years the average number of cases treated annually (in the civil hospital) was 52 of which 31 per cent. proved fatal.

il Hospital.

97. The following table shows the number of cases treated at the Civil Hospital during 1861-62 :—

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	TOWN PEOPLE.					POLICE.				
	Remained, 1860-61.	Admitted, 1861-62.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Ratio per Cent. of Death to Sick.	Remaining.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Death.	Ratio per Cent.
Fever	2	69	71	–	–	1	12	13	–	–
Eruptive fever	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the lungs	2	76	78	2	2·5	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of the liver	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of the stomach and bowels	3	131	134	9	6·7	–	5	5	–	–
Epidemic cholera	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the brain	1	28	29	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Dropsies	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rheumative affections	–	38	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venereal ditto	3	121	124	–	–	1	9	10	–	–
Abscess and ulcers	12	184	196	9	4·5	–	4	4	–	–
Wounds and injuries	6	53	59	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Punished	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the eye	–	27	27	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Diseases of the skin	–	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other diseases	13	220	233	8	3·4	–	9	9	–	–
TOTAL	42	989	1,031	28	17·1	2	44	46	–	–

R. L. Playfair,
First Assistant Political Resident.

APPENDIX (A).—Abstract Statement showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay* Presidency, including *Sind*.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Chief Engineer at the Presidency.		Auditor of Public Works Accounts.		Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.		Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts.		Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Kolapoor.		Executive Engineer, Sattara.		Executive Engineer, Scholapoor.		Superintending Engineer, Central Circle.		Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.		Executive Engineer, Poona Districts.	
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Military.		1. Fortifications	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Cantonments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,612	288	781	–	1,264	–	–	–	5,133	2,382	428	–
		3. Accommodation for troops	–	–	–	–	–	–	193	–	6,858	8,765	1,757	4,101	5,134	202	–	–	17,406	63,907	4,223	13,853
		4. Ordnance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275	1,313	61	26	356	796	–	–	633	1,758	–	–
		5. Commissariat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	416	110	10	–	38	–	–	–	1,052	1,198	–	–
		6. Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,474	1,163	–	–
	B. Navy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Civil Administration.	C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	970	103	501	–	492	234	4,744	2,488	–	–	696	–	2,255	190
		2. Customs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	49	–	1,179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Post Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	2,306	59	39	–	2,740	–	–	240	727	41	236
	D. General	1. Government houses and residences.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	425	–	–	–	–	–	4,177	4,753	–	–
		2. Public departments	–	–	–	–	–	–	209	127	92	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–
		3. Scientific Institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Charitable ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	417	185	–	272	–	–	–	241	202	–	–
		5. Monuments and antiquities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–
	E. Ecclesiastical	1. Churches and other buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	288	2	56	–	486	–	–	–	228	–	–	–
		2. Burying grounds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	5	251	–	–	–	–	93	73	–	–
	F. Educational		–	–	–	–	–	–	13	324	14	–	47	89	–	–	–	–	209	202	–	–
	G. Judicial	1. Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136	14	–	222	–	183	–	–	–	521	–	–	–
		2. Courthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	318	–	243	–	1,808	30	–	–	568	144	82	–
		3. Gaols	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	–	–	–	–	–	665	–	–	–
III. Public Improvement.	H. Municipal	1. Town buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	793	–	–	–
		2. Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Paving and streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,388	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Sewage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	I. Marine	1. Harbours and navigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,474	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Lighthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	J. Industrial	1. Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Manufactories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	K. Agricultural	1. Irrigation canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,733	–	–	–	866	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Tanks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,188	–	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Dykes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	–
		4. Drainage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	L. Communications	1. Metalled roads	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,400	–	24,307	16,180	1,11,031	21,291	1,220	–	–	4,634	–	81,071	1,090
		2. Unmetalled roads	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,714	1,71,076	55,022	16,902	17,236	–	–	6,156	–	–	201	–	40,949	2,185
		3. Bridges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,200	–	–	–	28,806	361	4,347	–	–	–	681	395	2,074
		4. Boat-bridges and ferries	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	134	1,262	152	2,293	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,189	6,078
		5. Navigable canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. River improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Accommodation for travellers	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	1,230	105	440	–	379	–	–	–	206	–	1,901	80
	M. Electric Telegraphs	8. Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			–	–	–	–	–	–	13,346	2,20,279	70,142	63,907	38,623	1,13,975	36,867	17,979	–	–	39,689	77,420	1,39,440	26,375
		TOTAL for Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,33,625		1,34,049		1,87,598		54,346		–	–	1,17,009		1,65,815	
Establishment.	Direction	Fixed salaries	67,387		31,978		20,925		–		–		–		–		32,752		–		–	
		Travelling allowances	–		–		2,076		–		–		–		–		2,348		–		–	
		Extra establishments	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Contingencies	309		539		1,411		–		–		–		–		1,098		–		–	
	Construction	Fixed salaries	–		–		–		–		51,709		49,205		18,791		–		23,411		29,298	
		Travelling allowances	–		–		–		30,735		8,035		9,660		3,827		–		1,130		5,126	
		Extra establishments	–		–		–				–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Contingencies	–		–		–				2,316		763		741		–		815		2,161	
		TOTAL for Establishment	67,696		32,517		24,412		30,735		62,110		59,118		22,812		36,798		25,656		35,585	
	GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)		67,696		32,517		24,412		2,73,360		1,96,159		2,46,716		76,968		36,798		1,42,665		2,01,700	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay* Presidency, including *Sind*—continued.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Executive Engineer, Northern Concan.		Executive Engineer, Nasick Districts.		Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur Districts.		Executive Engineer, Khandesh.		Executive Engineer, Mhow.		Executive Engineer, Bombay and Agra Road near Mhow.		Executive Engineer, Beur Division of the Bombay and Agra Road.		Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.		Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.		Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad and Kaira.	
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Military.		1. Fortifications	–	–	405	–	98	107	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	–
		2. Cantonments	168	–	–	–	2,057	–	633	–	2,941	2,465	–	–	–	–	–	–	985	197	812	–
		3. Accommodation for troops	840	–	–	618	1,524	4,806	907	1,467	7,621	1,79,451	68	–	–	–	–	–	6,212	1,109	4,688	58,044
		4. Ordnance	–	–	–	–	42	67	29	13	576	428	–	–	–	–	–	–	364	351	298	–
		5. Commissariat	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,985
		6. Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	B. Navy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Civil Administration.	C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	100	59	171	–	–	–	784	1,744	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	518	806	1,034	429
		2. Customs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	207	–	214	–
		3. Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Post Office	262	–	74	318	–	168	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	17	–
	D. General	1. Government houses and residences.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	520	411	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,745	51	645	201
		2. Public departments	138	–	–	–	–	–	101	–	64	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	245
		3. Scientific institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Charitable ditto	–	–	–	168	171	–	31	–	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	–	182	6,301
		5. Monuments and antiquities	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	263	67	–	–
	E. Ecclesiastical	1. Churches and other buildings	394	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	393	2,039	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,893	78	319	–
		2. Burying grounds	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–
	F. Educational		197	–	25	–	80	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	–
	G. Judicial	1. Police	501	2,120	3	–	257	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	537	–	437	–
		2. Courthouses	–	669	815	–	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,234	–	309	–
		3. Gaols	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	534	293	–	112
III. Public Improvement.	H. Municipal	1. Town buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Paving and streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Water supply	130	2,102	–	440	412	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Sewage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1,821	–	–
	I. Marine	1. Harbours and navigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	580	–	–
		2. Lighthouses	–	244	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	J. Industrial	1. Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Manufactories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,000
	K. Agricultural	1. Irrigation canals	–	–	–	15,230	–	1,352	–	16,009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	1,012
		2. Tanks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Dykes	7	3,255	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Drainage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Forests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	L. Communications	1. Metalled roads	69,867	8,986	37,464	19,670	–	14,555	–	–	–	–	1,714	–	–	–	–	–	2,486	15,311	5,211	33,105
		2. Unmetalled roads	20,206	305	9,218	2,931	9,566	23,063	24,189	74,456	–	–	11,253	1,11,511	–	12,460	–	–	–	1,145	7,523	1,442
		3. Bridges	–	229	–	10,448	–	10,157	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	9,373
		4. Boat-bridges and ferries	1,576	4,818	478	1,700	810	4,792	90	777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	516	89	666	–
		5. Navigable canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. River improvements	–	946	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Accommodation for travellers	996	–	1,247	26	191	–	441	–	589	90	675	–	–	–	–	–	811	88	1,063	–
		8. Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M. Electric Telegraphs		571	–	–	–	–	–	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			95,372	24,123	49,993	42,615	15,424	61,367	27,597	94,536	13,073	1,85,941	13,738	1,16,141	–	12,460	–	–	17,982	22,015	24,300	1,19,049
		TOTAL for Works	1,19,495		92,608		76,791		1,22,133		1,98,114		1,29,879		12,460		–		39,997		1,43,349	
Establishment.	Direction	Fixed salaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,720	–	–	–	–	–
		Travelling allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,717	–	–	–	–	–
		Extra establishments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,008	–	–	–	–	–
	Construction	Fixed salaries	22,329		17,345		14,847		37,523		23,142		22,908		3,420		–	–	20,886		29,822	
		Travelling allowances	5,227		3,565		2,349		7,605		2,891		5,874		812		–	–	3,872		3,306	
		Extra establishments	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–		–	
		Contingencies	2,612		1,417		380		1,263		1,076		1,226		177		–	–	1,233		1,560	
		TOTAL for Establishment	30,168		21,327		17,576		43,391		33,009		31,008		4,409		26,145		25,911		34,748	
		GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)	1,49,663		1,13,935		94,367		1,65,524		2,30,123		1,60,947		16,869		26,145		65,908		1,78,097	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay* Presidency, including *Sind*—continued.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo.		Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad.		Special Assistant Engineer, Neemuch.		Superintendent of Public Works, Bhooj.		Superintendent of Public Works, Rajkote.		Superintendent of Harbour Defences, Bombay.		Civil Architect and Dockyard Engineer.		Garrison Engineer at the Presidency.		Executive Engineer, Aden.		Collector of Dharwar.	
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
			Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
I. Military		1. Fortifications	–	–	–	–	591	587	–	–	–	–	–	2,51,055	–	–	871	–	1,752	6,150	–	–
		2. Cantonments	463	–	913	1,242	929	604	178	–	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Accommodation for troops	18,140	1,398	19,689	19,227	4,661	8,662	1,312	24	306	–	–	–	–	–	20,485	35,911	4,805	1,01,387	–	–
		4. Ordnance	186	–	87	4	–	158	37	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 313	43,150	–	–	–	–
		5. Commissariat	267	–	399	1,665	176	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,197	–	4,493	6,114	–	–
		6. Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,629	59,749	–	–	–	–
	B. Navy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,629	26,611	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Civil Administration.	C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Customs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,446	739	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	266	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Post Office	–	–	–	–	–	1,846	138	–	–	–	–	–	1,781	1,266	–	–	–	–	–	–
	D. General	1. Government houses and residences.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,788	5,354	–	–	267	5,196	–	–
		2. Public departments	257	–	46	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,003	1,397	–	–	1,013	–	–	–
		3. Scientific institutions	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Charitable institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,054	990	91	–	140	–	–	–
		5. Monuments and antiquities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	603	29,998	–	–	–	40,210	–	–
	E. Ecclesiastical	1. Churches and other buildings	350	–	–	–	–	–	93	64	28	–	–	–	8,317	–	–	2,428	14	–	–	–
		2. Burying grounds	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	151	–	–	2,000	–	–	–	–
	F. Educational	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	345	377	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G. Judicial	1. Police	15	–	–	–	203	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	887	1,987	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Courthouses	54	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Gaols	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,172	13,242	–	–	201	50	–	–
III. Public Improvement.	H. Municipal	1. Town buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Paving and streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77,010	–	–
		6. Sewage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	I. Marine	1. Harbours and navigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,472	65,418	–	–	221	9,383	–	–
		2. Lighthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	841	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	J. Industrial	1. Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Manufactories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	K. Agricultural	1. Irrigation canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Tanks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Dykes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Drainage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Forests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	442	–	–	–	–
	L. Communications	1. Metalled roads	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,661	–	816	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Unmetalled roads	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,480	495	–	–
		3. Bridges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,202	–	407	–	–	–
		4. Boat-bridges and ferries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Navigable canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. River improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Accommodation for travellers	439	–	83	–	113	2,080	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		8. Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M. Electric Telegraphs	–	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			21,661	1,398	20,153	22,214	6,673	14,803	1,771	222	936	–	–	2,51,055	83,439	1,47,379	50,975	1,34,289	19,796	2,47,440	–	–
		TOTAL for Works	23,059		42,367		21,571		1,993		936		2,51,055		2,30,818		1,85,264		2,67,236		–	
Establishment.	Direction	Fixed salaries	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Travelling allowances	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Extra establishments	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Contingencies	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
	Construction	Fixed salaries	11,073		18,437		9,857		317		141		41,335		28,808		27,340		29,660		–	
		Travelling allowances	1,985		–		650		–		–		3,529		1,159		3,091		196		–	
		Extra establishments	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Contingencies	561		4,913		1,425		23		6		–		1,204		532		4,401		–	
		TOTAL for Establishment	16,619		23,350		11 932		340		150		47,865		31,171		30,963		34,273		–	
	GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)		39,678		65,717		33,503		2,333		686		2,98,910		2,61,989		2,16,227		3,01,509		–	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay* Presidency, including *Sind*—continued.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Collector of Belgaum.		Collector of Scholapoor.		Collector of Sattara.		Collector of Ratnagherry.		Collector of Poona.		Collector of Tanna.		Collector of Ahmednuggur.		Collector of Khandesh.		Collector of Surat.		Collector of Kaira.	
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. MILITARY.		1. Fortifications	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Cantonments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Accommodation for troops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Ordnance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Commissariat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	B. Navy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.	C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	149	–	15	–	1,400	115	1,408	45	–	–	4,388	6,000	1,107	–	733	–	557	1,215	1,098	–
		2. Customs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Post Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	D. General	1. Government houses and residences.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	412	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Public departments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,815	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Scientific institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Charitable ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	48	1,156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
		5. Monuments and antiquities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	214	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
	E. Ecclesiastical	1. Churches and other buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Burying grounds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	94	2,072	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F. Educational		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G. Judicial	1. Police	41	156	–	–	150	420	519	–	–	–	625	486	–	–	305	–	270	–	151	–
		2. Courthouses	–	–	–	–	2,100	–	91	–	4	–	255	–	–	–	8	–	240	–	16	209
		3. Gaols	–	–	–	–	100	–	213	–	1,238	–	2,295	–	–	–	408	–	46	–	95	–
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.	H. Municipal	1. Town buildings	–	–	250	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Paving and streets	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	–	2,027	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Water supply	244	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Sewage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	I. Marine	1. Harbours and navigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Lighthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	J. Industrial	1. Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Manufactories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	K. Agricultural	1. Irrigation canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Tanks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,062	–	–	–
		3. Dykes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Drainage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5 Forests	61	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	L. Communications	1. Metalled roads	–	–	–	–	5,500	–	–	–	–	–	592	–	–	–	124	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Unmetalled roads	360	–	–	–	–	–	360	–	–	–	1,551	–	–	–	9,088	4,000	8,223	–	671	–
		3. Bridges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–
		4. Boat-bridges and ferries	–	13	–	–	850	–	–	151	–	–	5	–	–	–	13	–	126	706	–	–
		5. Navigable canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. River improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Accommodation for travellers	85	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	484	–	–	–	281	–	–	–	–	–
		8. Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M. Electric Telegraph		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1,040	492	265	1,000	10,100	535	3,245	212	3,641	9,331	10,664	6,486	4,247	–	10,980	4,000	11,515	2,011	2,131	209
		TOTAL for Works	1,532		1,265		10,635		3,457		12,972		17,150		4,247		14,980		13,526		2,440	
ESTABLISHMENT.	Direction	Fixed salaries	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Travelling allowances	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Extra establishments	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Contingencies	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
	Construction	Fixed salaries	656		360		–		–		2		–		–		1,101		–		–	
		Travelling allowances	101		116		–		255		157		–		–		166		–		–	
		Extra establishments	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
		Contingencies	130		174		–		–		407		–		–		178		253		–	
		TOTAL for Establishment	896		662		–		255		626		–		–		1,445		253		–	
		GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)	2,428		1,927		10,635		3,712		15,598		17,150		4,247		16,425		13,779		2,440	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861–62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay* Presidency, including *Sind*—continued.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Collector of Ahmedabad.		Chief Engineer in Sind.		Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port.		Superintendent of Harbour Works.		Luckee Pass and Arul Bridge, Lower Sind.		Executive Engineer, Central Sind.		Executive Engineer, Upper Sind, and Upper Narra Works.		Superintendent of Canals in Sind.		Survey Operations, Canal Department.		Lower Narra Works and Mittrow Canal.	
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Military.		1. Fortifications	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	9	559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Cantonments	–	–	–	–	9,913	1,625	–	–	–	–	1,437	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Accommodation for troops	–	–	–	–	11,886	837	–	–	–	–	6,814	232	7,531	2,263	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Ordnance	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	–	–	–	367	247	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Commissariat	–	–	–	–	880	184	–	–	–	–	254	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6 Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Staff	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	B. Navy		–	–	–	–	607	9,791	–	–	–	–	1,335	186	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Civil Administration.	C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	979	213	–	–	2	56	–	–	–	–	273	7,082	633	329	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Customs	–	–	–	–	283	21,075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Post Office	–	–	–	–	537	46	–	–	–	–	47	–	474	44	–	–	–	–	–	–
	D. General	1. Government houses and residences.	–	–	–	–	913	465	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Public departments	–	–	–	–	97	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	301	52	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Scientific institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Charitable ditto	–	–	–	–	362	900	–	–	–	–	61	–	152	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Monuments and Antiquities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	E. Ecclesiastical	1. Churches and other buildings	–	–	–	–	670	239	–	–	–	–	366	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Burying grounds	–	–	–	–	–	176	–	–	–	–	325	1,611	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F. Educational		–	–	–	–	341	650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G. Judicial	1. Police	865	–	–	–	227	21	–	–	–	–	488	3,457	202	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Courthouses	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Gaols	730	–	–	–	655	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Public Improvement.	H. Municipal	1. Town buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Paving and streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. Sewage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	I. Marine	1. Harbours and navigation	–	–	–	–	550	1,080	750	4,29,590	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Lighthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	J. Industrial	1. Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Manufactures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	K. Agricultural	1. Irrigation canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,090	18,706	–	–	–	–	–	55,311
		2. Tanks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,427	–
		3. Dykes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,087
		4. Drainage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Forests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	L. Communications	1. Metalled roads	–	–	–	–	20,773	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2. Unmetalled roads	765	–	–	–	3,763	16,147	–	–	–	2,474	–	–	14,092	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		3. Bridges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		4. Boat-bridges and ferries	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		5. Navigable canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		6. River improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	395	124	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		7. Accommodation for travellers	873	–	–	–	744	109	–	–	–	–	79	78	314	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		8. Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M. Electric Telegraphs		–	–	–	–	39	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	97	–	–	–	–	–	–
			4,183	213	–	–	53,525	55,230	750	4,29,590	–	2,474	12,388	13,838	30,788	21,067	–	–	–	–	16,427	57,998
		TOTAL for Works	4,396		–		108,764		4,30,340		2,474		26,226		57,855		–		–		74,425	
Establishment.	Direction	Fixed salaries	–	–	37,022		–		–		–		–		–		507		–		–	
		Travelling allowances	–	–	4,087		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
		Extra establishments	–	–	166		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
		Contingencies	–	–	2,052		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
	Construction	Fixed salaries	1,381	–	–	–	25,931		33,522		2,006		17,727		22,147	–	–	–	6,963		16,726	
		Travelling allowances	56	–	–	–	2,877		3,005		84		1,599		5,746	–	–	–	1,213		2,941	
		Extra establishments	–	–	–	–	168		12,135		–		–		156	–	–	–	402		571	
		Contingencies	–	–	–	–	517		1,055		–		682		2,152	–	–	–	415		592	
		TOTAL for Establishment	1,437		43,327		29,193		50,617		2,090		20,008		30,201		507		9,133		20,550	
		GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)	5,833		43,327		1,38,257		4,80,966		4,564		46,234		88,056		507		9,133		95,275	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay* Presidency, including *Sind*—continued.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Collector of Kurrachee.		Collector of Hydrabad.		Collector of Shikarpoor.		Political Superintendent, N. W. Frontier.		Political Superintendent, Thur and Parkur.		Captain of Police, Kurrachee.		Captain of Police, Hydrabad.		Captain of Police, Shikarpoor.		Total for Presidency, excluding Sind.	Total for Sind.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.				
			Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
I. Military.		1. Fortifications	–	–	292	–	–	–	–	900	334	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,01,474	1,262	2,02,736	
		2. Cantonments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,723	13,315	42,038	
		3. Accommodation for troops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,41,314	29,003	6,70,077	
		4. Ordnance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,561	737	62,298	
		5. Commissariat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,269	1,491	20,760	Total Military, *Rs.* 11,01,220.
		6. Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	298	–	298	
		7. Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66,244	30	66,274	
	B. Navy		–	–	–	–	–	–	1,001	200	471	270	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,240	14,098	71,338	
II. Civil Administration.	A. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	3,869	600	2,930	–	2,708	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,153	18,723	56,876	
		2. Customs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,884	22,258	29,142	
		3. Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	200	
		4. Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	–	116	
		5. Post Office	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,517	1,173	13,690	
	B. General	1. Government houses and residences.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,357	1,673	38,030	
		2. Public departments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,837	713	9,550	
		3. Scientific Institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	–	90	
		4. Charitable ditto	270	–	437	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,141	2,300	21,441	Total Civil Administration, *Rs.* 3,15,605.
		5. Monuments and antiquities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	595	–	595	
		6. Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71,365	220	71,585	
	C. Ecclesiastical	1. Churches and other buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,537	1,347	23,884	
		2. Burying-grounds	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,960	2,276	7,236	
	F. Educational		68	–	183	–	185	–	60	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,866	1,058	3,924	
	G. Judicial	1. Police	923	–	864	–	905	–	60	105	653	2,220	232	–	40	3,375	600	3,201	12,935	17,135	29,100	
		2. Courthouses	–	–	25	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,670	163	9,833	
		3. Gaols	107	–	497	–	349	709	210	–	–	–	–	–	250	–	150	550	20,803	3,444	30,247	
III. Public Improvement.	H. Municipal	1. Town buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,153	–	2,153	
		2. Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		3. Paving and streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,830	–	2,830	
		4. Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		5. Water supply	–	–	67	955	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,458	1,422	86,880	
		6. Sewage	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	
	I. Marine	1. Harbours and navigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81,808	4,32,607	5,14,415	
		2. Lighthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,084	–	1,084	
	J. Industrial	1. Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		2. Manufactures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	K. Agricultural	1. Irrigation canals	51,010	7,772	1,04,400	18,777	21,750	11,990	28,019	243	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58,200	3,89,228	4,47,428	
		2. Tanks	–	–	8	–	631	893	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,371	1,722	11,093	Total Public Improvement, *Rs.* 25,84,836.
		3. Dykes	5,485	2,244	4,037	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,729	28,193	31,922	
		4. Drainage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,687	2,687	
		5. Forests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	520	230	750	
	L. Communications	1. Metalled roads	187	–	1,200	–	–	–	14,703	–	6,830	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,87,035	24,034	5,11,069	
		2. Unmetalled roads	9,599	200	29,588	2,440	11,130	–	–	875	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,68,985	99,442	7,68,427	
		3. Bridges	–	710	190	–	651	223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88,257	3,056	89,313	
		4. Boat-bridges and ferries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,915	–	31,915	
		5. Navigable canals	–	–	–	–	41,741	15,716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,457	57,457	
		6. River improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,003	629	1,632	
		7. Accommodation for travellers	1,542	200	1,808	–	1,073	–	552	1,006	407	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,112	8,232	24,344	
		8. Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	M. Electric Telegraphs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	932	215	1,147	
			73,071	11,726	1,07,411	22,172	80,774	29,589	46,185	2,709	8,895	2,890	232	–	290	3,375	810	3,751	22,37,767	11,83,963	41,21,730	Total new Works and Repairs.
		TOTAL for Works	84,797		2,19,583		1,10,363		48,894		11,775		232		3,665		4,561					
Establishment.	Direction	Fixed salaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,75,792	37,529	2,13,321	
		Travelling allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,141	4,087	10,228	Total Direction, *Rs.* 2,31,732.
		Extra establishments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	
		Contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,965	2,052	8,017	
	Construction	Fixed salaries	16,186		21,282		11,846		3,204		–		–		–		–		5,81,930	1,77,620	7,59,550	
		Travelling allowances	3,395		3,106		3,134		–		–		–		–		–		73,804	27,180	1,00,984	Total Construction, *Rs.* 9,27,819.
		Extra establishments	–	–	3,076		2,370		–		–		–		–		–		–	24,538	24,538	
		Contingencies	908		2,000		–		200		–		–		–		–		32,226	10,021	42,247	
		TOTAL for Establishment	20,489		35,864		17,350		3,404		–		–		–		–		8,75,858	2,83,193	11,59,051	Total Establishment.
	GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)		1,05,286		2,55,247		1,27,713		52,358		11,775		232		3,665		4,561		38,13,625	14,67,156	52,80,781	Grand Total.

APPENDIX TO PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

APPENDIX (A.)

SUMMARY of WEEKLY TRAFFIC Statements of the G. I. P. Railway, commencing 29th April 1861, and ending 27th April 1862, comprising 52 Weeks.

WEEKS.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For the week ending 5th May 1861	350¾	22,752	12	3	41,691	6	2	64,444	2	5
„ 12th „ „	–	19,512	9	3	36,255	2	10	55,767	12	1
„ 19th „ „	–	22,817	8	3	46,100	13	11	68,918	6	2
„ 26th „ „	–	29,991	–	5	42,885	4	6	72,876	4	11
„ 2d June „	–	23,303	6	1	43,418	13	1	66,722	3	2
„ 9th „ „	–	25,315	13	5	44,068	2	10	69,384	–	3
„ 16th „ „	–	28,125	7	5	35,141	9	10	63,267	1	3
„ 23d „ „	–	23,662	7	6	24,563	14	8	48,226	6	2
„ 30th „ „	–	22,393	12	9	22,713	8	1	45,107	4	10
„ 7th July „	–	13,339	8	8	4,432	6	7	17,771	15	3
„ 14th „ „	–	17,444	5	6	8,401	–	6	25,845	6	–
„ 21st „ „	–	18,576	2	7	11,212	15	9	29,789	2	4
„ 28th „ „	–	17,119	13	4	10,577	14	4	27,697	11	8
„ 4th Aug. „	–	19,027	15	2	14,655	13	1	34,283	12	3
„ 11th „ „	–	17,618	1	6	14,048	9	3	31,666	10	9
„ 18th „ „	–	16,290	8	1	12,321	1	11	28,611	10	–
„ 25th „ „	–	16,514	15	–	11,289	7	3	27,804	6	3
„ 1st Sept. „	–	18,312	12	1	8,270	12	1	26,583	8	2
„ 8th „ „	–	17,131	1	4	13,944	12	11	31,075	14	3
„ 15th „ „	–	19,055	13	5	13,260	12	2	32,316	9	7
„ 22d „ „	–	25,981	11	10	18,210	13	11	44,192	9	9
„ 29th „ „	–	24,774	7	4	17,116	8	6	41,890	15	10
„ 6th Oct. „	437	28,675	10	–	17,698	3	8	46,373	13	8
„ 13th „ „	–	29,892	4	7	24,336	–	1	54,228	4	8
„ 20th „ „	–	38,029	–	–	28,576	1	1	66,605	1	1
„ 27th „ „	–	38,836	12	2	27,194	6	7	66,031	2	9
„ 3d Nov. „	–	33,026	8	5	27,310	1	11	60,336	10	4
„ 10th „ „	–	32,961	–	3	31,558	8	2	64,519	8	5
„ 17th „ „	–	28,601	13	10	35,437	11	6	64,039	9	4
„ 24th „ „	–	28,608	5	9	37,001	7	–	65,609	12	9
„ 1st Dec. „	–	28,947	–	6	35,009	13	6	63,956	14	–
„ 8th „ „	–	26,268	2	10	34,156	6	1	60,424	8	11
„ 15th „ „	–	26,443	9	7	34,826	5	9	61,269	15	4
„ 22d „ „	–	31,484	8	4	35,698	12	8	67,183	5	–
„ 29th „ „	–	28,370	8	4	30,823	10	7	59,194	2	11
„ 5th Jan. 1862	–	19,282	15	11	22,241	11	10	41,524	11	9
„ 12th „ „	–	23,647	15	1	30,411	7	4	54,059	6	5
„ 19th „ „	–	23,020	12	6	31,582	3	1	54,602	15	7
„ 26th „ „	–	26,828	7	1	34,360	–	5	61,188	7	6
„ 2d Feb. „	438	25,297	1	11	42,947	9	11	68,244	11	10
„ 9th „ „	–	25,646	12	5	38,031	14	–	64,678	10	5
„ 16th „ „	–	25,573	4	1	47,930	15	1	73,504	3	2
„ 23d „ „	–	25,530	15	2	55,855	7	4	81,386	6	6
„ 2d Mar. „	–	26,901	2	4	46,763	7	2	73,664	9	6
„ 9th „ „	–	29,061	1	10	47,021	2	8	76,082	4	6
„ 16th „ „	–	26,293	7	2	46,925	6	9	73,218	13	11
„ 23d „ „	–	24,564	6	–	40,758	1	3	65,322	7	3
„ 30th „ „	–	26,520	9	6	46,010	8	1	72,531	1	7
„ 6th April „	–	26,862	9	7	46,114	11	3	72,977	4	10
„ 13th „ „	–	30,399	10	5	54,407	5	2	84,806	15	7
„ 20th „ „	–	28,333	6	–	44,534	1	4	72,867	7	4
„ 27th „ „	–	28,147	5	3	50,732	–	9	78,879	6	–

APPENDIX (B.)

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the Year 1861.

	Miles open.	PASSENGERS. NUMBERS. 1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	PASSENGERS. RECEIPTS. 1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
January to June 1861	34,286	10,508	84,955	3,55,127	7,31,487	26,092	68,847	1,58,754	2,76,159	85,365	6,25,217
July to December 1861	39,431	10,644	76,084	7,87,308	3,42,958	26,484	63,520	3,44,490	1,28,579	86,932	6,50,005

	GOODS. WEIGHT. Railway Materials.	Merchandise.	GOODS. RECEIPTS. Railway Materials.	Merchandise.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Total Receipts, Passengers and Goods.	Miles Run. Passengers.	Goods.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
January to June 1861	20,971	1,24,650	53,929	7,59,853	11,330	8,25,112	14,50,329	1,55,225	3,12,679	4,67,904
July to December 1861	29,719	86,539	80,493	4,67,776	18,869	5,67,138	12,17,143	1,95,658	1,87,681	3,83,339

	EXPENDITURE. Locomotive Charges.	Coaching Charges.	Merchandise Charges.	Maintenance Charges.	General Charges.	TOTAL.	Per-Centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	Gross Cost of open Line.	Net Revenue.		Equivalent to per Cent. per Annum.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*£.*	*Rs.*	*£.*	*£. s. d.*
January to June 1861	5,70,855	1,02,554	1,36,408	1,00,748	1,07,048	10,77,604	74·02	3,250,034	378,190	34,667	2 2 8
July to December 1861	4,88,235	87,500	1,27,807	1,66,253	85,426	9,55,311	78·11	3,855,516	267,766	24,545	1 5 6

APPENDIX (C.)

STATEMENT of ROLLING STOCK of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on 30th April 1862 (Concan and Deccan Lines).

	Locomotives.	COACHING. Saloon.	Firs Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	MERCHANDISE. High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Cattle Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast.	Break Vans.	TOTAL. Locomotives.	Vehicles.
South Eastern Extension, Deccan	24	–	4	11	29	11	5	11	17	12	10	431	5	29	5	36	–	3	24	613
North Eastern Extension, Deccan	12	–	1	1	15	–	3	–	9	2	9	252	–	2	2	4	–	–	12	300
Concan - - - - - -	22	1	12	14	71	12	4	15	34	18	90	685	4	47	13	30	49	–	22	1,099
	58	1	17	26	115	23	12	26	60	32	109	1,368	9	78	20	64	49	3	58	2,012

APPENDIX (D.)

RETURN of ROLLING STOCK of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on 30th April 1862.

	Engines.	CARRIAGES. First Class.	Second Class.	Composite.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	GOODS' WAGGONS. High Sided.	Low Sided.	Covered.	Cotton.	Cattle Trucks.	Timber Trucks.	Powder Trucks.	Break Trucks.	Coke Trucks.	Ballast Waggons.	TOTAL.
In working order - - - -	–	2	14	3	29	1	5	3	7	–	50	24	59	12	8	1	5	–	221	444
Under repair - - - -	–	2	4	2	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	28
New stock ordered - - -	–	14	32	18	135	–	6	14	15	150	388	100	600	30	32	5	13	6	600	2,138
TOTAL - - -	–	18	50	23	170	1	11	18	22	150	438	125	659	42	40	6	18	6	833	2,630

APPENDIX (E.)

SUMMARY of TRAFFIC Statements of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, from 28th April 1861, and ending on 27th April 1862.

WEEKS.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For the week ending 5th May 1861	99¾	6,604	–	–	1,150	14	4	7,654	14	4
„ 12th „ „	–	5,832	11	6	1,776	13	11	7,609	9	5
„ 19th „ „	–	5,409	5	9	1,219	8	9	6,628	14	6
„ 26th „ „	109¼	7,230	2	10	1,168	5	6	8,398	8	4
„ 3d June „	–	7,168	8	9	1,040	6	7	8,208	15	4
„ 9th „ „	–	6,218	13	2	1,289	–	2	7,507	13	4
„ 16th „ „	–	6,030	2	8	1,548	6	6	7 558	9	2
„ 23d „ „	–	5,502	–	7	1,718	9	1	7,220	9	8
„ 30th „ „	–	4,600	11	7	1,124	6	10	5,725	2	5
„ 7th July „	–	2,782	14	10	488	7	8	3,271	6	6
„ 14th „ „	–	4,243	6	1	650	4	2	4,893	10	3
„ 21st „ „	–	4,849	–	9	958	14	–	5,807	14	9
„ 28th „ „	–	3,175	14	1	1,357	1	–	4,532	15	1
„ 4th August „	–	3,811	–	5	1,760	8	2	5,571	8	7
„ 11th „ „	–	4,115	7	3	1,039	10	10	5,155	2	1
„ 18th „ „	–	4,524	–	3	1,246	4	1	5,770	4	4
„ 25th „ „	–	3,380	–	8	1,179	10	6	4,559	11	2
„ 1st September „	–	4,502	1	6	1,145	3	2	5,647	4	8
„ 8th „ „	132¾	5,572	15	10	660	13	1	6,233	12	11
„ 15th „ „	–	6,521	11	6	1,288	11	9	7,810	7	3
„ 22d „ „	–	7,648	15	11	2,063	1	5	9,712	1	4
„ 29th „ „	–	6,829	–	–	2,614	8	3	9,443	8	9
„ 6th October „	–	7,728	10	7	4,964	15	–	12,693	9	7
„ 13th „ „	–	15,343	6	9	3,342	12	4	18,686	3	1
„ 20th „ „	–	11,090	9	7	2,757	15	4	13,848	8	11
„ 27th „ „	–	10,256	5	8	2,470	13	5	12,727	3	1
„ 3d November „	–	7,468	13	3	2,928	8	9	10,397	6	–
„ 10th „ „	–	8,174	3	11	1,863	10	6	10,037	14	5
„ 17th „ „	–	9,093	9	10	2,223	6	8	11,317	–	6
„ 24th „ „	–	9,228	12	6	2,369	4	5	11,598	–	11
„ 1st December „	–	8,961	11	3	2,524	14	8	11,486	9	11
„ 8th „ „	–	7,520	11	4	2,039	6	–	9,560	1	4
„ 15th „ „	–	7,289	6	6	2,527	9	5	9,816	15	11
„ 22d „ „	–	8,441	–	1	2,959	11	7	11,400	11	8
„ 31st „ „	–	8,896	8	–	6,125	2	–	15,021	10	–
„ 5th January 1862	–	4,930	1	3	1,237	8	4	6,167	9	7
„ 12th „ „	–	5,614	2	3	1,983	1	10	1,797	4	1
„ 19th „ „	–	6,902	11	7	2,532	8	5	9,435	4	–
„ 26th „ „	–	7,760	12	7	3,634	2	4	11,394	14	11
„ 2d February „	–	8,671	6	3	3,039	10	2	11,711	–	5
„ 9th „ „	–	8,663	11	9	2,815	6	9	11,479	2	6
„ 16th „ „	–	7,606	15	–	3,269	8	10	10,876	7	10
„ 23d „ „	–	8,776	5	7	3,282	1	6	12,158	7	1
„ 2d March „	–	7,839	7	7	2,539	5	11	10,378	13	6
„ 9th „ „	–	6,815	10	9	2,120	12	4	8,936	7	1
„ 16th „ „	–	7,634	4	2	2,269	14	7	9,904	2	9
„ 23d „ „	–	7,909	1	–	2,142	8	8	10,051	9	8
„ 30th „ „	–	7,025	6	6	2,917	13	5	9,943	3	11
„ 6th April „	–	6,855	5	–	3,256	4	4	10,111	9	4
„ 13th „ „	–	8,081	11	11	2,087	3	5	10,168	15	4
„ 20th „ „	–	7,160	15	7	2,256	5	2	9,417	4	9
„ 27th „ „	–	7,730	9	10	1,841	3	2	9,571	13	–

APPENDIX (F.)

SUMMARY of TRAFFIC Statements of the *Sind* Railway Company, from 13th May 1861, and ending 27th April 1862, comprising 47 Weeks.

WEEKS.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For the week ending 19th May 1861	105	2,802	10	7	1,259	4	10	4,061	15	5
„ 26th „ „	–	2,820	5	7	2,857	–	–	5,677	5	7
„ 2d June „	–	2,569	9	–	3,258	12	6	5,828	5	6
„ 9th „ „	–	2,666	7	10	2,030	11	6	4,697	3	4
„ 16th „ „	–	2,856	1	9	1,880	–	8	4,736	2	5
„ 23d „ „	–	2,597	10	7	2,743	10	6	5,341	5	1
„ 30th „ „	–	2,357	–	8	9,907	15	10	12,265	–	6
„ 7th July „	–	2,603	4	3	3,421	10	2	6,114	14	5
„ 14th „ „	–	1,992	2	2	5,908	–	2	7,900	2	4
„ 16th „ „	–	763	4	10	659	12	–	1,423	–	10
„ 11th August „	–	2,093	12	10	1,076	8	–	3,170	4	10
„ 18th „ „	–	2,349	15	–	2,354	9	3	4,704	8	3
„ 23d „ „	–	1,473	3	7	1,615	4	7	3,088	8	2
„ 8th September „	–	1,439	15	1	916	5	9	2,356	4	10
„ 15th „ „	–	2,646	6	–	4,770	2	5	7,416	8	5
„ 22d „ „	–	2,610	5	4	4,745	–	4	7,355	5	8
„ 29th „ „	–	2,255	7	–	4,510	3	2	6,765	10	2
„ 6th October „	–	2,850	8	3	4,384	3	6	7,234	11	9
„ 13th „ „	–	2,400	7	9	3,924	–	3	6,324	8	–
„ 20th „ „	–	2,481	6	7	3,847	12	–	6,329	2	7
„ 27th „ „	–	2,491	11	7	4,817	7	6	7,309	3	1
„ 3d November „	–	3,277	11	3	3,426	5	6	6,704	–	9
„ 10th „ „	–	2,430	4	9	5,073	10	9	7,503	15	6
„ 17th „ „	–	3,560	15	3	3,237	12	4	6,798	11	7
„ 24th „ „	–	2,462	3	5	2,853	13	7	5,316	1	–
„ 1st December „	–	2,075	8	7	4,293	15	3	6,369	7	10
„ 8th „ „	–	2,199	7	–	4,153	12	3	6,353	3	3
„ 15th „ „	–	2,380	10	–	4,172	2	7	6,552	12	7
„ 22d „ „	–	2,496	8	1	4,684	2	3	7,180	10	4
„ 29th „ „	–	2,207	7	10	4,806	4	3	7,013	12	1
„ 5th January 1862	–	2,382	4	5	5,226	15	–	7,609	3	5
„ 12th „ „	–	2,662	3	10	4,033	14	6	6,696	2	4
„ 19th „ „	–	2,183	15	5	5,333	10	6	7,517	9	11
„ 26th „ „	–	2,406	4	10	4,785	2	4	7,191	7	2
„ 2d February „	–	3,008	7	5	4,960	9	11	7,969	1	4
„ 9th „ „	–	2,212	7	1	5,401	13	3	7,614	4	4
„ 16th „ „	–	2,370	1	2	4,148	14	3	6,518	15	5
„ 23d „ „	–	2,175	5	–	5,707	6	11	7,882	11	11
„ 2d March „	–	2,857	11	5	5,297	4	3	8,154	15	8
„ 9th „ „	–	2,656	6	9	5,520	5	1	8,176	11	10
„ 16th „ „	–	2,199	11	1	5,073	14	9	7,273	9	10
„ 23d „ „	–	2,811	1	2	5,627	3	11	8,438	5	1
„ 30th „ „	–	2,273	2	11	6,809	13	6	9,083	–	5
„ 6th April „	–	2,393	7	4	7,181	12	4	9,575	3	8
„ 13th „ „	–	2,557	3	7	8,097	–	4	10,654	3	11
„ 20th „ „	–	2,668	12	8	7,097	4	9	9,766	1	5
„ 27th „ „	–	3,115	7	5	8,711	2	2	11,826	9	7
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		115,236	9	11	206,604	9	5	321,841	3	4

APPENDIX (G.)

STATEMENT of ROLLING STOCK of the *Sind* Railway, on the 30th April 1862.

	Coaching.									Merchandise.										TOTAL.	
		Carriage.								Waggons.											
	Engines.	Saloon.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	Powder Vans.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Tank.	Break Vans.	Rail Trucks.	Timber Trucks.	Ballast Waggons.	Engines.	Vehicles.
Rolling Stock on 30th April 1862.	20	–	2	6	13	6	5	–	6	2	6	114	–	20	12	5	10	10	–	20	217

APPENDIX (H.)

STATEMENT of the COMPANY'S FLEET (Indus Steam Flotilla), including Vessels being built or still in Pieces.

Description.	Afloat.	Partially erected at Kemaree.	In Pieces at Kemaree.	Being built under Contract by Richardson and Duck.	Being transferred from Government Flotilla.	TOTAL.
Passenger Steamer	1	–	–	6	4	11
Tugs	2	2	2	–	–	6
150-ton Troop Barges	2	–	–	–	–	2
150-ton Cargo Barges	5	–	–	–	–	5
70-ton ditto	1	1	6	–	–	8
35-ton ditto	13	–	12	–	–	25
Derrick Barge	–	–	1	–	–	1
TOTAL	24	3	21	6	4	58

APPENDIX (I.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the first Trip of the "Stanley," of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which left *Kotree* on the 29th January 1862, and returned to *Kotree* on the 7th March 1862.

Voyage.	Duration.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
		Passengers.	Goods.	TOTAL.	Fuel.	Stores.	Wages of Crew, &c.	General.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Up	24 days	72	7,214	7,286	4,083	460	2,109	745*	7,397
Down	10 days	96	4,385	4,481	1,748	230	878	377*	3,233
TOTAL	34	168	11,599	11,767	5,831	690	2,987	1,122	10,630

* These charges are not actually correct.
The expenditure is taken for the time of absence from Kotree.
Accounts of single trip like this are not to be relied upon as regards expenditure.

APPENDIX TO MILITARY REPORT.

APPENDIX (A.)

STATEMENT of REDUCTIONS of MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the *Bombay* Presidency, ordered since 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Royal Artillery.—Head Quarters of the 13th Brigade, ordered to England	48,758 10 –
Royal Artillery.—Reduction of the numbers of Non-commissioned Officers of the two Batteries, and Reserve Company serving under this Presidency	5,906 6 –
Her Majesty's 29th, 30th, and 31st Regiments of Native Infantry, and 2d Regiment of Jacob's Rifles disbanded	4,76,248 – –
Reduction in the numbers of Horses in the following Corps, to the strength specified in the General Order, Cavalry, of the 6th May 1861, No. 548:	
Two Regiments of Her Majesty's British Cavalry Two Batteries of Royal Artillery Four Troops of Indian Horse Artillery Five Indian Light Field Batteries	48,696 – –
Aden Library.—Government allowance to the Library discontinued	720 – –
Corps of Tent Lascars.—Reduction to the extent of 2 Syrangs, 5 1st Tindals, 30 2d Tindals, and 270 Privates, General Order, No. 348, 21st June 1861	23,418 – –
British Cavalry, Two Regiments.—Reduction in the number of Troops, Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File	1,22,028 1 –
British Infantry, Seven Regiments.—Reduction in the number of Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File	2,49,981 10 –
Staff.—Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad abolished, and duties united with that of Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Northern Division of the Army	1,200 – –
Horse Batteries.—Establishment discontinued, consequent on two guns being returned to the Arsenal on the removal of a Company of Artillery from Bombay to Kirkee	2,940 – –
Staff.—Treasure Chest at Kulludghee abolished	720 – –
Staff.—Saving by the Supernumerary Brigade Major at Sholapoor being replaced by a Staff Officer	1,632 – –
Aurungabad Brigade.—Staff allowances of the Brigadier and the Staff, and Office Establishment of the Superintendent of Bazars, consequent on the abolition of the Brigade	12,480 – –
Depôt Companies of European Artillery.—Saving occasioned by abolition of the three Depôt Companies	18,066 6 –
Three European Battalions of Foot Artillery organized into two Brigades. The allowances to the Battalion Commanding Officer, 1 Adjutant, 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Serjeant, 1 Hospital Serjeant, 1 Orderly-room Clerk, 1 Bugle Major, 1 Drill Serjeant, 1 Drill Corporal, 1 Provost Serjeant, 1 Librarian, 1 Mess Tent, and Savings' Bank Clerk, saved from 1st December 1861, the date from which the new organization has effect	12,367 15 –
3d Bombay Native Infantry, returned from China.—Directed to be reduced from ten to eight Companies, with an aggregate strength of 712 Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File	32,322 – –
Four Troops Horse Brigade.—Reduction in the Pay of the 4 Troop Serjeant Majors, by drawing the daily rates of British Pay	358 – –
Allowance for keeping the Forage Accounts	1,980 – –

APPENDIX (A.)—*continued.*

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.		Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.
		Rs. *a.* *p.*
Drill Battery 3d Battalion Bombay Artillery.—Saving occasioned by its being broken up		2,808 – –
No. 8 Battery attached to No. 5 Company Golundauze Artillery.—Transfer of the Horses of the Battery to No. 10 European Battery on returning the guns, &c. into Stores, and discharging the Artificers		3,600 – –
Mountain Train Battery at Kirkee.—Broken up		13,980 – –
Treasure Chests at Baroda and Hydrabad abolished from 31st January 1862		1,440 – –
Nusseerabad Brigade Command.—Temporarily reduced from a 1st to a 2d Class Brigade		3,240 – –
School of Musketry, Poona, abolished		2,781 – –
Medical Store Depôt, Poona, abolished		3,396 – –
Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Separate Command abolished, and all Staff appointments, Commissioned and Non-commissioned, except Hospital and Barrack Serjeants		3,747 9 –
Mhow Pay Office.—Pay of the Shroff and Peons reduced		408 – –
Deputy Commissary General's Office Establishment reduced		468 – –
Garrison Surgeon, Surat.—Appointment abolished		1,440 – –
Staff Surgeon, P.D.A. – – ditto		1,200 – –
Mhow Division Artillery.—Command of the Artillery and Staff duties in the Division to devolve on the Officer Commanding and the Adjutant of the 21st Brigade, on the transfer of its Head Quarters from Kirkee to Mhow		1,755 12 –
Artillery Depôt of Instruction.—Placed on a reduced footing		3,600 – –
Drill Battery at Kirkee abolished		14,440 8 –
Deputy Commissary General's Office Establishment of Peons re-organized		138 – –
Superintendent Transport Train.—Appointment ceased		4,200 – –
Commissariat Transport Train's Office.—1 Clerk and 3 Peons discharged		588 – –
Bombay Volunteer Corps, dissolved.—Saving of the House Rent allowance to the Serjeant Instructor		120 – –
	TOTAL of Military Reductions *Rs.*	11,23,173 13 –
REDUCTIONS IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.		
Establishment and Followers	*Rs.* 1,74,197	
Cattle and Carriage	2,13,155	
Transport Train	39,540	
Rent	12	
	TOTAL of Commissariat Reductions *Rs.*	4,26,904 – –
	GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	15,50,077 13 –

APPENDIX (A.)

Dr. ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MUNICIPAL FUND, from 1st January to 31st December 1861. *Cr.*

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balances from the Annual Statement of 1860.			
Cash in the Government Treasury, Bank of Bombay, and in the hands of the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners on 31st December 1860	Rs. 1,23,200 3 10		
Two Government Securities lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay	5,000 – –		
		1,28,200 3 10	
Unadjusted Advances and Balances on the same date.			
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners	Rs. 24,240 15 1		
Collector of municipal taxes	2,296 8 –		
Wittoba Jewunjee	7,000 – –		
Ghumajee Yadowjee	3,800 – –		
Munockjee Hormusjee	3,000 – –		
Mr. C. Forjett	1,000 – –		
Kannoo Gungajee	2,300 – –		
Gunnoo Bapoojee	300 – –		
		43,937 7 1	
Scavenging and Watering Contractor.			
J. Wilkinson, on account of stores sold to him		5,505 3 11	
Claim against Mr. H. Conybear, late superintendent of repairs, from old accounts		230 – –	
			1,77,872 14 10
RECEIPTS IN 1861.			
Assessment.			
Government property		12,904 – –	
Houses, buildings, and lands		3,52,022 14 –	
Horses and vehicles		1,61,784 9 –	
			5,26,711 7 –

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Police.			
Contribution towards the expense of the police under Section 29 of Act XXV. of 1858		– – –	82,068 7 –
Salaries.			
Municipal Commissioners		17,078 7 10	
Clerk and establishment		10,087 – 7	
Surveyor and establishment	Rs. 60,855 12 2		
Serving summonses	220 – –		
In charge of chowkies	60 15 5		
		61,136 11 7	
Assistant Surveyor and Establishment.			
Drainage work		2,241 14 10	
Collector and establishment		23,407 7 8	
Assessor and establishment		7,206 13 –	
Inspector of markets and establishment		5,860 7 –	
Auditor of accounts		1,200 – –	
Superintendent of mortuary returns		550 – –	
Cemetery on the flats		606 3 –	
Office and stable rent		5,520 – –	
			1,35,795 1 6
Contingencies.			
Clerk		1,313 1 11	
Surveyor		414 7 1	
Collector		1,626 4 9	
Assessor		211 9 –	
Public markets		1,278 13 3	
Cemetery on the flats		7 9 5	
Lithographing and printing		877 11 4	
Advertisements		677 9 1	
			6,407 1 10
Lighting lamps		– – –	2,800 4 5

Fees.						
Beating Battakee	1,514	–	–			
Stamping weights and measures	1,192	1	3			
Ticketting carts	1,638	4	–			
Numbering carts	179	8	–			
Warrants and fines	737	5	–			
Licences granted by the Municipal Commissioners	16,050	2	5			
Liquor Licences	58,392	11	–			
				79,703	15	8
Water rates	–	–	–	9,416	10	8
Stall fees	–	–	–	2,058	–	–
Slaughter fees	–	–	–	3,271	10	9
Town duties collected by Commissioner of Customs	2,89,600	–	–			
G. I. P. Railway Company	70,026	12	7			
				3,59,626	12	7
Fines.						
Magistrate of police	34,979	–	4			
Collector of Bombay as Justice of the Peace	470	–	–			
				35,449	–	4
Through the clerk to the Commissioners, fine levied on contractors	405	–	–			
Through the clerk to the Commissioners, Office Peons	2	10	–			
Allowance for the attendance of a clerk in the Court of Small Causes to give evidence	2	5	–			
				409	15	–
Carried forward – – – *Rs.*				11,94,520	6	10

Roads.								
Scavenging					96,461	15	9	
Watering					43,242	9	5	
Repairing					21,787	13	6	
Metalling.								
Broken stone supplied	*Rs.*	54,839	2	5				
Spreading metal		23,614	3	3				
Sandstone supplied and spread		10,515	7	8				
					88,968	13	4	
Consolidating					17,765	6	10	
Breaking metal departmentally					4,221	13	9	
Widening roads—labour					730	12	3	
Compensation for ground					18,184	11	2	
Surveying					619	4	8	
							2,91,083	4 8
Cleaning.								
Tanks and wells					1,333	1	8	
Main town drain					4,724	7	2	
							6,057	8 10
Repairs to								
Stores of the surveyor					2,767	15	2	
Office dead stock of that officer					1	9	6	
Public Sluices.								
Annual	*Rs.*	66	4	–				
Special		2,530	13	–				
Floodgate		2,645	12	8				
					5,242	13	8	
Public buildings					2,997	5	4	
,, Necessaries		102	4	7				
,, Sonapore necessary		–	11	8				
					103	–	3	
Public urinaries					–	3	10	
,, Tanks and wells					58	–	7	
Walls, loose stone					212	7	6	
,, Parapet					23	12	–	
,, Malabar Hill Road and Mount Pleasant Road					56	10	6	
Carried forward – – – *Rs.*					11,463	14	4	5,26,011 12 3

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861—*continued.*

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward - - - Rs.	-	-	-	11,94,520	6	10
Fines—continued:						
Interest on (2) Government Securities for 5,000 rupees from 1st July 1860 to 30th June 1861, less income-tax, 8 rupees - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	192	-	-
From C. Forjett, Esq., Government fee on ground occupied by two bullock sheds to be paid to the garrison engineer - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	48	4	5
Surveying Roads.						
Refunded to the surveyor on account of buggy hire -	-	-	-	3	10	-
Drainage Deposit Account.						
Refunded by Government for investment in Government Securities - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	3,52,054	12	8
Stores of the Surveyor.						
Credited to that officer's store account, by debit, to different works on the credit side - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	4,610	6	7
THROUGH THE SURVEYOR—						
Watering Roads.						
Rent of a stable and a house - - - - - -	-	-	-	420	8	3
Widening Roads.						
Bendy and cocoanut trees cut down and sold - -	-	-	-	15	-	-
Surveying Roads.						
For pulling down the dangerous portion of a compound wall - - - - - - - - - - -		-	6	-		

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Brought forward - - - Rs.	11,463	14	4	5,26,011	12	3
Public Sluices—continued:						
Oomerearry sewer - - - - - - -	300	9	10			
Stable at Breach Candy Road - - - - - -	5	-	9			
Railings of bridges - - - - - - -	907	11	7			
Chinch Bunder Pier - - - - - - -	627	9	3			
Slope at Sonapore necessaries - - - - -	9	10	-			
„ Belvidere Hill Road - - - - -	87	11	6			
„ Malabar Hill Road - - - - -	18	2	-			
Filling up the Cummattepoora tank - - - -	1,066	5	5	13,420	5	3
Pumping „ „ „ - - - -	46	5	1			
				1,112	10	6
Surveying for main drainage - - - - -	-	-	-	28	1	9
Filling up ground at Foras Road - - - -	-	-	-	346	13	11
Removing Gallery of Vusonjee Gungather - - -	-	-	-	8	-	-
„ Urinaries - - - - - -	6	3	-			
Erasing urinary in Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane - -	2	5	6			
				8	8	6
Water Supply Committee - - - - - -	-	-	-	66	-	-
Erecting shed at Love Grove - - - - -	1	1	6			
„ Shed for workshop - - - - -	-	15	8			
				2	1	-
Erecting stone slope wall at Sonopore - - - -	-	-	-	3,058	9	6
Remaking Patten Street - - - - - -	-	-	-	2,887	4	8
„ Gilder Street - - - - - -	-	-	-	689	4	-
Making platform at Love Grove - - - - -	486	7	8			
„ at Khara Tank - - - - -	8	4	-			
				494	11	8
Marking off boundaries of Foras Road - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	-
Constructing.						
Parapet wall at Govalla Tank - - - - -	185	15	10			
Open gutter at Boree Bunder - - - - -	38	14	5			
„ South side of Bellasis Road - - -	4,037	3	5			
Paved gutter in the Cummatteepoora Bazar Road - -	4,675	3	10			
Stalls in the public markets - - - - -	6,627	6	4			
New road in the Cummateepoora - - - - -	5,279	1	11			
Urinaries in Shaik Memon-street - - - - -	113	15	5			
Slaughter-house at Mahim - - - - - -	1,937	1	7			
				22,894	14	9

For the attendance of clerks and maistrees in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Small Causes	25 9 7		
A copy of plan of ground at Grant Road	3 – –		
		22 15 7	
Improving Khetwady Back Road from Ghunajee Yadowjee, expense incurred on his account	– – –	29 6 9	
Breaking metal, departmentally, for paving kerb and slab stones	30 12 4		
From J. Wilkinson, contractor for earth thrown over sweepings on Manuckjee Petty's ground at Gilder-street	15 – –		
		45 12 4	
Ground rent collected	– – –	884 13 10	
Stores of the surveyor sold, used, &c.	817 10 3		
„ „ sold as being unservicable	226 1 10		
		1,043 12 1	
Repairing Roads.			
Segta beans and trees sold	– – –	9 5 –	
Paving Gullies.			
From private parties, pay of Muccadum from July to September	– – –	24 – –	
Cleaning Tanks.			
Rent of washing stones at Parel Tank, from October 1860 to September 1861	– – –	192 – –	
Foras Roads.			
For the privilege of cutting grass during the monsoon of 1861	– – –	360 – –	
Carried forward		15,54,483 2 4	

Rebuilding cross drain, Wilderness Hill Road	– – –		26 11 –
Paving gutters	– – –		5,462 10 11
Improving Khetwady Back Road	– – –		4,602 6 8
Breach vellard work	– – –		9,864 5 9
License fee refunded	– – –		50 – –
Fine refunded	– – –		188 4 –
Municipal rates refunded	– – –		2,131 6 –
Income tax refunded	– – –		99 4 –
Gratuity	– – –		100 – –
Municipal fund, adjusting entry	– – –		62 14 5
Law charges	– – –		2,062 12 –
Vehar Water Works, to Government, in part payment of contribution for 1860	– – –		1,00,000 – –
Drainage deposit account (with Her Majesty's Treasury)			
515 notes of 5½ per cent. Government Loan	6,00,000 – –		
Interest paid on them, which will be recovered hereafter	10,925 9 –		
Premium on some of the notes	2,215 – –		
			6,13,140 9 –
Office dead stock of the clerk	– – –		8 7 9
„ „ surveyor	174 5 6		
Stores of surveyor	34,556 11 2		
			34,731 – 8
Stores for watering and scavenging, in charge of C. Forjett, Esq.	– – –		5,484 12 –
Water meters in charge of water works	– – –		4,914 10 6
Live stock under inspector of public markets	– – –		20 – –
Munguldass Nathoobhoy's clock	– – –		1 – –
Income tax to the collector of that tax on account of recoveries from salaries	– – –		3,229 – 6
Carried forward		*Rs.*	13,57,815 5 1

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and DISBURSEMENTS of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861—*continued*.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - - Rs.	- - -	15,54,483 2 4
Scavenging Roads.		
For town sweeping - - - - - - - -	749 8 -	
For stable refuse - - - - - - - -	20 - -	
		769 8 -
Constructing Slaughter House at Mahim.		
From contractor, sum overpaid to him - - - -	- - -	62 14 5
Contingencies, Surveyor's Office.		
From Baboo Gunnoo, Peon, for clothes allowed to be retained on his discharge - - - - -	- - -	2 - -
Compensation for ground sold - - - - -	- - -	3,069 11 -
Income Tax.		
Recovered during the year - - - - - -	- - -	3,258 9 -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	15,61,645 13 3

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - - Rs.		13,57,815 5 1
Balances in favour of the Fund on 31 December 1861.		
	Rs. a. p.	
In the Government Treasury - -	1,40,902 10 10	
,, Bank of Bombay - - -	7,455 6 8	
,, hand of the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, cash Rs. 93 10 3		
Two cheques on the bank - 33 4 4		
	126 14 7	
		1,48,485 - 1
Two Government securities of 4 per cent. loan, lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay - - -		5,000 - -
Unadjusted Advances and Balances on the same Date.		
	Rs. a. p.	
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners	2,591 6 10	
Collector of taxes - - - -	1,126 11 -	
Mr. C. Forjett - - - - -	34,409 11 1	
Gunnoo Bapoojee - - - -	150 - -	
Narayen Sutwajee - - - -	3,500 - -	
Mr. W. Tracey, assistant surveyor, on special duty, drainage work - -	1,000 - -	
Poshia Changia - - - - -	300 - -	
Shallum Dhondoo - - - -	150 - -	
Messrs. Kennedy and Co. - - -	2,660 11 2	
Annajee Ramjee - - - - -	2,227 - -	
Mr. E. Ledbetter - - - - -	2,000 - -	
		50,115 8 1
Claim against Mr. H. Conybear, late superintendent of repairs - - - - - - - - - -		230 - -
		2,03,830 8 2
TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	15,61,645 13 3

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Municipal Commissioners' Office,
1 January 1862.

H. Tracey, Clerk.

STATEMENT of the Assets of the Municipal Fund on the 31st December 1862.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash: Her Majesty's Government Treasury - - -		1,40,902 10 10	
Includes Income Tax due to Government, Rs. 1,362. 10.	Bank of Bombay - - - - - - -	7,455 6 8	
	In the hands of the Clerk:		
	Cash - - - - Rs. 93 10 –		
	Two unpaid cheques - - 33 4 4		
		126 14 7	
			1,48,485 – 1
Two Government Securities of 4 per Cent. Loan, lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay.		- - -	5,000 – –
Unadjusted advances - - - - - - - -		- - -	50,115 8 1
Balance against Mr. H. Connybear - - - - -		- - -	230 – –
Value of Dead Stock in charge of the following Officers:			
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, besides books and publications to which no value has been assigned.		965 2 6	
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners:			
Stores - - - - - Rs. 44,596 8 4			
Office Dead Stock - - 2,301 2 9			
		46,897 11 1	
Collector of Municipal Taxes - - - - - - -		600 8 3	
Assessor of Houses - - - - - - - -		158 – –	
Inspector of Slaughter Houses, Markets, and Shops - -		268 1 –	
Deputy Commissioner of Police - - - - - -		109 – 6	
C. Forjett, Esq., Inspector for Scavenging and Watering -		Correct accounts of these stores will be submitted next year.	
Bombay Vehar Water Works - - - - - - -		4,914 10 6	
Unrecovered Taxes on 31st December, according to the Collector's Returns:			
Rates on houses and lands - - - - - - -		3,01,444 14 –	
Taxes on vehicles and animals - - - - - -		62,589 3 –	
			4,17,947 2 10
TOTAL - - - Rs.			6,21,777 11 –

(Errors excepted.)

H. Tracey,
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioners' Office.

APPENDIX TO SURVEY REPORT.

APPENDIX (A.)

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Survey work done from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862, in the Hydrabad Collectorate.

Number.	Deputy Collectorate.	Talooka.	Villages. No.	Villages. Completed during the Year.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		HUDHUST, or demarcation of Village Boundaries.			
		Buddeena - -	485	243	The work in this Talooka is now being revised; the number of Dehs will be fixed also, not done hitherto.
		Baga-ka-Tanda -	97	62	In one Tuppa the work is being revised; elsewhere it is completed.
		Dhera Mobhut - -	63	13	The work of demarcation in the Dehs not entered in column 5 was completed in these Talookas prior to the 1st April 1861.
		Sahitee - - -	114	13	
		Kundiara - - -	63	4	
		Mora - - -	79	26	
		Sukkrund - -	104	56	
		Halla - - -	109	72	
		Shadadpoor - -	72	59	
		Allyar-ka-Tanda -	75	45	
		Meerpoor - -	26	17	
		Hydrabad - -	65	6	
		THAKBUST, or Village Boundary Survey.			
		Sahitee - - -	114	11	The other Dehs in this district were thakbusted prior to the 1st April 1861.
		Kundiara - -	63	4	
		Mora - - -	79	21	
		Sukkrund - -	104	104	
		Halla - - -	109	109	This work has all been done between 1st April and 31st March 1862.
		Shadadpoor - -	72	72	
		Meerpoor - -	26	26	
		Allyar-ka-Tanda -	75	75	
		Mohbut Dhera - -	63	14	46 Dehs were thakbusted in 1860; three Dehs now remaining to be completed.
		Baga-ka-Tanda -	97	8	53 Dehs were thakbusted in 1860; 36 Dehs now remaining to be completed.
		Buddeena - -	485	8	The work was commenced here in March 1862.
		Hydrabad - -	65	6	59 Dehs were thakbusted in 1857. The work in this Talooka, and in part of Goonee, will be revised during the next two months.
		KHISTWAR, or Field Survey.			
		Goone - - -	Beegahs 1,73,676.		The field survey was suspended in Goone and transferred to the Hydrabad Talooka at the end of March 1862.

Note.—The boundary between the Talookas of Meerpoor, Allyar-ka-Tanda, and Mobhut Dehra, in the Hydrabad Collectorate, and the Political Superintendency, Thurr and Parkur, is to be settled at the close of the current month; until then some boundary demarcation remains incomplete.

CHAPTER XII.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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CHAPTER XII.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THE following Statement exhibits the total number of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of 1861:—

	Instituted		Disposed of				Pending on 1st January.			
			1860.		1861.		Above One Year.		Total Pending.	
	1860.	1861.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Total - - -	65,344	123,204	54,363	67,905	90,185	113,637	118	64	12,560	23,835
Increase - -	- -	57,860	- -	- -	45,822	45,732	- -	- -	- -	11,275
Decrease - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	54	—	—

I.—Statement of the number of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of 1861.

These results are altogether extraordinary. The number of suits instituted has increased in the ratio of 95 per cent., that is, suits are within 5 per cent. of being double what they were in 1860. This is wholly attributable to the new Limitation Law (Act XIV. of 1859), which, after a two years' notice, was first intended by the Legislature to take effect from the 5th of May 1861; but the operation of which was, at the last moment, postponed to the 1st day of January 1862 by the enactment of Act XI. of 1861 on the 1st May 1861. The rush of suitors into the Courts of these Provinces, during the last days of April and the first days of May, was beyond expectation great. In some quarters the whole of the stamp paper procurable was used up, and suitors pressing to file their claims found no stamps left on which to engross them. When, after all this excitement, the new Act extended the term of limitation by nearly eight months, the Court, in a great measure, prevented a recurrence of a like rush of suitors, at the end of the year, by publishing a notification in every "Gazette," warning creditors to take timely steps for the renewal of their just claims. By these means a large mass of litigation has been kept out of Court.

II.—Manner in which the additional business has been disposed of, creditable to the judicial officers.

2. The manner in which this mass of additional business has been coped with is highly creditable to the judicial officers, European and Native, who have decided on trial a number of cases exceeding by 88 per cent. those so decided in the preceding year. The balance of pending cases on the files on the 1st of January 1862, though exceeding that of the preceding year, is in no wise excessive, except in some of the judges' Courts, the files of which are encumbered from exceptional causes.

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III.—Cases pending above one year.

3. The number of cases pending above one year on 1st January 1862 was 64, or less by almost one-half than the number pending at the commencement of 1861. If the return had not been spoiled by the exceptional number pending in one district, viz, 39, the total number of these cases in all the judgeships would have been only 25. This return appears generally dependent on the exceptional nature of files of one or two Courts.

IV.—Per-centage of the different classes under which cases have been disposed of.

4. *Ex parte* decisions are in the proportion of - - 15 per cent.

Decisions on confession	„	„	- -	27 „
By arbitration -	„	„	- -	3 „
Dismissal on default	„	„	- -	4 „
Adjusted or withdrawn	„	„	- -	16 „
Decided on merits -	„	„	- -	35 „

The first class of decisions, or *ex parte* ones, attain to a higher proportion than is desirable. Admitting that many of these, especially in the year under review, may be fairly assumed to be equivalent to confessions, the defendant not having appeared to defend the suit because he knew that he would be cast, still the Court believe that not a few cases are included in which, from short notice, defective notice, or no notice at all, the defendant failed to make appearance. Some improvement is anticipated in this respect by increasing the pay of the Peons who are entrusted with the serving of processes.

The next class of decisions, those on confession, form a still larger proportion, exceeding one-fourth of the whole. All the zillah judges, however, bear concurrent testimony that confessions are really *bonâ fide*. The Court observe that, by a proper system of extended registration, a very large number of these confession cases would absolutely disappear. The remarks of the Court in this respect have been forwarded for the consideration of the Council for making laws and regulations.

The class of cases adjusted or withdrawn is proportionately higher in the returns of the past year, in consequence of the disturbing effects of the new limitation law. Suits were instituted to save limitation, and compromised where the defendant did not dispute the claim.

Thirty-five per cent. of the cases disposed of have been decided on merits, which, especially in so exceptional a year, is satisfactory. The differences shown in this respect by the returns of the different zillahs is striking, the ratio per cent. varying from 78 per cent. in one district; of cases decided on merits, to 21 per cent. in another. The chief cause of the difference is to be found in the different character of the prevailing litigation: the proportion of suits for bond debt being very high in those districts in which low averages of cases decided on merits are shown; and, *vice versâ*, the proportion of such suits being low where a high average of decisions on merits obtains.

V.—State of the miscellaneous files.

5. Particulars of the miscellaneous files are given in the following Table:—

	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.			
			1860.		1861.		Above One Year.		Total Pending on 1st January.	
	1860.	1861.	Decided on Merits.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Merits.	Finally Disposed of.	On 1st January 1861.	On 1st January 1862.	1861.	1862.
Total - - -	108,216	137,867	71,447	113,846	82,248	141,968	22	10	16,439	22,097
Increase - -	- -	29,651	- -	- - -	10,801	28,122	- -	- -	- -	5,658
Decrease - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	—	—

The increase in this branch of civil business has been much less than in the number of regular suits, amounting to 25 per cent.; the increase in the number of such cases "finally disposed of" being in the ratio of 9 per cent. This result was to be expected, and it is presumable that the miscellaneous business of the current year will be a good deal increased by the proceedings necessary to give effect to the extraordinary amount of regular litigation of 1861. The pending miscellaneous files show some increase; but the number of miscellaneous cases that have been pending more than one year is satisfactorily small, viz., 10.

VI.—Execution of decrees.

6. Out of 75,589 applications for execution of decrees, 20,547 were completely executed. The ratio per cent. being 31 corresponds closely with that attained in 1860, which was 32 per cent. The character of the litigation, *i. e.* whether principally for bond debt or not, has very much to do with the execution results. Where that class of litigation prevails, it is often unnecessary to carry out execution completely, in consequence of the parties coming to some amicable arrangement, which is less possible in claims other than for

for bond debt. The results shown are sufficiently satisfactory. They are, indeed, in effect much more so than they appear to be, because it is obvious that, in the past year, many applications to execute must have been filed merely with the view of saving limitation, and not with any reasonable hope of complete success. The per-centage attained, therefore, as compared with 1860, is really better than it appears to be.

VII.—Cases decided under Act X. of 1859.

7. The total number of cases decided by the Revenue authorities, under Act X. of 1859, was no less than 37,200; while the number appealed to the Judge represents only seven per cent. Appeals vary according as the putwaree's papers and other documents are trustworthy, or otherwise; and, this being the case, the Lieutenant Governor regards this return as a most satisfactory testimony to the general accuracy of these papers throughout the districts of these Provinces.

VIII.—Results of prosecutions for false verification of plaints.

8. The results of prosecutions for false verification of plaints or written statements in each class of Court, in every district, show that 46 cases only have been prosecuted, and 69 persons committed, of whom 27 were convicted, 26 were acquitted, and the cases of 16 were still pending when the year closed. The Court believe that a large number of persons, who justly deserve the penalty of the law, escape unpunished. It is, indeed, altogether impossible, they observe, to arrive at any different conclusion, when it is considered that upwards of 127,000 suits and appeals were instituted during the past year; while 27 persons only were punished. These statements sufficiently betray the indifference with which the bearing of false witness is still regarded. The Court, however, are doing all in their power to stimulate the Judges, both European and Native, to grapple with this great evil. But its extirpation, especially in Courts presided over by Native Judges, who hesitate to incur the obloquy which would attend their energetic enforcement of the law, will necessarily be very gradual, and the work of much time.

IX.—Average duration of suits.

9. The following Table shows the average duration of suits in the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, for each Zillah in 1861, as compared with 1860:—

Courts.	1860.		1861.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges - - - - - - - -	5	8	5	11
Principal Sudder Ameens - - - -	3	29	3	11
Sudder Ameens - - - - - - -	3	8	2	20
Moonsiffs - - - - - - - -	1	24	1	26

It appears that, while the average in the Courts of the Judges and Moonsiffs has remained little altered, some improvement has taken place in the average duration of cases in the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens, notwithstanding the very large increase of business in the past year. This result cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory, especially when the vast influx of business which occurred during the year is taken into consideration.

X.—Statement showing the number of days during which parties were kept in attendance.

10. The results of the personal attendance of parties in the Superior and Moonsiffs' Courts are shown in the following Table:—

	Cases in which the Parties, or one of them, were before the Court voluntarily, or by Summons.				Cases of Non-attendance.	Total Number of Cases Decided.	Per-centage of Cases of Personal Attendance to Total Cases Decided.	
	In which Plaintiff was personally before the Court.	In which Defendant was personally before the Court.	In which both Parties were personally before the Court.	Total Cases of Personal Attendance.			Superior Courts.	Moonsiffs' Courts.
TOTAL - - -	16,564	21,263	36,810	74,637	30,439	105,076	64	70

And prove that the principle of bringing civil litigants personally before the courts has been generally accepted, and is gradually extending itself. The principle ought to lead to a progressive decrease in the duration of suits in those courts, in which it is steadily insisted on and carried into effect.

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XI. and XII.—Working of sections 243 and 244, Act VIII. of 1859.

11. The following Table shows how far the provisions of Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859, have been given effect to:—

COURT.	Total Number of Decrees Executed, or put in Execution, during the Year.	Number of Decrees Executed, or in Process of Execution, under Section 243, Act VIII. of 1859.					Number of Decrees Executed, or in Execution, under Section 248.	Number of Decrees Executed in other manner.	REMARKS.
		By Appointment of a Manager to Charge of Property.	By Mortgage of the Land attached.	By Lease of the Land attached.	By a Private Sale of a Portion of the Property.	TOTAL.			
TOTAL - - -	78,849	128	101	21	53	303	7,440	55,244	—

12. The following Statement exhibits the number of hereditary estates, entire and shares, which have been absolutely sold in execution during the year, contrasted with temporary alienations made at the instance of the Collector acting under section 244:—

	Number of Mouzahs and Shares of Mouzahs alienated in execution of Decrees of Civil Courts.								REMARKS.
	Temporary under Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859.		Permanent under Section 248.						
			Hereditary.		Other.		TOTAL.		
	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	
TOTAL - - -	5	141	28	1,973	12	314	43	2,359	—

These Returns are highly interesting. The total number of shares permanently alienated, viz., 2,359, seems large, especially when it is considered that no less than 1,973 of these were hereditary. The gradual results of the working of sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII. of 1859 will be carefully watched; the fact that the provisions of the former section have only been had recourse to by the judges in 303 cases, while the number of decrees executed by sale, under Section 248 of the Act, was 7,440, shows that those officers, as a body, are not yet sufficiently alive to the power which is vested in them by Section 243, of effecting an arrangement whereby the debtor may be able to meet the demand against him without having recourse to the extreme measure of compulsory sale of his landed property. It is evident, too, that collectors are still slow to avail themselves of the provisions of Section 244 of the Act.

XIII.—Number of judgment debtors imprisoned.

13. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned during the years 1860 and 1861 is shown in the following Memorandum:—

YEAR.	Number.	Amount of Debt.
		Rupees.
1860 - - - - - - - - -	703	1,84,471
1861 - - - - - - - - -	607	1,70,749
Decrease - - - - - -	96	—

The fact that the number of judgment debtors imprisoned during the year is less by 96 than the number confined in 1860, is in itself a sufficient proof that the subordinate Courts have not exercised this power injudiciously.

14. The

14. The following Statement shows the proportion which obtained, during the past year, between suits for real property and for bond debt:—

XIV.—Relative proportion of suits instituted for real property and for bond debt.

Division.	Zillahs.	Number of Suits instituted for					Proportion of Suits for Real Property to Total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for Bond Debts to Total Suits.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	TOTAL.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Rs.				
TOTAL -	- -	394	6,179	91,122	16,736	114,431	5	80

It appears that suits for bond debts average 80 per cent. of the total litigation. Last year the average was 71 per cent.

15. The results of the system introduced by the Court, of placing the Muzkooree peons on fixed salaries, are shown in the following Memorandum, and must be pronounced to be most satisfactory; the sum of *Rs.* 86,524. 14. having been credited to Government on account of surplus tulubana collections during the past year:—

XV.—Working of the system of employing Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries successful.

Zillah.	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tulubana realised after payment of ¼ per Cent. to the Nazir of the Court.	Amount of Salary of Peons.	Surplus at Close of Year.	Deficit.	Net Surplus.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
TOTAL - - -	3,390	2,51,915 11 8	1,65,390 13 8	86,524 14 -	- -	86,524 14 -
Average of each District -	178	13,232 6 6	8,704 12 6	4,553 15 -	- -	4,553 15 -

16. The following Table shows the value of stamps filed in the subordinate courts of the provinces, the Razeenamah refunds, cost of subordinate courts, and net gain to Government. The increase of litigation during the year has been the cause of a net gain to Government in the value of stamps filed of no less than 8,56,535 rupees, as compared with 1,76,023 rupees in 1860. This is due to exceptional causes, and cannot, of course, continue:—

XVI.—Value of stamps filed in subordinate courts.

Zillahs.	Aggregate Value of Stamps Filed.	Amount Ordered to be Refunded for Razenamah.	Net Total.	Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Salaries and Establishments, exclusive of the Zillah Judge.	Net Gain to Government.	Loss to Government.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
TOTAL -	13,04,521 15 3	1,11,355 12 -	11,93,166 3 3	3,37,798 14 7	8,56,535 - 8	1,067 12 -
Average -	68,650 - 9	5,860 13 3	62,798 3 6	17,778 14 2	45,080 4 2	56 3 1

17. The

XVII.—Value and costs of all suits disposed of.

17. The following Statement shows the total value and costs of all suits [original and appeal] disposed of in the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1861.

Zillah.	Total Number of Suits disposed of [Original and Appeal.	Total Value of Suits, omitting Fractions of a Rupee.	COST. Value of Stamps required. For Pleader and Appeal Memorandum	For all other Papers and Exhibits filed.	For Appointment of Pleaders.	Total Stamp Charges.	Pleader's Fees.	Tuhuana.	Diet of Witnesses.	Costs in addicing Proof.	Ameen's Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average Value of each Suit.	Per-centage of Costs to Value.	Average Cost of Suit.	Per-centage of Columns 8 to 14.	Per-centage of all other Costs to Column 14.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15	16	17.	18.	19.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total - -	1,11,673	2,35,34,873	9,72,873	1,02,146	76,470	11,71,509	14,26,868	2,10,253	68,860	17,054	7,781	21,514	29,44,215	191	16	32	48	52

The classification shows that the two items of stamp charges and pleaders' fees make up 88 per cent. of the entire costs, and, as both of these are fixed by law, there remains but the small proportion of 12 per cent., which is liable to variation according to the various practice of the courts.

XVIII. to XXIV.—Institution and working of Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860.

18. Three Small Cause Courts were established during the past year under Acts 42 of 1860, viz., at Allahabad, Benares, and Agra, presided over, the first by Mr. J. C. Robertson, of the Covenanted Civil Service; the second by Baboo Shama Churn, one of the Native Principal Sudder Ameens of most estimation in these provinces; and the third by Mr. W. Berkeley, an East Indian gentleman of the Uncovenanted Service, who had formerly discharged, with great efficiency, the duties of Principal Sudder Ameen. These judges were divided into two grades, one on 1,000 rupees per mensem, and the other two on 800 rupees each per mensem, while to each of the three officers an allowance of 250 rupees per mensem was assigned for establishment. The savings effected by the introduction of these three courts, and the consequent abolition of the Banda judgeship and its subordinate courts, as well as other courts subordinate to the judgeships of Allahabad, are shown in the following Statement:—

Former Scale.		Present Scale.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Abolition of the office of civil and sessions judge of Banda and establishment.	3,229 - -	Salaries of three Small Cause Court judges and their establishments in the districts of Allahabad, Agra, and Benares in the North-Western Provinces.	3,350 - -
Abolition of two moonsiffs and their establishments at Allahabad.	280 - -		
Abolition of two moonsiffs and their establishments at Agra.	280 - -		
Abolition of four moonsiffs and their establishments at Benares.	560 - -		
Total - - Rs.	4,349 - -	Total - - Rs.	3,350 - -

These courts were opened on the 15th July 1861, and had accordingly been at work for five and a half months at the close of the past year.

19. The

19. The subjoined description of the working of these courts is taken from the report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. "The following Statement details the work proper to the Small Cause Courts performed by each during this period:

Small Cause Court of	Description of Suit.	Instituted from the 5th July to the 31st December 1861.	Disposed of from 15th July to the end of the Year 1861.							Pending at the Close of December 1861.
			Ex parte.	On Confession.	By Arbitration.	By Decision on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Benares	I. For money due on bond or contract.	1,395	215	276	3	229	12	59	794	601
	II. For rent - -	42	4	4	–	17	–	2	27	15
	III. For personal property or its value.	301	57	43	3	96	3	36	38	63
	IV. Damages - -	16	2	5	–	5	–	3	15	1
	Total - - -	1,754	278	328	6	347	15	100	1,074	680
Allahabad	I. For money due on bond or contract.	871	204	135	4	269	30	58	700	171
	II. For rent - -	74	18	8	–	35	5	3	69	5
	III. For personal property or its value.	439	135	48	6	174	22	42	427	12
	IV. Damages - -	18	1	–	–	13	1	1	16	2
	Total - - -	1,402	358	191	10	491	58	104	1,212	190
Agra	I. For money on bond or contract.	677	85	181	4	152	14	60	496	181
	II. For rent - -	65	3	16	1	21	2	9	52	13
	III. For personal property or its value.	60	4	21	–	24	–	8	57	3
	IV. Damages - -	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
	Total - - -	804	92	218	5	198	16	77	606	198
	Grand Total - - -	3,960	728	737	21	1,036	89	281	2,892	1,068

"The largest number of suits has been instituted at Benares, the next largest number at Allahabad, and a much smaller number at Agra. Of cases decided on merits and *ex parte*, Allahabad shows the largest number, followed by Benares, and Agra in much smaller numbers, as shown in the following Table:—

Court.	Number of Cases Decided on Merits and *ex parte* during the Five Months of 1861.	Average Monthly Number of Decisions on Merits and *ex parte*.	Per-centage of Decisions on Merits to Total Cases Disposed of.
Allahabad - - - - - -	849	154	40
Benares - - - - - -	625	114	32
Agra - - - - - -	290	53	33

The Allahabad Court shows also the best proportion of cases decided on merits, viz., 40 per cent. The court are disposed to regard with jealousy the high proportion of cases decided

decided *ex parte*, which on an average of the three courts is 25 per cent., or one quarter of the whole cases disposed of, being for—

Allahabad as high as	29	per cent.
Benares „	26	„
Agra „	15	„

"Considering that the average of *ex parte* decisions in all the other civil courts is only 15 per cent., the *ex parte* proportion in courts of such summary inquiry is certainly too high in Benares and Allahabad, and the attention of the judges of these courts will be called thereto.

20. "Besides disposing of the above number of cases instituted under the Small Cause Court Act, a large share of the cases, pending on the files of the moonsiffs, whose courts were superseded, was transferred to the Small Cause Court Judges, and disposed of by them in the exercise of the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen, with which they were invested by Government. Altogether 1,566 have been so decided, the detail of which is noted in the margin. The amount of work got through by the new courts is altogether, therefore very great.

Benares	502 cases.
Allahabad	930 „
Agra	134 „
Total	1,566 cases.

21. "Reverting to the Small Cause Court business 'proper,' the following Memorandum shows the number of decrees executed in whole or in part:—

Court.	Total Number of Decrees passed in favour of Plaintiffs from the 15th July to the 31st of December 1861.	Number of Decrees Executed.		Number of Decrees Executed.
		Wholly Executed.	Partially Executed.	
Benares	914	133	37	744
Allahabad	950	500	33	532
Agra	453	46	26	381
Total	2,317	685	96	1,657

"The proportion of wholly executed decrees to total decrees in favour of plaintiffs is 30 per cent.

22. "The cost of the courts has, in the case of the Benares and Allahabad Courts, been more than covered by the value of stamps sold in them, leaving a net profit to Government of *Rs.*8,020. 4. 3. The cost of the Agra Court has exceeded the value of the stamps sold in it by *Rs.*1,242. 8. 0., but this will probably be remedied by the increased extent of jurisdiction which has been recently assigned to it.

"The following are the details:—

Court.	Value of Stamps filed.	Deduct Refund on account of Razeenamahs.	Net Value Sold.	Cost of Small Cause Court, including Establishment.	Net.	
					Profit.	Loss.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Benares	10,439	52	10,387	5,674	4,713	—
Allahabad	10,577	395	10,182	6,875	3,307	—
Agra	4,897	423	4,474	5,717	—	1,243
Total *Rs.*	25,913	870	25,043	18,266	8,020	1,243

"So that although the court at Agra does not quite pay its own expenses, the proceeds of the sale of stamps at the other two courts, after meeting their own cost, and the loss which has been incurred at the court of Agra, leave a net profit to Government of 6,778 rupees.

23. "The Court are not prepared, after the short experience which has been made of the working of these courts, to express any decided opinion respecting them. So far as a judgment

judgment can at all be formed, they are disposed to regard them to be more peculiarly suited to stations in which European and East Indian residents are numerous, and therefore more particularly to Allahabad.

"The Court have permitted the judge of each court to apply the total sum of 250 rupees, allowed for ministerial establishment, in such manner as he thought best. Clerks of court have been accordingly appointed at Benares and Allahabad; but no such office has been wanted at Agra. Judging by the increasing number of causes instituted month after month, as shown in the marginal memorandum, it might be predicated that the courts were eminently popular. Such inference, however, must be qualified by the known action of the Limitation Law during the past year, under the influence of which civil litigation, generally, in these Provinces exceeded that of the preceding year by 95 per cent.; and the results of the first six months of the current year will have to be compared before any just conclusions can be drawn. Two of the judges, Messrs. Robertson and Berkeley, have already complained of slack work, and applied for extension of jurisdiction, which has been granted. It is difficult, the Court observe, to offer any decided opinion upon the goodness or otherwise of the decisions, or the satisfaction or dissatisfaction with which the action of each court is viewed generally by the people; because, as no decisions of these courts pass under the review of appeal, no actual data are available on which to base an opinion. On the one hand, they believe that the several judges who have presided in these courts are deserving of much commendation for their zealous and successful discharge of their duty. On the other hand, it must be confessed that, judging from the opinions still ordinarily expressed by natives, the action of these courts has not overcome their preference or prejudice in favour of courts whose decisions are subject to appeal. To enable the judges to form some opinion upon the mode of deciding the most doubtful description of suits, as those for money, which are wholly unsupported by any documentary evidence whatsoever, the court have called for the files of such cases, which will be subjected to some examination."

Cases instituted in Small Cause Courts.

Months.	Benares.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Total.
July - -	52	54	48	154
August - -	118	222	93	433
September -	145	241	80	466
October - -	98	171	54	323
November -	193	322	164	679
December -	1,148	392	365	1,905
TOTAL -	1,754	1,402	804	-

24. The Court have been required to submit a full and detailed report on the working of these courts on or before the 31st December next; and to state their opinion, at the same time, whether the Azimghur Judgeship can be reduced, and its jurisdiction added to that of the Judge of Jounpore, or to that of the Judge of Benares.

25. The state of the files of the Sudder Court is shown in the following memorandum:— XXV.—State of the files of the Sudder Court.

APPEALS.	Pending on 1st January		Admitted in		Disposed of in		Pending on 1st January	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1861.	1862.
Regular - - -	150	127	82	143	105	122	121	142
Increase - - -	-	-	-	61	-	17	-	21
Decrease - - -	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special - - -	724	947	732	876	509	1,061	947	762
Increase - - -	-	223	-	144	-	552	-	-
Decrease - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Total Increase -	-	200	-	205	-	569	-	-
Total Decrease -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164

His Honour thinks it satisfactory that the Court are able to report that, although the regular appeals to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the past year exceeded those admitted in 1861 in the proportion of 76 per cent., the number disposed of exceeded that in 1860 by 17, and although the special appeals admitted have increased about 20 per cent., the decisions have exceeded those of 1860 in the ratio of 108 per cent., whereby the file of cases pending on 1st January 1862 has been reduced by 185 cases below the number pending on 1st January 1861.

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The following Table shows the manner in which these appeals have been disposed of:

APPEALS.	Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Confirmed.		Amended.		Reserved.		Remanded.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Regular - - - -	7	2	6	4	50	71	12	15	23	19	7	11
Special - - - -	36	55	2	8	365	733	18	34	98	98	70	133

The percentage of regular appeals modified or reversed, which was for 1860, 40 per cent., stands for the past year at 37 per cent., while, in special appeals, a greater improvement is observable; the proportion of cases in which the orders of the lower courts have been reversed or modified, having fallen from 36 per cent. in 1860, to 25 per cent. in the past year.

XXVI.—Reduction in ministerial establishments effected during the year.

26. The marginal note * shows the total amount formerly allowed by Government for the establishment of each court, the distribution of which varied much according to the views of each subordinate presiding judge. The Sudder Court, therefore, with the sanction of the Government, directed that, in future, one uniform scale of offices should obtain in each grade of court, as shown below:—

* Court of principal Sudder Ameen - - - 150 – –
Court of Sudder Ameen - 80 – –
Court of Moonsiff - - 40 – –

Court of Principal Sudder Ameen.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
One Sheristadar - - -	50	–	–	
One Peishkar - - -	20	–	–	†
One Nazir - - -	20	–	–	
Four Mohurrirs, at 10 rupees each.	40	–	–	
Stationery - - - -	15	–	–	
Duftry - - - -	5	–	–	
Total allowance sanctioned Rs.	150	–	–	

† Plus "Meeran" fees.

Court of Sudder Ameen.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
One Sheristadar - - -	30	–	–	
Three Mohurrirs, at 10 rupees each.	30	–	–	
One Nazir - - - -	10	–	–	†
Stationery - - - -	10	–	–	
TOTAL - - Rs.	80	–	–	

Court of Moonsiff.

It was further determined that the Sheristadar of the Moonsiff's Court should also hold the office of Nazir, and enjoy the *Meeran* allowance, or one-fourth of the tulubana receipts assigned to the Nazir by section 14, Regulation XXVI. of 1814. He will be responsible for maintaining a separate mohurrir to keep up the several books of account and registers of the Nazir's office.

Establishment.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Sheristadar and Nazir - - - - - - -	10	–	–	‡
Three Mohurrirs, at 8 rupees each - - - -	24	–		
Stationery - - - - - - - -	6	–	–	
TOTAL - - Rs.	40	–	–	

‡ Plus the Nazir's "Meeran" fees, out of which he will maintain a separate mohurrir.

It was also arranged that where a Sudder Ameen is also a Moonsiff, the establishment of the former court should ordinarily discharge the duty of both courts. In this case, the Sheristadar of the Sudder Ameen's Court would also hold the office of Nazir of the Moonsiffee, under the same condition as has been above stated.

XXVII.—Reductions effected in the judiciary

27. During the past year, the entire judiciary establishment of these Provinces has been reviewed

reviewed by the court, and the result has been a net reduction of 1,140 rupees, as shown below :—

FORMER SCALE.				PRESENT SCALE.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Salary of two principal Sudder Ameens, at 400 rupees each.	800 - -			Salary of 10 Moonsiffs, at 250 rupees each.	2,500 - -		
Establishment, at 150 rupees each.	300 - -	1,100 - -		Establishment, at 80 rupees each.	800 - -	3,300 - -	
Eight Sudder Ameens, at 250 rupees each.	2,000 - -			15 Moonsiffs, at 200 rupees each.	3,000 - -		
Establishment, at 80 rupees each.	640 - -	2,640 - -		Establishment, at 80 rupees each.	1,200 - -	4,200 - -	
Salary of 24 first-grade moonsiffs, at 150 rupees each.	3,600 - -			40 Moonsiffs, at 150 rupees each.	6,000 - -		
Establishment, at 40 rupees each.	960 - -	4,560 - -		Establishment, at 70 rupees each.	2,800 - -	8,800 - -	
Salary of 58 second-grade Moonsiffs, at 100 rupees each.	5,800 - -						
Establishments, at 40 rupees each.	2,320 - -	8,120 - -					
TOTAL - - - Rs.		16,420 - -		TOTAL - - - Rs.		16,300 - -	
Or, per annum - - - Rs.		1,97,040 - -		Or, per annum - - - Rs.		1,95,600 - -	

The reductions effected by the court in the establishments of the civil and sessions judges of these Provinces amount to 21,024 rupees per annum, as shown below :—

FORMER SCALE.			PRESENT SCALE.		
Salaries (exclusive of Chuprassies, Office guards, personal guards, Khalassies and Chowkeedars) of the establishments of the civil and sessions judges of—	Rs. a. p.		Salaries of the establishments of the civil and sessions judgeships in the North-Western Provinces, viz. :—	Rs. a. p.	
Seharunpore - - - - - -	414 - -		Head clerk - - - - - -	120 - -	
Meerut - - - - - - -	518 - -		Translator - - - - - -	40 - -	
Allyghur - - - - - -	517 - -		Second clerk - - - - -	80 - -	
Moradabad - - - - - -	593 - -		Sheristadar - - - - -	50 - -	
Bareilly - - - - - -	556 - -		Peishkar - - - - - -	20 - -	
Shajehanpore - - - - -	585 - -		Decree-Nuvees - - - - -	25 - -	
Agra - - - - - - -	753 - -		Record-keeper - - - - -	15 - -	
Furruckabad - - - - -	555 - -		Naib ditto - - - - -	25 - -	
Mynpoory - - - - - -	589 - -		Nazir (besides Meeran) - - - -	15 - -	
Cawnpore - - - - - -	581 - -		Naib Nazir - - - - - -	20 - -	
Futtehpore - - - - - -	547 - -		Roobcar-Nuvees - - - - -	20 - -	
Allahabad - - - - - -	597 - -		Roznamcha-Nuvees - - - - -	15 - -	
Goruckpore - - - - - -	645 - -		Miscellaneous Mohurrir - - - -	15 - -	
Azimghur - - - - - -	499 - -		Register-Nuvees - - - - -	20 - -	
Jounpore - - - - - -	659 - -		Sessions Mohurrir - - - - -	5 - -	
Mirzapore - - - - - -	589 - -		Duftry - - - - - - -	4 - -	
Benares - - - - - - -	813 - -		Furrash - - - - - - -	4 - -	
Ghazeepore - - - - - -	616 - -		Sweeper - - - - - - -	—	
TOTAL - - - Rs.	10,626 - -		TOTAL - - - Rs.	493 - -	
			Ditto of 17 other Zillahs, at 493 rupees each - - - - - - -	8,381 - -	
			TOTAL - - -	8,874 - -	
Or, per annum - - - Rs.	1,27,512 - -		Or, per annum - - - Rs.	1,06,488 - -	

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XXVIII.—Administration of civil justice in Jhansie.

28. The following tables show the result of the civil administration in the Jhansie Division:—

	Pending on the 1st January 1862.	Income.	Total.	Decided on Trial.		Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1861.
				In favour of Plaintiff, Appellant.	In favour of Defendant, Respondent.				
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Principal Sudder Ameen, Jhansie.	19	34	53	19	9	2	3	33	20
Original suits before the Moonsiff of Mohoba and Jeitpore.	27	198	225	138	23	2	45	208	17
Original suits in the 19 Adawlut Pergunnahs.	548	3,398	3,946	1,586	70	449	1,283	3,388	558
	594	3,630	4,224	1,743	102	453	1,331	3,629	595
Appeals to principal Sudder Ameen.	15	75	90	22	29	1	3	55	35
Appeals to civil judge - -	22	27	49	7	35	3	–	45	4
TOTAL - - -	631	3,732	4,363	1,772	166	457	1,334	3,729	634

Execution of Degrees.

	Pending on the 1st January 1862.	Income.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending at the close of 1861.
				Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off on neglect of decree-holders.	Transferred.	Total.	
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Principal Sudder Ameen - -	12	17	29	3	–	7	6	16	13
Moonsiff of Mohoba - -	37	185	222	65	105	13	–	183	39
19 Adawlut Pergunnahs - -	442	1,465	1,907	372	705	400	54	1,531	376
TOTAL - - -	491	1,667	2,158	440	810	420	60	1,730	428

Numerically and in the aggregate the quantity of regular business to be disposed of was large, but the whole number of original suits and appeals (4,363) divided between the 22 courts barely gives an average of 198 to each, or, if the cases disposed of on merits (which exclude *ex parte* decisions and confessions of judgment) be taken as the standard, the average number of decisions in each court will have been 97 in the 12 months, or about eight per mensem. Suits decided on full trial are considerably fewer still.

Besides the above, there were in all 2,158 applications for execution of decrees to be disposed of; and at the close of the year about one-fifth of the number remained pending.

So large a number as 634 regular suits, and 428 applications for execution of decree, should not have been undisposed of at the end of the year. But a new system of civil administration has just been introduced, and great improvement in these respects during the year 1862 is expected under its action.

XXIX.—Successful working of Act VIII. of 1859, in the district of Ajmere.

29. Act VIII. of 1859 was introduced into the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra on the 1st May 1861. The following statement shows the number and average duration of suits in

in each court disposed of under the old and new laws separately, and exemplifies the great advantage of the change:—

NAME of COURT.	Total Number of Cases disposed of during the Year.	Average Duration calculated in the whole Number.		Average Duration of Cases disposed of under old Law.				Average Duration of Cases disposed of under Act VIII.			
				Cases.	Average.			Cases.	Average.		
		Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
AJMERE:											
Deputy Commissioner's Court -	103	4	5¼	48	–	7	2½	55	–	1	2
Assistant ditto - ditto - -	19	9	19¼	11	1	2	20	8	–	1	11
Sudder Ameen's Court - -	373	2	18	151	–	4	27	222	–	1	2
Moonsiff's ditto - - - -	2,280	2	10	786	–	3	21½	1,494	–	1	19
Tehseeldar, Ramsur - - -	251	–	13½	–	–	–	–	251	–	–	13½
MHAIRWARRA:											
Deputy Commissioner's Court -	35	1	27¼	18	–	3	29½	17	–	–	24½
Assistant ditto - ditto - -	625	1	22¼	461	–	2	29½	164	–	–	21½
Tehseeldar, Beawur - - -	101	–	–	10	–	–	–	101	–	–	10
Tehseeldar, Todghur - - -	129	–	–	10¼	–	–	–	129	–	–	10¼

30. The rules which have been prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor for the civil administration of the Terai Pergunnahs, which were formed into a separate jurisdiction under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1861, will be found in Appendix No. 1.

XXX.—New system of civil administration in the Terai Pergunnahs.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

31. The following general statement exhibits the total number of persons under trial during the year under review, and the manner in which they were disposed of, as compared with the like returns for the previous year:—

XXXI. to XXXVII.—General results of the criminal administration.

	Total Number of Persons under Trial during the Year.			Total Number of Persons whose Cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.			Number of Persons under Trial at the close of the Year; as in Columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of Persons whose Cases have been pending above Three Months.	Number of Persons whose Cases were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.					
											Convicted, including Committed.			Acquitted.		
	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.		Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.
Grand Total - -	21,461	42,294	64,755	21,554	41,328	62,882	568	794	1,362	85	13,305	25,938	39,243	8,250	15,389	23,639
Grand Total for 1860	19,562	44,539	64,101	18,723	43,276	61,999	613	895	1,508	76	10,885	27,949	38,834	7,847	14,318	23,165
General average 1861, per district.	650	1,281	1,961	653	1,252	1,906	17	24	41	3	403	786	1,183	250	466	716
Average of 1860 -	593	1,349	1,942	567	1,311	1,878	18	27	45	2	329	847	1,176	237	434	671

It appears that there were 64,755 persons for trial during the year under report, as compared with 64,101 in 1860, being an increase of 654. In the districts visited by the famine, however, the increase alone amounted to 1,806; and the comparatively small total increase is attributed to the decrease of 1,157 in the number of persons for trial in the non-regulation districts

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districts of the Jhansie division, caused by the recent pacification of the outlying portions of the districts, and the cession of territory which has been made to Maha Rajah Scindiah.

32. Out of the 64,755 persons brought before the courts for trial during the year the cases of 62,882 were disposed of, leaving only 1,362 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year, as compared with 1,508 in the previous year. The number of persons whose cases had been pending upwards of three months at the close of the year was 85, an unimportant increase as compared with the number pending at the close of 1860, viz. 75.

33. These facts bear honourable testimony to the conscientious and laborious manner in which the magisterial officers generally have applied themselves to the punctual discharge of their judicial business. All the officers were severally taxed in other departments of the administration, and the small number of criminal cases in arrear at the close of 1861, as well as the recent institution of the great majority of pending cases, is very creditable.

34. The proportion of persons convicted and committed to the sessions to those whose cases were finally disposed of was 62 per cent. In the year 1860 it was 63 per cent. The cause of this less satisfactory proportion of convictions and commitments compared with the number of persons tried is attributed, the court state, by the generality of the district officers "to the defective action of the new police, who are stated" * * "too often to arrest persons needlessly, for whose conviction no sufficient evidence is forthcoming."

35. The falling off in the percentage of convictions is so small, that it hardly affords ground for deductions unfavourable to the action of the new police; but, admitting for a moment that it does justify such inferences, there are two points to be considered on the other side. The first is, that the new police was not in operation for the whole year throughout the provinces, but in three of the regulation divisions only; while in the Jhansie and Kumaon divisions the old police remained. The police complained of was composed of new elements in a great measure, and was organised on a totally different system from that which previously obtained, and to which all the officers and men transferred from the old police were accustomed. The new system, it is known, did not meet with much favour in the eyes of many magistrates, and with less in the eyes of the native functionaries. It was no small difficulty to instruct unwilling learners, or new learners, in the principles and details of what the Lieutenant Governor believes to be a vastly improved system of police. Further, it was not until 20th May 1861 that a Law [Act XIII.] was passed for the guidance of the police, and necessarily some time passed before it was in the power either of the Government or the Inspector General to send forth detailed instructions, explanatory of the law's provisions, and indicative of the points to which the attention of the police officers should be chiefly directed. If some shortcomings are chargeable to the new police, working under these disadvantages, there is no room for astonishment.

36. But, in point of fact, his Honour holds that the decrease of only one per cent. in the proportion of convictions, if it can be taken as evidence of any thing, proves beyond a question that, notwithstanding the total inexperience of many of the police officers, there has been success in a degree which could not have been reasonably anticipated, in the organisation, instruction, and working of the new police; and his Honour is satisfied that, when these have had time to gain experience and knowledge of their duties, the results of the new system will not disappoint the expectations of those who have helped to frame it.

37. The next point is that the magistrates who write of the defective action of the new police condemn themselves. They are vested by section 4, Act V. of 1861, with a power of general direction and control over the police, and if arrests have been made "needlessly," it is their own fault that they have not commented upon such cases, and pointed out the errors committed for the guidance of the district superintendents of police. The duties of the "magistrates of districts" in relation to the police have, however, been brought to the notice of the court by the Inspector General of Police, and the court have enjoined the magistrates' attention to this part of their duty.

"XXXVIII.—Results of appeals from magistrates to sessions judges.

38. The results of appeals from the orders of the magisterial authorities, preferred to the sessions judges, were as follows:—

	Total Number of Cases decided.	Number of Cases appealed.	Number of Appeals decided.	Regular Appeals.		Miscellaneous, *i. e.* Act IV. of 1840.		Percentage.		
				Appeals rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Appeals rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Of Appeals to decisions.	Of Reversals to Cases decided.	Of Reversals to Appeals decided.
TOTAL - - - - -	79,472	3,670	3,460	1,438	771	1,012	299	5	1	29

The

The percentage of reversals to appeals tried (29 per cent.), as a general result, is exceedingly favourable. But, as the court remark, the proportion of appeals to decisions, viz., 5 per cent., is a better test, though even that is in some degree fallacious. This fact is due a good deal to the distance of the sessions court, and to the character of the judge as well as of the people. One sessions judge may sit within half a dozen yards of the magistrate's court, and may be given to technical objections; and the people of the district may be notoriously bad and litigious. Another sessions judge or a Commissioner may ordinarily reside at a distance of 50 miles from the Sudder station of another district from which appeals to him will lie; and it may be that for three or four months of the year the road between the two stations may be hardly passable.

The latter officer may be one who is disinclined to sacrifice substantial justice to technical formality; and the lieutenant governor would be sorry to draw from this comparison inferences unfavourable to the judgment of the magistrate whose sittings are held under the shadow of the sessions court.

XXXIX.—Results of commitments.

39. The results of the commitments made to the sessions also correspond with those of last year. Of the committed persons tried, 1,595 were convicted; the cases of 361 referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut; and 877, or 31 per cent., were acquitted; the commitments of 169 persons being cancelled, and 35 persons otherwise* disposed of.

* 24 Died.
9 Escaped.
2 Transferred.

The results which, on the whole, are very good, are seen in the following return, in which the percentage has been calculated on the total number of committed persons disposed of (including commitments cancelled, &c.):—

	Convicted.		Referred.		Acquitted.		Commitment Cancelled.		Died.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Percentage of Persons Convicted and referred to Total Number tried.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Total - - :	828	1,595	216	361	265	877	49	169	5	24	3	9	3	2	65
Average - -	23	48	7	11	8	27	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	65

XL.—Amount of criminal business disposed of and pending.

40. The following abstract shows the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV. of 1840, disposed of, and pending in the year under review, and presents no feature of special interest. The pending files continue low, although the total number of cases has considerably increased. The number of miscellaneous cases has diminished from 2,15,747, which was the number last year, to 1,67,060, which is partly attributable to the transfer of police duties to a separate department, and partly to the court having taken measures to ensure greater accuracy in the Return.

Act IV. of 1840 has been repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, and a new nomenclature for cases of this kind will be needed:—

	Criminal Business disposed of, as detailed in Statement No. 6.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and Petty Offences and Appeals—Columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases—Columns 7 to 10.		Disposed of.	Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.		Above 3 Months.	Total pending.
	35,346	793	1,67,060	2,553	1,133	1	158
General average of each district -	1,071	24	5,062	77	125	–	5

XLI.—Number of witnesses examined, and period of their detention.

41. The following statement exhibits the number of witnesses examined in these provinces,

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vinces, with the periods of their attendance, and the proportion, per cent., of witnesses who were in attendance for one, two, three, or more days in each district:—

	Number of Witnesses who gave attendance in Court for				Percentage of Witnesses who gave attendance for			
	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	More than Three Days.	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	More than Three Days.
Total - - -	202,022	12,618	2,655	1,663	92	6	1	1
Total for 1860 -	194,060	15,928	5,209	2,628	89	8	2	1

Out of 202,022 witnesses who were examined during the year, no less than 92 per cent. were dismissed after one day's attendance. This is highly creditable, and it is gratifying to note that the unavoidable inconvenience which some people must suffer in attending court to give evidence is reduced to the lowest possible limit.

XLII.—Average duration of cases disposed of with and without police agency.

42. The average duration of cases disposed of with and without police agency during the year under review is shown in the following table:

	In which Thannah Agency was employed.		In which Thannah Agency was not employed.
	At Thannah.	In Magistrate's Court.	In Magistrate's Court.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Average - - - - - - - - - - -	3	14	14
Average of 1860 - - - - - - - - -	2	13	12

These results are less favourable than those in 1860. But the court state their belief, and his Honour trusts their belief is correct, that this is owing to the different mode of calculation which they have introduced, and that in reality the decision of cases in the Magistrate's Court has been expedited in the year under review. Looking to the remarkable expedition with which witnesses were discharged, and to the small amount of business which remained undisposed of at the close of the year, the extended duration of cases cannot be ascribed, with any reason, to any want of exertion on the part of the magisterial officers.

The duration of the police inquiries, the average being no less than three days, has been brought to the notice of the inspector general of police by the court, and is also engaging the attention of Government.

The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts, in which police agency was employed, was 14 days, or one day more than in 1860; the difference is slight. Where police were not employed, the average duration is the same as compared with 14 days during the previous year. But this is owing to a different mode of calculation prescribed by the court, viz., that the duration be calculated from the date of complaint, and not from the date of the defendant reaching the Magistrate's Court, and that all cases be entered, whether a prisoner be brought before the court or not. On the whole, the lieutenant governor considers the result not by any means unfavourable.

XLIII.—Punishments inflicted by the magistrates.

43. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts in these Provinces are shown in the following table:—

	Three Years.	From Six Months to above Two Years.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	TOTAL.
Total - - -	1,078	4,939	7,712	15,910	3,666	707	2,327	36,339

The large number of persons fined has attracted attention. His Honour believes the punishment to be a very good one, but some discretion is required in its application, and the court has been asked to ascertain, and state in future reports the amount of the fines imposed

imposed as a *sole* punishment, the amount realised, and the general classification of the offences for which this penalty is inflicted.

XLIV.—Operation of Act XVI. of 1850.

44. The following Statement exhibits the operation of Act XVI. of 1850 during the year under report:—

	Number of Persons Fined during the Year.	Amount of Fines Levied.	Amount of Fines Realised.	Per-centage of Sum Realised to Sum Imposed.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. d. p.*
Total - - - - - - - - - -	1,150	37,454 - 6	6,024 5 9	16 - -
Total for 1860 - - - - - -	1,014	38,659 2 2	5,705 10 3	15 - -

The statement of fines realised shows little improvement,—only 16 per cent. of the fines imposed having been realised, as compared with 15 per cent. during the previous year; but that law has been abrogated, and the court have issued instructions* cautioning officers against the imposition of excessive fines, and calling their attention to the new practice introduced by the code of criminal procedure. The Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that these instructions will bring about an improved practice.

* Circular No. 9, dated 26th May 1862.

XLV.—Operation of Article 5, Schedule B, Act XXXVI. of 1860.

45. The majority of the magistrates of these Provinces have reported that no ill effects have resulted from the operation of Article 5, Schedule B, Act XXXVI. of 1860, whereby criminal petitions are now receivable on unstamped paper. As this provision has been again introduced into the new Stamp Act, the question may be considered as having been finally settled by the Legislature.

XLVI.—Punishments inflicted by the sessions judges.

46. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts of the North Western Provinces, Jhansie and Kumaon, is given below, and calls for no remark:—

	Security.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Flogged.	IMPRISONMENT. Not exceeding 1 Month.	Above 1 and up to 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and up to 1 Year.	Above 1 and up to 2 Years.	Above 2 and up to 3 Years.	Above 3 and up to 4 Years.	Above 4 and up to 5 Years.	Above 5 and up to 6 Years.	Above 6 and up to 7 Years.	Above 7 and up to 8 Years.	Above 8 and up to 9 Years.	Above 9 and up to 10 Years.	Above 10 and up to 11 Years.	Above 11 and up to 12 Years.	Above 12 and up to 13 Years.	Above 13 and up to 14 Years.	Above 14 and up to 16 Years.	Above 16 and up to 21 Years.
Total - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	95	183	243	189	336	30	266	7	48	69	-	4	-	53	15	1
Totals for 1860* -	-	-	12	7	-	96	115	125	147	181	182	94	176	16	52	27	6	9	32	14	2

* Jubbulpore Division excluded with a view to comparison.

XLVII.—Number of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and called for on appeal.

47. The following Return shows the total number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, together with those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements, as compared with similar Returns for the previous year:

YEAR.	Cases referred for Orders of Nizamut Adawlut.	Cases whose Proceedings were called for.	Persons whose Cases were Disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut. Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Cases Pending in Nizamut Adawlut at Close of Year.	REMARKS.
1861 - - -	379	349	381	32	300	22	* The Returns for the Jubbulpore Division for 1860 have been only included up to November, to admit of comparison with 1861.
1860* - -	248	169	331	118	273	20	

The above statement is favourable to the judgment of the Sessions Judges generally; only 11 per cent. of the persons whose cases were disposed of by the court on reference of otherwise having been acquitted, as compared with 16 per cent. in 1860, and 24 per cent. in 1859.

XLVIII.—Cases disposed of by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.

48. The Court disposed of the cases of 763 persons during the year, as contrasted with 723 in 1860; and notwithstanding the increased income of criminal work, the cases of only 22 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year.

XLIX.—Probable decrease in the amount of business.

49. There is reason to anticipate a considerable diminution of the criminal business of the Court during the current year, owing to the extended powers given to the Sessions Courts under the code of criminal procedure.

L.—Sentences passed by the court.

59. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review, as compared with those passed by the Court in the year 1860, were the following, and do not call for special notice:—

PENALTIES.	1861.	1860.*	REMARKS.
Death	86	70	* Excluding Jubbulpore Division for December.
Transportation	158	106	
Imprisonment for life	4†	–	† These are prisoners convicted of being Dacoits by profession, and of having belonged to a gang of Dacoits.
Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years	44	36	
Ditto ditto and not more than 12 years	40	41	
Ditto not exceeding 5 years	49	78	
TOTAL	381	331	

The number especially of extreme sentences is greater than in the previous year, a result which is dependent rather upon the state of crime and police in the period under review, than upon any specialty of judicial action.

LI.—Results of criminal administration in the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

51. The subjoined Statement shows the comparative number of persons tried, committed, convicted and acquitted in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts during the years 1860 and 1861:—

YEAR.	Persons brought to Trial.	Number referred to Higher Courts.	Number Convicted.	Number Acquitted.	Number Discharged without Trial.	Number otherwise Disposed of, as by Compromise, &c., &c.
1860	2,280	94	1,392	526	184	84
1861	2,402	158	1,565	444	108	127

The only point that calls for any notice in the criminal returns which have been submitted for these districts is the fact that the district officer has succeeded in securing the co-operation and hearty assistance of the head men of the villages in the detection and prevention of crime. The result has been, that out of 15 cases of highway robbery, 12 ended in the conviction of some of the parties concerned, and conviction also ensued in 26 out of 58 cases of burglary, and in 121 cases out of 145 cases of cattle-lifting. These are the best returns of cases of this description which have ever passed under the review of the Lieutenant Governor. The results in the common theft cases, viz. 145 convictions out of 300, are also extremely good and creditable to the administration of Major Lloyd, the district officer.

LII.—Criminal administration of the Terai pergunnahs.

52. The rules which have been laid down for the criminal administration of the Terai Pergunnahs will be found in Appendix No. II.

SECTION III.—GAOLS.

53. THE following Statement shows an increase of 2,925 prisoners over the daily average number in confinement during the previous year: LIII.—Comparative number of prisoners confined during the year.

	1860.	1861.
Number of prisoners remaining in confinement on the 1st January	14,546	16,055
Received during the year	45,974	47,892
TOTAL Population	60,520	63,947
Aggregate number during the year	5,293,143	6,348,334
Daily average	14,468	17,393

During the year, 37,512 convicts were released; 749 transported beyond seas; 124 escaped, of whom 71 were recaptured; 2,439 died; and 90 were executed.

54. The gross expenditure was in excess of that in the previous year, chiefly on account of the increase in the number of prisoners; but the cost per prisoner was less by *Rs.* 4. 9. 2½ per head, equivalent to a total saving on former rates of *Rs.* 73,570. 13. 6. LIV. and LV.—Rates of expenditure.

	1860.			1861.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
The total expenditure, including all charges, was as follows.	7,01,275	14	6	7,45,783	10	8
Average cost of diet per prisoner per annum	17	11	–	17	10	3
Ditto, fixed establishment per ditto ditto	5	3	8¼	5	–	2¼
Ditto, permanent guard per ditto ditto	11	12	10	8	1	7¾
Ditto, contingent guard per ditto ditto	5	11	11	5	4	8¼
Ditto, clothing per ditto ditto	2	5	9¾	1	12	10¾
Total cost of hospital charges	18,903	11	11	12,442	11	9
Ditto, of Europe medicines	1,850	12	6	1,106	15	6
Ditto, of Bazar ditto	1,690	15	7	1,007	6	2
Ditto, of extra and sick diet	15,261	15	10	10,111	5	9
Average cost of hospital charges per head per annum	1	4	8¼	–	11	7¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges	48	–	1¼	43	6	10¾

55. The cost of all articles of food remained at famine prices, over a great part of the country, for upwards of eight months, and continued very high throughout the rest of the year; so that the reduction shown above was effected almost entirely by improved economy in general management.

56. The transactions in the sale of manufactured goods have steadily increased, and the financial results of convict labour may, upon the whole, be considered very satisfactory. LVI. and LVII. Manufactures.

	1860.	1861.
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures	2,766	3,332
Ditto, on gaol buildings	2,782	5,049
Ditto, on roads and other out-door labour	2,578	1,615
Ditto, in the menial services of the gaol	2,131	2,876
Ditto, inefficient from age and disease	1,920	1,968
TOTAL daily average Number of Prisoners under Sentence of Labour	12,177	14,840

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	1860.			1861.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits realised by the sale of manufactured goods	46,108	5	4	60,365	3	10
Value of manufactured goods in store - - -	28,271	3	—	33,124	8	6
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for prison use.	12,523	4	9	9,623	10	3
Total earnings of prisoners engaged in manufactures -	86,902	13	1	1,03,113	6	7
Average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures	31	6	8¼	30	15	7¾
Estimated value of convict labour on gaol buildings -	1,05,065	14	4	1,55,742	9	4
Ditto, on roads and other out-door labour - -	44,107	14	6	27,681	10	3
Ditto, on the menial services of the gaol - -	76,716	—	—	1,03,536	—	—
Value of vegetables supplied from gaol gardens at Bazar rates.	-	-	-	9,702	12	6
Total estimated value of convict labour - - -	2,25,889	13	10	2,96,613	—	1
Average earnings per prisoner in the above estimated value of labour.	30	2	5¾	31	1	5¾
Gross value of convict labour - - - - *Rs.*	3,12,792	10	11	3,99,726	6	8

57. If the amount of net profits realised by the sale of manufactured goods be deducted from the total expenditure, the actual cost of 17,393 prisoners will be 6,85,419 rupees, or *Rs.* 39. 5. 7. per head per annum.

LVIII.—Mortality.

58. Of the 2,439 deaths which occurred during the year, 669 were from fever, 369 from dysentery, 452 from diarrhœa, and 525 from cholera. This excessive mortality was confined chiefly to the districts where the famine was most severely felt; and, according to the testimony of the medical officers in immediate charge of the prisoners, and others specially deputed to inquire into the cause of the unusual sickness and mortality, it was due to the emaciated and worn-out state to which the prisoners had been reduced by exposure and want previous to incarceration. It has been calculated that 800 deaths were occasioned by the famine; and if these and the 525 fatal cases of cholera be deducted, the death-rate from ordinary causes will be only 6·35 per cent. on average strength, and 1·10 per cent. on population.

LIX.—Escapes.

59. Of the 124 escapes, 69 were from temporary places of confinement and gaols under construction; and, as usual, the connivance and culpable neglect of the Burkundazes of the contingent guard in allowing the prisoners entrusted to their care to escape were conspicuous.

LX.—Prisoner Burkundazes.

60. The system of prisoner Burkundazes continues to give great satisfaction. The officers in charge of the different central prisons have much more confidence in them than in the free men; and are anxious that a greater proportion of the intramural guard should be composed of well-behaved prisoners.

LXI. and LXII.—Rules for good-conduct marks and gratuities.

61. The following rules for good-conduct marks and gratuities were, with the sanction of this Government, introduced into all the central gaols in these Provinces in the month of November last:

"I. "Every prisoner, on his first admission to the prison, shall have the following rules read over to him, and shall be made thoroughly to understand that his future prospects will depend on his good conduct and industry throughout the period of his imprisonment. A copy of these rules shall be suspended in each division of the prison, and in such other places occupied by the prisoners as may appear desirable.

"II. Every prisoner shall, at the expiration of six months after admission, be eligible for marks and gratuities at the discretion of the superintendent, according to the following scale, and all marks and gratuities shall be registered on the reverse of each deserving prisoner's labour ticket.

"III. Quiet and orderly conduct—1 mark.

"IV. Quiet and orderly conduct, with activity and ready obedience to the orders of the superintendent and gaol officials—2 marks.

"V. General good conduct, with increase of work on that usually prescribed by the superintendent—2 to 4 marks with gratuity.

"VI. General good conduct, with increase of and improved quality of work—3 to 6 marks, with gratuity.

"VII. Proficiency in education, to be determined every six months—6 to 30 marks, with a gratuity in books at the time of release.

"VIII. All

"VIII. All gratuities for extra quantity and quality of work, and proficiency in education, to be defrayed from the labour fund.

"IX. Assisting in the detection of forbidden articles—1 to 6 marks.

"X. Bringing to notice, and assisting in preventing breaches of prison rules and discipline—1 to 8 marks.

"XI. Assisting in preventing escapes—1 to 10 marks, with gratuity.

"XII. Assisting the superintendent and prison officials in maintaining and restoring order—1 to 10 marks, with gratuity.

"XIII. Gratuities for extra quantity and quality of work—1 to 8 annas per mensem, at the discretion of the superintendent.

"XIV. Gratuities under Rules XI. and XII. must have the sanction of the Inspector General of prisons.

"XV. Fifty marks shall entitle the holder to a ticket which will allow him to receive a visit from his friends, under the superintendent's order.

"XVI. One hundred marks shall entitle the holder to wear a good-conduct badge, such as a metal ticket suspended round the neck by a cord.

"XVII. One hundred and fifty marks shall entitle the holder to wear one coloured stripe on the sleeve of his coat, and render him eligible for a lumberdarship.

"XVIII. Two hundred and fifty marks shall entitle the holder to two coloured stripes, and render him eligible for a burkundauzship.

"XIX. Three hundred marks shall entitle the holder to three coloured stripes, and some additional allowance to the ordinary prison rations.

"XX. Five hundred marks shall entitle the holder to four coloured stripes; and, under special circumstances, render him fit for recommendation to Government for a reduction of a portion of his sentence, or release from prison altogether.

"XXI. No cash payments shall be made to prisoners until the time of release, but one-half of the sum at the credit of any prisoner may, if he wishes it, be sent to near relatives every six months.

"XXII. Prisoners of uniform good behaviour, who may have exhibited unusual signs of industry, and who may be likely to continue the trade acquired during incarceration, shall be entitled to a few tools at the time of release, in addition to any cash earned during the time of their imprisonment.

"XXIII. Any breach of prison rules or discipline shall, at the discretion of the Superintendent, entail forfeiture of a portion or the whole of the aforesaid marks, gratuities, and indulgencies."

62. The system has not been sufficiently long in force to test its practical results fully; but so far it is working well, and the officers who have to carry the scheme into effect consider it one of the most powerful instruments of discipline which could be placed in their hands.

LXIII.—Success of the central prison system.

63. Notwithstanding the still very incomplete state of the prison buildings, the Central Prison system now generally in force in these Provinces is succeeding admirably; and the management of the five Central Prisons at Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares, has been very satisfactory.

LXIV.—Progress of education in the gaols.

64. Education has advanced favourably during the year; all the boys whose term of imprisonment exceeds one year are taught English, and many of them have made very fair progress.

LXV.—Conduct of time-expired convicts.

65. The conduct of time-expired convicts has been ascertained to be, upon the whole, satisfactory. It is said that 70 per cent. of the number have ceased to follow a career of crime; but without some more decided means of surveillance over this class than that which exists at present, it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the result of prison discipline on the criminal classes. The subject has been commended to the especial attention of the Inspector General of Prisons.

LXVI. and LXVII.—Probable satisfactory results of the new system of placing the district gaols under the entire charge of the civil assistant surgeons.

66. The system lately inaugurated, of placing all the district gaols under the entire charge of the civil surgeons at the respective civil stations, properly speaking, belongs to the transactions of the current year; but it may not be altogether out of place to observe here that the scheme carries with it the entire approval of every officer in these Provinces who has ever given the subject of gaol discipline and improvement the least consideration. Eventually, when all the buildings at the different central prisons shall have been completed, there will be accommodation for the great bulk of the worst heinous offenders; but the number of prisoners is increasing rapidly, and, as far as can be judged at present, there always must be a large number confined in the district gaols, subject to little or no discipline, and engaged in unremunerative labour as heretofore, unless kept under the supervision of officers who can, without prejudice to their other duties, devote

a certain portion of their time daily to gaol economy,—time which the already over-worked district officers cannot afford.

67. The scheme of placing the district gaols in the hands of civil surgeons involved no change in gaol management, nor did it introduce any new principle, seeing that the employment of medical officers as superintendents of central prisons had been long recognised. In fact, the whole matter consisted in simply transferring a certain amount of duty from one class of officers, who were already overwhelmed with work, to another who had leisure and inclination to attend to details; and from the complete success which has attended the management of central prisons under the supervision of medical officers, it is not too much to expect equally favourable results under similar management in district gaols.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

LXXIII.—Formation of the constabulary police.

73. The formation and allocation of the constabulary police, commenced in the Meerut Division at the beginning of the year, were brought to a close in the Rohilkund Division in May, and were made the subject of separate reports showing the considerations which had been regarded in determining the strength and composition of the force to be assigned to each district.

LXXIV.—Number of each grade and strength of entire force as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised.

74. The numbers of each grade and the strength of the whole force, as provisionally sanctioned in the five Regulation Divisions already mentioned, will be best seen in the following Table:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Total Number.
Meerut - - -	71	158	529	216	4,187	5,161
Rohilkund - - -	61	121	362	180	3,387	4,111
Agra - - - -	82	164	504	181	3,955	4,886
Allahabad - - -	65	129	403	144	3,175	3,916
Benares - - -	82	163	471	236	3,970	4,922
TOTAL - -	361	735	2,269	957	18,674	22,996

And, contrasted with the above, are exhibited below the numbers of each grade and the strength of the whole force, as now revised and submitted for final sanction:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Total Number.
Meerut - - -	67	151	523	220	4,531	5,492
Rohilkund - - -	60	122	383	188	3,642	4,395
Agra - - - -	73	157	490	186	4,100	5,006
Allahabad - - -	62	131	407	143	3,392	4,135
Benares - - -	77	164	474	236	4,115	5,066
TOTAL - - -	339	725	2,277	973	19,780	24,094
Difference between former and revised strength -	—22	—10	+8	+16	+1,106	+1,098

Of the force, as now revised, there will be engaged—

In protecting gaols - - - - - - - - -	1,220
In protecting treasuries - - - - - - - -	613
In reserve - - - - - - - - -	3,614
	5,447
Leaving for proper police duty, including watch and ward of cities - - - - - - - - - -	18,647
	24,094

This latter number of 18,647 gives one policeman to 3·3 square miles, and to 1,508 of the population, which the Lieutenant Governor feels confident will be regarded as very moderate. For the purposes of this calculation the gaol guards and treasury guards who take no police duty, and the reserves, who are employed as escorts for treasure remittances and for prisoners, as guards in the police lines, &c., have been excluded.

75. The

75. The following tabular Statement will exhibit the gross cost of the police as provisionally sanctioned and as now revised; the amount of contributions by cities, towns, and cantonments; the amount chargeable to the Gaol Department, and the net cost to Government, chargeable under the head of Police:— LXXV.—Gross cost of the police as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised.

1. Name of Division.	2. Total Cost Provisionally sanctioned in 1861.	3. Contributions from Towns and Cantonments, as settled in 1861.	4. Net Cost to Government, after allowing for Contributions in Column 3.	5. Total Cost as Revised and now Reported.	6. Contributions from Towns and Cantonments, as Revised and now Reported.	7. Net Cost to Government after allowing for Contributions as in Column 6.	8. Difference between Columns 4 and 7.	9. Cost of Gaol Guards included in Column 7, but separately sanctioned by the Government of India.	10. Net Cost of Police Proper, as now Revised.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Meerut - - -	5,48,868	1,16,834	4,32,034	5,69,496	1,31,412	4,38,084	+6,050	20,652	4,17,432
Rohilkund - - -	4,41,960	71,656	3,70,304	4,62,276	85,812	3,76,464	+6,160	17,736	3,58,728
Agra - - - -	5,24,232	93,984	4,30,248	5,27,412	89,544	4,37,868	+7,620	21,204	4,16,664
Allahabad - - -	4,21,416	47,778	3,73,638	4,32,792	59,721	3,73,068	— 570	20,076	3,52,992
Benares - - -	5,41,440	67,860	4,76,580	5,51,052	70,176	4,81,476	+4,896	26,748	4,54,728
TOTAL - *Rs.*	24,80,916	3,98,112	20,82,804	25,43,628	4,36,668	21,06,960	Net. +24,156	1,06,416	20,00,544
Add cost of European Officers attached to the entire force, inclusive of Jhansie Division and Ajmere District.				3,99,914	- -	3,99,914	- -	- -	3,99,914
				29,43,542	- -	25,06,874	- -	- -	24,00,458

It will be seen that the gross cost of the executive police, as now revised (Column 5), exceeds that of the force, as provisionally sanctioned (Column 2) by the sum of 62,712 rupees; but at the same time the assessments on cities, towns, &c. have been increased in the amount of 38,556 rupees, and the net increase of charge which will actually fall upon the Government amounts to no more than 24,156 per annum, as shown in Column 8 of the Table. The average cost of the police per square mile is *Rs.* 38. 5.; and one rupee to every 11·54 of the population.

76. It could not have been expected that the subversion of a police system which had existed for more than half a century, and the sudden substitution of another differing from it in principle and in detail, should have been unaccompanied with difficulty and partial disappointment. In spite, however, of intrinsic difficulties, aggravated by adverse circumstances, satisfactory progress in the organization and instruction of the force has been accomplished, and the general results which have been attained by its agency are, on the whole, creditable. LXVI. to LXVII.—Difficulties which attended the introduction of the new police system.

77. The principal difficulties against which Mr. Court has had to contend, are the following, described in his own words:—

"Firstly.—The revision of the several old establishments of police and the erection of the new constabulary was effected previous to the promulgation of Act V. of 1861; and it was not until late in the year that any law was passed regulating the procedure of the police enrolled under the Act quoted. During this time a new system was introduced and worked without law, and in ignorance of the exact nature of the promised law. This occasioned doubts and uncertainty, both amongst the police officers themselves and also amongst the magistrates. It occasioned much labour, much confusion, and diversity of practice, and impeded progress in many ways.

"Secondly.—The new constabulary was formed by incorporating the oldest or most deserving members of the former establishments. With a few exceptions, the military portion consisted of men who had done great service in the mutiny, and had proved themselves faithful and gallant soldiers; but they were nothing more than soldiers utterly illiterate, and from want of intelligence or want of training, almost useless as police, and entirely useless as detectives. The Civil police, on the other hand, had educated themselves, rather than been brought up in the quasi-judicial system of police under Regulation XX. of 1817. They were averse to the small amount of discipline and drill which is necessary in order to make the force effective for the maintenance of peace. They were averse to the duty falling upon them as watchers of property during night, which duty had been hitherto performed by an agency to which they thought themselves superior; and for these reasons, though the only men in the new force who were able to undertake detective duties, they were inefficient for the equally important duties required under the new system, and the best of them had to be taught to forget what they had learnt, as well

well as to be instructed in the duties hereafter to be performed. The military portion hated the civil duty. The civil portion had an equally strong aversion to the small amount of military discipline. In justice to past services, the older men, less capable of instruction, were chosen into the service, and greater difficulty has arisen from this necessary policy.

"Thirdly.—The officers selected as district superintendents and deputy inspectors-general, were unaccustomed to the duty, and had to learn before they could teach, and altogether the material of the constabulary force was most unpromising.

"Fourthly.—Besides these extraordinary difficulties, the new police had to work their way distrusted by the people of the country, who are constitutionally averse to change, and thwarted by the influence of the tehseeldars, who, deprived of authority as 'officers of police,' and unable to comprehend the severance of *police* from *justice*, considered themselves aggrieved and lowered in dignity of office by the new constitution of the police; thwarted, moreover, whenever opportunity offered, by the Umla of the Courts, who were deprived of the power and the indirect patronage they had previously enjoyed."

78. None of these difficulties were avoidable and none were imaginary; and the energy and perseverance with which they have been fairly encountered, and in a great measure overcome, reflect great credit on those to whom the formation and supervision of the force were entrusted, and fully justify the expectation of progressive improvement in the future.

LXXIX.—Their removal.

79. During the brief period even which has passed since the new police system was initiated, many of these hindrances to success have been removed, while others have been lessened. The Code of Criminal Procedure has provided a law at once simple and comprehensive in its provisions, and the police are no longer left in doubt or uncertainty as to their course of action in dealing with crime. An endeavour has been made in the Resolution No. 767A, dated 2d July 1861 (a copy of which will be found in Appendix No. I.) to supplement the provisions of the law on various points. Something has been done to improve the material of the force by removing those of the old civil police who have proved to be incompetent, and by securing the restoration to the native army of some who were drafted from it to the military police, and who, being illiterate, were wholly unqualified to perform the duties of a civil police. Discipline has been introduced, and the men have been taught to know that they must submit to it or leave the service, whatever their antecedents or their predilections may have been. The opposition of the native functionaries, powerful at first from the influence which they had acquired under the old system has, in a great measure, yielded to circumstances already, and will no doubt be eventually crushed; while the European officers of the force, in themselves intelligent and zealous, have gained, and are day by day gaining, the local knowledge, the familiarity with departmental rules, and the experience which will surely secure the desired efficiency.

LXXX.—Adverse circumstances which added to the difficulties.

80. Further, it may be hoped the adverse circumstances which added to the difficulties of this great undertaking will not readily recur. The chief of these, the famine, which in 1860-61 visited the whole of the Meerut Division, and half of the districts of the Agra and Rohilkund Divisions, has passed away, and with it the extraordinary temptation to crime has been removed; while it may be predicted with some confidence that before, in the ordinary cycle of years, drought shall again occur, the material improvement of the country will have been so largely advanced as to mitigate the severity of its consequences. And lastly, there is little or no reason to anticipate that the disbandment, on an extensive scale, of men bearing arms and having no other profession, which was imposed upon the Government by the events of 1857-58, and by financial necessity, will be repeated within any reasonable period.

Thus having regard to the removal of many difficulties which certainly stood in the way, and to the absence of those circumstances by which they were aggravated, the Lieutenant Governor considers that the prospects of the future are hopeful; and he entertains a belief that the sound principles of the new police system, and the growing efficiency of the agency employed to work it, will ensure results which shall not fall short of the expectations, however sanguine, of those who have helped to frame it. It is thought sufficient, in this review, to advert to the general results in each division, noticing in their order only the most remarkable incidents and the general questions which have been brought forward.

LXXXI.—Comparative tabular statement showing general results.

81. In the Appendices No. II. and No. II. A will be found two comparative tables, the one showing the number of crimes of all classes serious and petty, and of attempts committed during the past and two preceding years in the districts to which the new police was extended; and the number of persons convicted, the number of cases in which no apprehensions were effected, and other particulars relating to the year under report; the other giving a comparative view of the more heinous offences which occurred in 1861, as compared with the same in 1860. To these tables reference will be needed in connexion with the remarks which follow under each division.

LXXXII.—Results in the Meerut Division.

82. The first point which attracts attention is the large increase of crime which has been reported, and, in all probability, has been committed during the past year. Of all classes there were in this division 11,741 offences against 10,776 in 1860, and the increase

is

is found in the category of murders, highway robberies, burglaries, and other crimes against property, rather than in the classes of serious crime; and yet it cannot be fairly presumed that blame attaches to the police. Murders and homicides it is not usually in the power of the most efficient police to prevent. Many of the offences reported, as highway robberies, not only did not accord with the definition given in section 390 of the Penal Code, but were committed on village roads which the police, unaided by the people, cannot effectually protect. Crimes against property of the commoner kind, as burglaries and thefts and cattle thefts, were stimulated by want arising out of the severity of the famine, as clearly shewn by the fact that, as soon as the rains commenced, there was a marked diminution in the number of these offences; and it must be noted that the great majority of these are committed in villages which are guarded only by Chowkeedars who have not yet been brought under the influence of the new system, while the parties aggrieved seldom invoke the assistance of the police in discovering the perpetrators, and the people at large habitually refuse to co-operate with them.

But in the Meerut Division, over and above this indifference on the part of the people, or, as it may be probably called, this passive resistance to the efforts of the police, which is felt more or less in all quarters, the police have had to contend with the Goojurs, Mewatees and Aheers, who are not only abundant in numbers, but are possessed of large influence as proprietors of extensive landed estates, and are linked together in close association by the ties of fraternity, as well as by the common bond of their predatory profession and practice. Their character was signally exemplified in the great depredations which were committed throughout the districts of Boolundshuhur, Meerut, and Moozuffernuggur during the disturbances; and in no class of crime is the effect of their combination so apparent as in that of "cattle theft," which is not inaptly compared by the Inspector General of Police with the offence of dog-stealing in England. To break up a criminal combination so powerful and so extensive must be regarded as an achievement hardly possible; but it is expected, as it is believed, that the police will gradually make themselves acquainted with the leading communities of Goojurs and Mewatees, as well as with their most influential members, and with the means which are usually used by them in the prosecution and concealment of crime; and that, possessing this knowledge, they will be able to check the depredations of these tribes, and bring the principal offenders to justice.

The predatory character of the population must never be overlooked in judging of police administration in the Meerut Division, and this has without doubt had a large share in giving to it the pre-eminence over all other divisions in respect of the increase of crime.

No better evidence of the effect of the famine can be adduced than the contrast which the state of crime during the first six months of the year presents to that in the second half-year; but some share of this improvement may be fairly attributed to the increased efficiency of the police, who during the former period were almost entirely uninstructed, and were in uncertainty as to the law by which their authority should be limited and the practice should be guided.

The returns show that of 11,741 crimes committed in this division, there were 6,559 in respect of which no apprehensions were effected. At first sight this appears an unfavourable result; but its true bearing on the character of the police administration can be judged only by eliminating from this catalogue of offences those which are not primarily cognizable by the police; and for this the statements submitted do not contain the requisite data. This object will be in future secured by instructions which have been issued. Meanwhile, on the fair assumption that few of the 3,289 petty offences under heading 42 of the Criminal Statements were cognizable by the police; and that the majority of the 1,097 "attempts" to commit crime were not prosecuted; the proportion of cases in which there was a failure to apprehend will be reduced to about 25 per cent.

In the prosecution of criminals apprehended a fair success has been obtained in all the districts of the division; and, though the computed value of property plundered or stolen is greatly in excess* of that shown in the returns of 1860, there is at least a proportionate improvement in the value of that which has been recovered by the efforts of the police. It must be noted too, that, while the former has been accepted on the representation of the injured parties, which is uniformly exaggerated, the latter has been set down at the actual assessed valuation, and constitutes in point of fact a much larger proportion of the value of the property alleged to have been stolen than the figures represent. 58,450 rupees have been recovered against 3,685 rupees in 1860.

In regard to offences which have been classed as "highway robberies," and which in the Meerut Division are reported to have been 60 in number, as against 43 in 1860, it is necessary to anticipate an unfavourable verdict by observing that, while the majority of those were committed during the first half-year when the famine was at its height, many were unaccompanied by the circumstances which are required, according to the Penal Code, to convert theft into robbery. This want of care in the classification of crime tends to mislead the public, and to impress them with an exaggerated notion of the insecurity of the high roads, which, being assumed as a fact, naturally leads to conclusions unfavourable

* In 1860, 1,90,605 rupees; in 1861, 3,12,649 rupees. This latter sum has been raised by the sum of 89,000 rupees, being the value of property stolen at Goolasthee, of the Boolundshuhur District in a case of domestic robbery, for which the police cannot be blamed.

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favourable to the exertions and to the efficiency of the police. It will be only fair to the force that magistrates should scrutinize the circumstances attending each case which is brought before them under the designation of "highway robbery," and also of "dacoitee," and refrain from entering under those headings any other offences than those which correspond with the definitions given in sections 390 and 391 of these offences respectively. It may be noticed in passing that the paucity of "dacoities," whether "aggravated" or "unaggravated," is one of the most favourable features of the returns under notice.

LXXXIII.—Results in the Agra Division.

83. The returns from this division are on the whole satisfactory. Of 10,552 crimes reported to have occurred in the six districts of the division, 5,456 belong to the class of petty offences not generally cognizable by the police in the first instance, and to "attempts" which are seldom prosecuted. There remain of the more serious offences 5,096, and the number of cases in which no apprehension was effected is said to be 4,061. As remarked in a preceding paragraph, the offences cognizable by the police must be eliminated before their success or failure in the apprehending of offenders can be predicated; but a comparison of the last number (4,061) with that of petty offences beyond the primary cognizance of the police, and of attempts which would not be generally prosecuted, justifies the belief that the police have not been inactive in the pursuit and capture of the perpetrators of heinous crime.

Of 14,350 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime 7,775 have been *prosecuted to conviction*, and probably (for the returns do not show this) about 3,000 more may have been brought to trial, and discharged or acquitted for want of judicial proof; this general result cannot be thought unfavourable. On the other hand, the failure of the police to make any discovery in seven out of nine highway robberies in the Agra district; the discharge of the accused in the remaining two cases; the successful prosecution in only four out of 11 reported cases of murder; and the escape of all those charged with dacoitee, except in one case only in the same district, taken in connexion with the fact, that of 86 persons apprehended and brought to trial by the police in the Mynpoory district on charge of serious offences, only eight were convicted; certainly lead to the conclusion that the police have shewn themselves wanting in the detective faculty, as well as in discrimination. These, however, are qualities which will be developed by experience and instruction, and the Lieutenant Governor looks forward to improvement.

"Burglaries" and "thefts" have decreased in number generally, though in the districts of Furruckabad, Etawah and Etah, the numbers are slightly larger than in 1860 under both heads. Prosecution in such cases is optional with parties aggrieved; and it is believed that, excepting when the property stolen is large in amount, or when the plaintiff by his own exertions has obtained a clue to its recovery, the aid of the police is seldom demanded. And though the magistrate of the district is empowered by law to direct an investigation, he can never do so with much hope of a successful issue while the sympathies of the people are, as stated by the Inspector General of Police, "with the criminal rather than with the agent for procuring his punishment."

Of other offences than the above it appears that the fluctuations have been small; murders exceed by three, and unaggravated dacoities by six, the numbers reported in 1860; while in "homicides" and "aggravated dacoities" there has been a decrease. As might have been expected from the nature of the season, cattle thefts were more numerous in this as in all other divisions to which the influence of the famine extended; and it may be assumed that detection and punishment were not more frequent than elsewhere.

In the recovery of stolen property the results must be pronounced favourable. If property in the proportion of 23·50 per cent. of *assessed* value was recovered, it will be fair to assume, regard being had to the universal practice of exaggerating the value of property stolen, that little less than half of that stolen was recovered.

LXXXIV.—Results in the Rohilkund Division.

84. The number of offences of all classes reported to have occurred in this division is 15,956, and 19,537 persons are supposed to have been concerned in their commission. Both figures are larger than the returns of any other division exhibit, and at the same time the cases*, in which no apprehensions were effected, are more numerous, not only positively but relatively, than elsewhere. The proportion of persons prosecuted to conviction,† too, is smaller. These results appear to be somewhat unfavourable; but it must not be forgotten that the new police was not formed in this division until May, and that whatever contrasts the returns of the year under notice present to those of 1860, or to those of other divisions, whether good or bad, can be but very partially attributed to its action.

It is as well, however, to note the figures. Of 15,956 crimes, 5,544 were petty offences, the primary cognizance of which does not, for the most part, rest with the police, and 1,046 were attempts which are not commonly brought into court at all. There remain, as belonging to the classes of more serious crime, 9,366. The returns do not admit of a fair judgment being formed as to the degree in which the police have been enabled to bring the perpetrators to trial. But it is feared that there must have been a great failure of justice—

in

9,403 to 6,559 in Meerut.
4,061 in Agra.
1,862 in Allahabad.
3,593 in Benares.

† 5,157 to 8,034 in Meerut.
7,775 in Agra.
4,551 in Allahabad (*a*).
6,004 in Benares.

(*a*) Where only 6,193 crimes of all kinds are reported.

in that out of 19,537 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, only 5,157 were prosecuted to conviction in 3,820 cases; a very large proportion of those engaged in the 9,366 cases, falling under headings 1 to 42, must have escaped with impunity.

The success of prosecution in the cases of murder, which appear on the returns of Bareilly and Shajehanpore, contrasts very favourably with the almost entire failure in the same class of offences in Bijnore and Moradabad, where the increase, also, in the number of these is most apparent, as might have been anticipated from the fact that the famine was more severe in these two than in the other districts of this division.

Except in the category of thefts, which have decreased generally (though Bijnore shows a slight increase), and in that of highway robberies, which correspond exactly with those in 1860, there has been an increase of crime, especially of "murders," which number 20 more than in 1860; and also in the Bijnore and Moradabad districts of "cattle theft." But it is remarkable, as showing the effect of the scarcity in crime, that the majority of the murders in Moradabad, and all the highway robberies in Bijnore, occurred during the first half of the year, when the famine was at its worst.

The value both of property stolen and of property recovered was less in 1861 than in the previous year. The great falling off in the latter item is traceable to the districts of Bijnore and Moradabad, where in 1861 the recoveries amounted to 4,301 rupees and 1,255 rupees respectively, as against 22,838 rupees and 10,692 rupees in 1860. The remarkable success in the last named year, if it was correctly reported, was probably due to exceptional causes.

LXXXV.—Results in the Allahabad Division.

85. This division was beyond the direct influence of the famine, though the prices of food were somewhat affected, and neither the statistics of crime nor the results of police action generally call for much remark. The point which chiefly calls for notice is the very small number of offences, and particularly of heinous offences, as compared with that in other divisions. According to the returns there were but 2,640 serious offences against 8,385 in Meerut, 5,095 in Agra, 9,366 in Rohilkund, and 4,985 in Benares. The Allahabad division has only four districts, but the territorial area and population are not so much below those of the other divisions as to account satisfactorily for the great difference in the extent of crime. Rohilkund, which is exceptional in respect of area by reason of the thinly inhabited forest and Terai tracts; and Benares, which is exceptional in respect both of population and area by reason of the dense population in the city of Benares, and by reason of the inclusion of Goruckpore with its 7,000 square miles, and of the hilly part of the Mirzapore district; these two divisions being put out of the comparison, the area and population of the remaining three pretty fairly correspond; thus:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Meerut Division- - - -	9,985	4,522,165
Agra „ - - - -	9,298	4,373,156
Allahabad* „ - - - -	9,730	3,978,003

* *N.B.*—Humeerpore excluded.

And, therefore, the small amount of crime, speaking comparatively, seems remarkable, and has been brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police. Even petty crimes and "attempts" are much fewer than in the other divisions, excepting Meerut, where petty crimes number 3,289 against 3,406 in Allahabad, while "attempts" are, as elsewhere, more numerous.

It cannot be disputed that in the Cawnpore district there has been great failure in the prosecution of crime, at the same time that there has been a vast increase in the number of offences committed under every head from murder, excepting only highway robbery, to cattle theft, as well as in petty offences from 742 in 1860 to 1,140 in the year under report. Cawnpore may have suffered more—from exportation of food to the famine-stricken districts, facilitated by the immediate proximity both of the canal and the railway, and the consequent rise in the price of food—than other districts of this division; but this will not account for the enormous increase of crime, much less for the extensive failure of justice, as shown by the conviction of only 24 out of 99 persons charged with serious offences, and by the fact that in 449 cases of burglary no more than 49 persons were apprehended, and of these no more than 24 were convicted on trial before the magistrates. The police cannot be exempted from blame. The only favourable feature, speaking generally, is the improvement which has taken place in the proportion of stolen property recovered.

In the other districts the results which the returns exhibit are "not altogether unsatisfactory. Crime has been kept down to its usual average, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the introduction of a new system; and property, on the whole, has been better protected, and more property recovered than before by the police. Prosecution has been more successful, and a fair proportion of the persons engaged in crime have been brought to punishment."

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The following case deserves to be specially noticed:—

Neeamut Ashruff was second only to the Moulvee Leeakut Allee in the Allahabad mutinies. He served under the Moulvee as Kotwal of Allahabad, and was known to have instigated his principal to murder the Christians who fell into the hands of the rebels. He was a man of some note, and possessed considerable influence amongst the Mussulmen of the Chail Pergunnah, of which he was a resident. Chail is a mere village, but was the site of the old Tehseelee and a pukka building which was used as the police outpost under a head constable, and also the locality of a Pergunnah school. Neeamut Ashruff was known to be hiding in the Pergunnah, sheltered by his Mahomedan friends. The head constable obtained intelligence that he would be present at a gathering in Chail. Neeamut Ashruff was a notable wrestler, as was also the head constable, and the latter challenged him to a wrestling match in the Tehseelee, and having got him within the walls closed the doors and proclaimed him his prisoner. The rebel called out for assistance, and the Tehseelee was attacked by the assembled crowd. The head and two of the six constables held out, until the head constable was incapacitated by a blow of a club. The constable at the gate then went to his assistance. The village schoolmaster seeing the gate unguarded, opened it and let in the crowd. Neeamut Ashruff, mortally wounded, was rescued, but died shortly after, and his body was recovered by the head constable. The conduct of the head constable and of the policemen who stood by him in his endeavour to seize this notorious rebel, and in resisting the attack made by the assembled mob on the police post for his rescue, were fully and deservedly commended. But the discreditable fact which the case brought to light was the reticence of the population as to the presence among them of a rebel, second in notoriety only to the "Moulvee Leeakut Allee" himself, and, by direct inference, their disloyalty and abiding disaffection to the Government. Here was a man, celebrated as rebel Kotwal of Allahabad, not only harboured by his Mahomedan friends, but permitted by the people at large who were not his co-religionists to remain unmolested in the very neighbourhood of his crimes, and at last openly supported by them in resisting the authority of the law. It is difficult to conceive that there were not many, even of those who were under an obligation to give information, who could not, at any time during the four years that had intervened, have secured his apprehension. Extra police, under section 15, Act V. of 1861, were quartered in the neighbouring villages, and this measure will operate, it is to be hoped, as an example to all, no less than as a punishment to those who were implicated in this disloyal outrage.

Of the like kind, and equally creditable to the police, though perhaps less conspicuous, was an encounter of the police with Bikrum Singh's gang of dacoits, who had long infested the Cawnpore District, and had escaped, or, more probably, defied apprehension. The new police behaved with good courage and determination under the leading of Inspector Catania, and the expedition ended in the destruction of one of the leaders and the apprehension of most of his accomplices. The family of Doorga, constable, who was killed on this occasion in the execution of his duty, have been provided by the Government with a pension.

LXXXVI.—Results in the Benares Division.

86. It does not appear necessary to examine in any detail, the returns of crime in this division, which, like Allahabad, was free from the direct effect of the famine, and which exhibits no very marked fluctuations as compared with 1860, except it be, perhaps, the large decrease of the more serious crimes in the district of Goruckpore. This decrease is observed in every class of offences, and may be regarded with satisfaction.

Of 9,360 offences of all kinds there were but 3,593 in which no apprehensions were effected, and the fact being borne in mind that of the whole number 4,118 were petty offences and 257 attempts, it must be presumed that activity has not been wanting in the pursuit of the worst offenders. Except in Azimghur, there has been a great improvement in the prosecution of crime, especially in cases of heinous crime, while many notorious offenders against the law have been apprehended, and some security has thus been gained for the better protection in future of life and property. Measures, too, have been taken against the recurrence of river dacoities, which have long been the plague of the Ghazeepore district, and against the crime of cattle lifting by gangs of armed men in the Mirzapore district. So far these measures, it is gratifying to remark, have been successful.

The police have done well in the recovery of nearly one-third of all property stolen, even supposing that its value was not exaggerated by the aggrieved parties; and the one point which seems to be most unfavourable is that of 14,920 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, less than half (6,004) have been brought to punishment.

LXXXVII.—Concealment of crime.

87. In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, the constabulary police cannot be reasonably charged with the concealment of crime, which has been imputed to them by some officers.

It is not only that the returns exhibit, generally, an increase of crime throughout the "general police district," but that the increase is most apparent in those parts of the country which were most severely afflicted by the famine, and in those very classes of offences which would arise out of distress and want caused by the famine, viz., offences against property. Muttra, and in a lesser degree Moradabad and Budaon, afford exceptions; but these cannot be taken to reverse the *primâ facie* conclusion that there can hardly have been wilful concealment of crime when the police returns not only indicate a remarkable increase in the number of offences, but also exhibit results which might have been

been predicted in the exceptional circumstances of the year under report. Further, it must in all fairness be held that, had there been reasonable ground for doing so, the several magistrates, who have recorded their opinion of the new police system and agency, would not have failed to bring forward the wilful concealment of crime as a great blot on the police administration.

LXXXVIII.—Cattle theft.

88. The Inspector General of Police has been instructed, with the agency at his disposal, in the persons of extra inspectors, to introduce experimentally a system for the prevention of cattle stealing, on the plan proposed by Mr. John Strachey, and printed in No. XXXIII of the selections from the records of the Government, North Western Provinces. That system briefly is to appoint an officer with a special detective establishment, with jurisdiction in all the districts in which the offence of cattle lifting is prevalent. Isolated efforts must be unavailing to check a crime which is carried on in the widest association. In the course of his own experience the Lieutenant Governor has known instances in which the Goojurs of the Paneeput and Soneput Khadir have driven herds of cattle across the shallows of the Jumna into Baghput of the Meerut district, and there, under the old system, all pursuit ceased, and all trace was lost.

LXXXIX.—Female infanticide.

89. The following remarks have been recorded by Mr. Court on the subject of female infanticide in the Seharunpore District:—

"I enter in the margin Mr. Agnew's sixth paragraph of his report relating to infanticide.*

"In reply, I have informed Mr. Agnew of the measures taken elsewhere, which have been successful in suppressing these atrocious murders.

"The measures recommended by me are as follows:—

"First. To have an accurate census taken of each family of the suspected tribe showing the number of males and of females, and a detail of those under two years of age, and above two under 12 years, and above 12 years.

"Secondly. To require from the head of each family and from the chowkeedar, and the village accoucheur, a report of each birth and of the sex of the babe born.

"Thirdly. That the body of every child dying under six months of age shall be immediately forwarded to the civil surgeon for examination, a report being immediately made to the police, and by the police, of the circumstances of its death.

"Fourthly. That a new census of the suspected villages be taken every year for the first five years at all events. Future returns being regulated by the data obtained during this period."

The prevalence of female infanticide in this district, in the degree now supposed, was not known to the Government. The measures which Mr. Court has suggested to the magistrate for suppressing this atrocious crime are judicious as far as they go, and, having been attended with some success elsewhere, should not fail in Seharunpore. But it would seem that a law is wanting to strengthen the hands of the magistrate, for in its absence no penalty can be imposed, or at any rate legally enforced, on "heads of families," "chowkeedars," and "accoucheurs," for neglecting to report to the police births and deaths, and the circumstances of the latter in the case of female children. Before the mutinies, correspondence took place on the subject of a proposed law directed to the suppression of this crime; but in the pressure of more urgent business, and with reference to the revision of Penal Laws then in progress, the project was laid aside. It will now be revived.

XC.—Statistics of crime in the North Western Provinces.

90. The returns of a single year cannot afford a reliable foundation for conclusions as to the statistics of crime in these provinces, and the Lieutenant Governor will abstain from the expression of any definite opinion upon the proportion which the criminal bears to the whole population; but accepting for the present the result of Mr. Court's computations, as shown in the margin,† and having regard to the considerations adverted to in his

301st

* "Para. 6. The District Superintendent has taken up the subject of female infanticide with much energy. He finds that it does exist to a larger degree than I was aware of, and he is prepared to carry out any measures that may be ordered by Government. As a preliminary, I think it would be well to record the number of female children now alive in the village where infanticide is suspected. In a few years a new census might be taken, and a comparison and inference drawn as to whether the crime has been at all checked by the steps that had been intermediately taken."

† "297. From the statement submitted, I obtain the following statistical data:

"Total number of offences committed		54,812
"Total number of persons supposed to have been concerned in offence		73,589
"Total number of persons convicted of offence		30,571
"Total value of property stolen	*Rs.*	8,33,424
"Total value of property recovered	,,	1,91,367
"Total net loss to public by criminals	*Rs.*	6,42,057

"298. The population of these five divisions is, in round numbers, 27,000,000. On this computation we find an average of one criminal to 4,000 persons, and the average loss of property by the criminal to amount to something less than four pie per head per annum.

"299. It is, however, probable, that the number of persons concerned in crime is under-estimated, that

301st paragraph, his Honour must admit that, even under ordinary circumstances, the calendar of crime would have appeared to him to be small.

XCI.—Statistics of crime in the North Western Provinces as affected by famine.

91. But when it is borne in mind that during this period, or at least for one-half of it, there was severe distress, amounting, in thousands of instances, to absolute destitution in 12 or 13 of the most populous districts of the North Western Provinces, and that this distress was reflected, in consequence of the general rise in the price of food, on other districts to which the direct influence of the famine did not extend, the reported increase of crime is very much less than might have been anticipated. Judged by the known occurrences of the last famine period, 1837-38, the effect upon crime of the calamity under notice has been surprisingly insignificant. The Ganges Canal was covered with boats and the Grand Trunk Roads with carts conveying grain to the distressed districts, and yet crimes of violence have been few; the highway robberies brought to light having been the majority "petty robberies from travellers, not on the imperial roads, but in village tracks on the occasion of returning from village markets;" while in the cases of others there has been strong reason, from the identity of the circumstances attending them, to suspect collusion on the part of the carriers, if not of the neighbouring villagers also. There has been an increase, likewise, of murders following on or accompanying the attempt to thieve from corn stacks, and of petty burglaries, thefts, and cattle thefts; in other words, of just such crimes as would have been stimulated by severe want. But there have been no grain riots; no violent and open attacks on grain stores; none of the great outrages which occurred in 1837-38, and which the employment of a strong extra police was required to suppress. It is a fact which deserves to be prominently noticed, that, though in anticipation of the possible necessity, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to entertain a special police, not a single extra constable was employed. To whatever cause attributable, whether to the improved disposition of the people, or to the disarming operations carried out in 1859-60, or to the greater efficiency of the police, the comparatively small number of violent crimes during the famine period of 1860-61 may certainly be regarded with much satisfaction.

XCII.—Dacoits assisted by the people.

92. There is the strongest presumption, as shown in the marginal extract from the Inspector General's Annual Report,* that dacoits receive assistance, direct or indirect, from the people. It is quite certain that the efforts of the police to trace them are thwarted rather than seconded by the very classes who are most interested in the seizure and punishment of the offenders. This fact was singularly illustrated but recently in the case of a highway robbery on the Grand Trunk Road, near the populous town of Khoorjah, in which it was shown that the gang was traced unmistakeably through many villages (every resident of which professed entire ignorance of its passage), until at length the pursuit became so hot that a large proportion of the property acquired by the robbery was abandoned. No case could confirm more fully than this the truth of what is stated in the paragraphs under notice.

XCIII.—The remedy.

93. The only remedy for this discreditable state of things is the enforcement of the responsibility which the custom of the country and the law attach to the landholders and village communities. The Lieutenant Governor would be sorry to think that the magistrates of districts have relaxed in their endeavours to exact from the landholders the information and the assistance which they are bound to give in the discovery and apprehension of dacoits and highway robbers, owing merely to the introduction of a new police system. What is believed is, that in the great legislative changes which have lately taken place, the law in regard to the responsibility of landholders has become somewhat obscure, and

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the more probable number of offenders will be 100,000, of whom one-fourth, or 25,000, are offenders against property or life, which will give one criminal to about 1,000 persons.

"300. I am quite alive to the fallacy of such computations on the returns of a single year, but I have made them, in order that they may be tested by the statistics of the future, and in the belief that the average taken on a number of years will hereafter be found useful.

"301. I believe these statistics of the North Western Provinces will compare favourably with those of any country in the world; and when the general poverty of the people, the great facilities of acquiring property by larceny, owing to the insecure way in which property is kept, and when the low state of the moral principle of the people are taken into consideration, it is surprising that the calendar of crime should be so small during a year of such distress as the one under review."

* Para. 313. It is undoubtedly true that the dacoits are assisted either directly or indirectly by the people. They assemble and pass through villages without attempt at hindrance, and on police inquiry being made, absolute ignorance of the movements of a large band of men is professed by all classes, which ignorance is nothing more or less than impossible. The narrative of the Ghazeepore dacoities record attacks made by bands of 100 and 150 men armed with matchlocks and with lighted torches, of whose route of advent and departure no information can be obtained. It is absurd to suppose that gangs can so assemble and move without the knowledge of the village communities, or that difficulty would be found in tracing such gangs, not only from the scene of their crimes to their homes, but also from their homes to the scene of the robbery, were the people willing to aid and support the police or the magistrate. This, however, they are not, partly, I believe, from fear, partly from an unwillingness to incur odium where they have no immediate personal interest; they will swear to a hundred lies rather than give any indication of the robbers; and unless under law, and the pressure of a magistrate able to enforce the penalties of law, no information is obtainable. The police working alone, unaided by the voluntary will of the people, and unsupported by the influence of the magistrate, will be found ineffective either for the prevention or detection of these offences, and the utmost they have succeeded in doing is to obtain proof against two or three out of the gang against whom they happened to obtain evidence, either through the plundered man, or by the finding of part of the plunder on them.

and that the magistrates of districts have been uncertain as to the degree in which they could legally bring their authority to bear upon the landholders.

The Lieutenant Governor fully believes that until the landholders can be compelled to use the influence and the power which they undoubtedly possess in support of good Government, no police that can be formed out of the material available in this country will be thoroughly effective for the prevention and detection of crime; and so far back as 1860, the Legislature were moved to pass a Bill on the principle of Act X. of 1858, in order to strengthen the hands of the magistrates in dealing with violent outrages; but two years and more have passed away without intimation of any result, and it must be assumed that the proposal has been negatived.

XCIV.—Summary of the law relative to responsibility of landholders.

94. In these circumstances it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that the next best thing would be to draw out a summary of the law relating to the responsibility of land holders as it actually exists, and to circulate it for the information and guidance of magistrates of districts and police officers. The Inspector General was requested to undertake this task, and the memorandum which he has prepared, and which is believed by the Lieutenant Governor to exhibit correctly the actual statement of the law on this point, as it now stands, is entered *in extenso* in the Appendix No. III. It is hoped that all doubts being removed as to the extent of their authority, the magistrates of districts will in future compel landholders to do that for which they are held responsible by the law, and in default will impose the full legal penalty.

XCV.—Theft by the administration of poisonous drugs.

95. The crime of "theft by the administration of poisonous or stupifying drugs" has been the subject of correspondence during the year, and the result of it was the deputation of Captain Watson, the District Superintendent of Benares, to make detailed inquiries as to the supposed existence of an organised system and of gangs of professional poisoners. Captain Watson's final report has not been received; but the one important fact has been established beyond a doubt, that "a system of robbery by administration of poisonous drugs is practised throughout the country" by gangs who *follow* it as a *profession*, and who have their connexions and associations in all quarters.

No crime can be more hateful. It has not its origin in passion, jealousy, hatred, or revenge. It has for its object the unlawful acquisition of property by means which, though always endangering, and not infrequently destroying life, are used with a cold-blooded deliberation and indifference as to consequences, which distinguishes its perpetrators as among the very worst and most dangerous of criminals.

XCVI.—Approver system recommended.

96. It was in this view of the heinousness of the crime, as well as of the fact, regarded as proved that it is practised as a system, like thuggee, by bands widely connected and associated, that in June last an application formally made to the Government of India, at the instance of the Superintendent General Thuggee and Dacoitee, for the extension of the *approver* system to this class of crime, was revived, and reply is still awaited. It is the Lieutenant Governor's conviction that by no other measure will this organised crime be suppressed. It was fully successful in the case of thuggee when all other means had failed, and there is no crime which so closely resembles thuggee as this in all its chief features. The object of both is the same. Both are characterised by the same shocking disregard of human life. Both have professional followers. Both have ramifications in nearly all quarters of the country. The only difference is, that whereas in the one class the handkerchief was used, in the other a drug, which certainly endangers and may destroy life, is employed. The punishment prescribed by Section 328 of the Penal Code for the offence under consideration is imprisonment for 10 years, and is thought inadequate.

XCVII.—The new police system.

97. The Lieutenant Governor need hardly repeat here what he has often emphatically stated, that in his judgment the new system of police rests on the soundest principles, and that, when prejudices have been removed, misapprehensions rectified, experience acquired, and instruction more fully given to the force, the administration in this branch of the public service will be attended with a success which has been hitherto at no time achieved. It is gratifying, meanwhile, to note that whatever failures have occurred (and all these have been freely acknowledged by Mr. Court) the new police in the first year of their existence have, in several instances, when brought into armed conflict with the transgressors of the law, successfully maintained the authority of the Government; that they have distinguished themselves in the apprehension of many notorious offenders; and that they have rendered excellent service in relieving the troops from the duty of protecting the Government treasuries, and from escorts of every kind. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has recently reported that the treasure remittances in these provinces amount annually to about 225 lacs; and that this enormous sum should have been conveyed from district to district under the escort of the police without the loss of a rupee, is in itself a very creditable fact. The Lieutenant Governor is fully assured that the great work of reforming the police administration which has been commenced will be fully consummated before long.

The foregoing review relates to the operations of the constabulary police enrolled under Act V. of 1861, in the five regulation divisions of these provinces.

XCVIII. to C.—Results in the Divisions of Jhansie, Kumaon, and Ajmere.

98. In the four districts of the Jhansie division, and in the Ajmere district, the old police system and agency continued until the close of the year under report, when the Act referred to was extended to them also, and the constabulary force was organised. In the province

province of Kumaon and Gurhwal no change has been introduced, partly because the expense of the new police was found, on examination, to be much larger than the revenues of the province justified, and partly because it was thought by the Lieutenant Governor, after consulting local officers of the largest experience, to be inexpedient to disturb the ancient custom of the province, under which the landholders are held responsible for crime, and do, in point of fact, perform all police duty.

The returns of crime from the Jhansie Division are so incomplete and unreliable, that it is hardly worth while to enter them in this place.

The catalogue of crime reported to have occurred is infinitely below all reasonable calculations, regard being had to the area and the population of the districts composing the division. For instance, in the district of Jaloun, which has an area of 2,500 square miles, and a population of 300,000, the Government is asked to believe that no more than 63 simple burglaries, 67 simple thefts, and 35 cattle thefts were committed, and that altogether only 1,045 persons were concerned in the commission of crime. Again, in Humeerpore, which has an area of about 2,000 square miles, and a population of 548,000, the returns lead to the supposition that only 492 crimes of all kinds were committed, and that no more than 892 persons were concerned in them. But these are quite incredible, with reference not only to area and population merely, but also and more particularly to the number of considerable towns which these districts contain, as *e. g.*, Kalkee, Koonch, Jaloun, Poonch, Mahoba, Mowdha, Punwaree, and Humeerpore itself. The same remarks apply, though in lesser degree, to the district of Lullutpore, while in the district of Jhansie itself crime, it is believed, has been more faithfully reported. In all 977 offences are said to have been committed, and 1,743 persons to have been concerned in the Jhansie district. This even is probably below the truth, but it is to be remembered that a large portion of this district has been transferred to Scindia, and this fact will account for some decrease of crime which has been noticed by the local officers, and in the disturbance of establishments which it has caused, for some defective reporting of its occurrence.

Prosecution in the most common classes of crime, burglary, theft, cattle theft, receiving stolen property, &c., has been very unsuccessful. But few cases of the kind have been brought to trial, even of those reported; and the Lieutenant Governor is convinced not one-half of these which actually occurred have been reported.

In the Humeerpore District the police were active in the apprehension of persons supposed to have been concerned in the commission of murder, culpable homicide, highway robbery, theft with murder of a child for its ornaments; but as many of the committals were pending in the sessions court at the close of the year, the proportion of convictions in these cases is not ascertainable from the returns.

The following statement of apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals within the year, in the four districts of this division, as well as of the value of property said to have been stolen and recovered, is taken from the Commissioner's report. Its accuracy cannot be vouched for:—

	Jhansie.	Jaloun.	Humeerpore.	Chundeyree.	Total.
Apprehended, including those remaining in confinement at the end of 1860.	1,361	867	757	360	3,345
Convicted and committed	900	251	357	278	1,786
Transferred	10	4	17	–	31
Escaped	–	1	7	–	8
Died	1	–	1	1	3
Under trial at the close of 1861	6	53	29	9	97
Acquitted	444	242	346	72	1,104
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Amount of property stolen	10,843 11 –	4,016 15 3	6,904 11 –	4,318 13 11	26,084 3 2
Recovered — By police	1,448 5 8	171 5 –	2,834 7 –	87 3 –	4,541 4 8
Recovered — By sufferers	350 2 9	396 7 3	659 3 –	401 9 –	1,816 6 –

99. With the introduction of the constabulary force from the beginning of 1862 the Military police ceased to exist. The force was one admirably suited to the emergency which called it into existence, and the attention given by the European officers to its organization and discipline has been amply rewarded by the beneficial effect which its vigorous action has produced on the country. In all parts of these provinces this was more or less the result. In the Jhansie Division, which was overrun by rebel gangs, and continued to be disturbed long after tranquillity had been restored elsewhere, the demands on the Military police were much more constant; the service on which they were engaged was much more hazardous; the labour, exposure and fatigue, which they had to undergo were

were much more trying. Now that with the cessation of disorder they have ceased to exist, it is but just to place on record the high sense which the Government entertains of their excellent service in the field, and their praiseworthy conduct in quarters, attributable, no doubt, in a great measure to the zealous and efficient control exercised by Major Davis, the Divisional Commandant, and the commandants of district battalions; but still highly honourable to the native officers and men who composed this, now defunct, body.

100. As stated above, the police arrangements of Kumaon are exceptional; crime, especially of the graver descriptions, is almost unknown, and the statements which have been received call for no particular remark.

CI.—Final dissolution of the military police.

101. The police returns from Ajmere have found a place in a former section (Criminal Justice) of this report. No *separate* report regarding *police* administration has been usually submitted by the local authorities of this district. The police have ever been numerically insufficient, and the presence within the limits of the district of Istumrardars exercising more or less authority in their respective estates has so interfered with police action, that it has been difficult to examine it apart from the subject of Criminal Justice. The constabulary force has now been introduced, and Ajmere has been brought within the "General Police District;" and, in future, the operations of the police will be fully and separately reported.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

CII.—Introductory.

102. THE following paragraphs exhibit the result of the Revenue administration of the North Western Provinces for 1860-61, that is (according to the practice lately introduced with the sanction of the Government of India), for the revenue year beginning 1st October 1860 and ending 30th September 1861, and thus corresponding with the Fusly year 1268.

CIII. to CVII.—Season.

103. This period comprises the time during which the western portion of the provinces were afflicted by famine. The whole of the results of that calamity are combined in the returns now submitted, this will be found a real and great improvement over the former system of report, under which those results would have appeared partly in the returns for the official year 1860-61, and partly for that of 1861-62.

104. To the west of the limit of actual drought there was a margin of country in which the crops were very light, but even there wherever the produce, after supplying the personal wants of the cultivators and their cattle, afforded any material surplus, the extraordinary prices of all agricultural prices quadrupled the value it would previously have borne; the same remark applies to all those villages in the distressed tracts in which, either from lying low on the banks of the river, or being irrigated from canals or otherwise, the harvest was saved; in these the profits were beyond all precedent.

105. In the Allahabad Division the crops were, if anything, above the average, and those in Benares would have been so likewise had not there prevailed a strong westerly wind in January and February, which, in some measure, affected the weight and character of the corn. In the Jhansie Division, excepting the pergunnahs of Kurrara and Puchore, which suffered more or less from drought, the harvest was not much below the average, and here, as elsewhere, deficiency was in general more than compensated by the great rise in prices.

106. The season was one of great prosperity for the Jubbulpore Division, where the harvest was very favourable, and the demand for grain quickened by the drought to the northward.

107. The following Table shows the aggregate fall of rain in each district from the 1st June 1860 to 30th May 1861; these returns, however, exhibit such large variation in some instances that they cannot be wholly trusted; for instance, in Boolundshuhur the rainfall is said to have been little above one inch, while in the adjacent district of Allyghur it is recorded at 12; again, the returns from Bijnore contrast remarkably with those from Moradabad and Budaon, in which two latter, it is known, agricultural distress certainly did not prevail in the same degree as it did in Bijnore; again, the return from Mynpoory appears open to much doubt, as contrasted with those from Etah and Agra; similarly, the reported fall in Cawnpore (11 inches) is in remarkable contrast with that in the adjacent district of

Futtehpore. The Sudder Board of Revenue have been requested to use every endeavour to secure accuracy in these Returns:—

	Inches.
Dehra	48·6
Seharunpore	18·9
Moozuffernuggur	15·1
Meerut	6·9
Boolundshuhur	1·3
Allyghur	12·4
Average of Meerut Division	12·2
Kumaon	34·3
Ghurwal	35·5
Average of Kumaon Division	33·8
Bijnore	21·4
Moradabad	15·3
Budaon	15·1
Bareilly	19·7
Shajehanpore	20·8
Average of Rohilkund Division	18·3
Muttra	11·3
Furruckabad	15·1
Mynpoory	17·9
Agra	11·9
Etawah	21·9
Etah	11·9
Average of Agra Division	15·6
Jaloun	Return defective.
Jhansie	21·1
Lullutpore	46·6
Humeerpore	6·7
Average of Jhansie Division	15·5

	Inches.
Cawnpore	11·2
Futtehpore	28·0
Banda	31·3
Allahabad	38·6
Average of Allahabad Division	26·4
Goruckpore	49·1
Average of Goruckpore Division	49·1
Azimghur	29·7
Jounpore	No Return.
Mirzapore	37·7
Benares	21·6
Ghazeepore	28·4
Average of Benares Division	32·2
Saugor	33·8
Dumah	39·0
Jubbulpore	31·2
Seonee	24·6
Mundla	45·3
Hoshungabad	36·1
Baitool	25·3
Nursingpore	36·7
Average of Jubbulpore Division	31·4
TOTAL Average	22·8

CVIII. to CXX.—Land Revenue.

108. The aggregate demand under this head was 4,14,30,011 rupees as against 4,17,88,814 rupees in 1859–60. The main cause of decrease was the revision of assessment in Banda, where nearly three lakhs of rupees were struck off the rent-roll, and similar revision, though of a less radical character, in some other districts.

109. The sum collected on account of current revenue was 3,93,60,999 rupees, or about 95 per cent. of the demand. The balance stands at 20,69,012 rupees, which exceeds by little more than eight lakhs the balance of the preceding year. The increase is, of course, due exclusively to the drought.

110. The percentage of balance in each district and division is as follows:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Per-centage of Balances on Demand.		
		Real.	Nominal.	TOTAL.
Meerut	Dehra	3·47	·15	3·62
	Seharunpore	19·80	4·36	24·16
	Moozuffernuggur	12·27	·02	12·29
	Meerut	13·48	·03	13·51
	Boolundshuhur	12·76	·67	13·43
	Allyghur	6·58	0	6·58
	TOTAL	12·27	·79	13·06
Kumaon	Kumaon	·31	0	·31
	Ghurwal	·15	0	·15
	TOTAL	·26	0	·26

The Per-centage of Balance in each District and Division—*continued.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Percentage of Balances on Demand.		
		Real.	Nominal.	TOTAL.
Rohilkund	Bijnore	18·17	0	18·17
	Moradabad	3·91	·09	4·00
	Budaon	3·66	·23	3·89
	Bareilly	·10	8·36	8·46
	Shajehanpore	·09	1·06	1·15
	Terrai Pergunnahs	0	0	0
	TOTAL	4·84	2·54	7·38
Agra	Muttra	3·27	0	3·27
	Agra	10·73	·35	11·08
	Furruckabad	·13	·16	·29
	Mynpoory	12·63	·26	12·89
	Etawah	·49	·06	·55
	Etah	1·89	·19	2·08
	TOTAL	5·25	·17	5·42
Jhansie	Jaloun	1·96	·40	2·36
	Jhansie	1·62	0	1·62
	Lullutpore	13·34	7·18	20·52
	Humeerpore	4·09	·10	4·19
	TOTAL	3·45	·67	4·12
Allahabad	Cawnpore	·8	·11	·19
	Futtehpore	0	·04	·04
	Banda	·18	·04	·22
	Allahabad	0	·34	·34
	TOTAL	·6	·15	·21
Goruckpore	Goruckpore	·39	·10	·49
	TOTAL	·39	·10	·49
Benares	Azimghur	0	·01	·01
	Jounpore	·32	0	·32
	Mirzapore	4·21	·23	4·44
	Benares	·34	0	·34
	Ghazeepore	·05	·33	1·38
	TOTAL	·72	·37	1·09
Jubbulpore	Saugor	1·49	·27	1·76
	Dumoh	·65	16·23	16·88
	Jubbulpore	·01	·05	·06
	Seonee	·01	0	·01
	Mundla	2·24	0	2·24
	Hoshungabad	·05	0	·05
	Baitool	·43	0	·43
	Nursingpore	·10	0	·10
	TOTAL	·53	2·30	2·83
	GRAND TOTAL	4·18	·81	4·99

The above figures prove that, excepting in the districts affected by drought, the Government demand has been realised with very great punctuality.

CHAP. XII. North Western Provinces.

111. The demand, the sum collected, and the balance on account of the entire revenue for all the eleven districts chiefly affected by the famine is as follows :—

DISTRICT.	Land Revenue for 1860-61.	Collected.	Balance.	Portion of Balance Postponed.	
				Indefinitely.	For a Period.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Seharunpore - -	10,93,066	8,73,766	2,19,300	1,99,442	400
Mozuffernuggur - -	11,36,769	10,02,674	1,34,095	1,03,116	31,531
Meerut - - -	17,85,176	15,54,054	2,31,122	61,983	1,69,139
Boolundshuhur - -	11,35,602	10,21,867	1,13,735	84,094	—
Allyghur - - -	18,32,750	17,54,455	78,295	2,815	17,672
Muttra - - -	16,52,346	16,04,110	48,236	- -	16,336
Agra - - - -	16,16,502	14,46,892	1,69,610	1,22,595	—
Mynpoory - - -	11,30,853	10,24,432	1,06,421	64,458	3,097
Bijnour - - -	11,83,302	10,41,105	1,52,197	- -	1,30,336
Moradabad - -	13,14,059	12,71,877	42,182	2,155	6,253
Budaon - - -	9,23,579	8,94,471	29,108	- -	8,201
TOTAL - - -	1,48,14,004	1,34,89,703	13,24,301	5,80,658	3,82,965

112. Hence it appears that the entire demand for the year of distress in the 11 districts which suffered amounted to a little above 1,48,00,000 rupees, of which about 1,35,00,000 rupees have been collected, leaving a gross balance of little above 13,00,000 rupees, that is, less than nine per cent. on the demand. Of this amount, 67,784 rupees are nominal, being reductions of settlement, remissions for land occupied by Government, or other cause independent of the drought. The ordinary balance in these districts, in an average year, may be taken at about two lakhs of rupees in train of liquidation or adjustment; deducting, therefore, that amount from the gross year above indicated, something under 11 lakhs of rupees, or about six per cent., may be assigned as the net balance directly attributable to the failure of rain.

In 1858-59 it was 2,10,449 rupees. In 1859-60 it was 1,62,505 rupees.

113. Of these 11 lakhs, probably above one-half will be eventually recovered, and the remainder will be remitted. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Board that these results are a most convincing proof of the moderation of existing settlements; and that, in view of the distress that prevailed so extensively, they afford matter for much congratulation. This information enables the Government to estimate with some precision the expenditure which has been incurred in relieving the famine of 1860-61. In giving support to the starving poor, the Government was assisted by the munificent charity of the public; but it may be interesting to note the entire outlay on this account.

	Rs.
Expended in the distribution of food - - - - - -	5,41,783
Ditto in advances for the purchase of seed and cattle -	3,40,113
Ditto in minor relief works - - - - - - -	29,918
Ditto by Government only on public relief works - -	9,14,294
Possible remission of revenue - - - - - - - -	11,00,000
TOTAL - - -	29,26,108

114. The moderation with which the collectors of the distressed districts have acted in pursuance of the instructions addressed to them by the Board, at an early period of the scarcity, is exceedingly praiseworthy, and has, no doubt, had its share in producing the extraordinary recovery of those parts of the country even which suffered most severely. There is abundant testimony to prove that, owing to the moderation of the Government demand, the good discretion of the district officers, the abundant rains mercifully vouchsafed in 1861, and possibly, in some measure, to the distribution in advances of about 3½ lakhs of rupees for the purchase of seed grain and farm stock, the traces of the famine have been almost entirely obliterated, and the provinces have been restored to a state of prosperity which could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine.

Measures for realizing the Land Revenue.

115. DUSTUCKS.—There has been a decrease on the aggregate number of dustucks issued of above 3,000. This result is satisfactory.

116. The

116. The following abstract statement exhibits the number of coercive processes resorted to during the year for the collection of the land revenue, as compared with the same in the previous year:—

DIVISION.	1860-61.				1859-60.			
	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.
Meerut - -	3	4	4	1	-	1	2	-
Kumaon - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rohilkund -	-	15	2	1	-	10	1	54
Agra - -	1	4	19	5	2	11	10	3
Jhansie - -	5	7	5	1	23	11	20	4
Allahabad -	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-
Gorackpore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benares - -	1	2	-	-	2	1	3	-
Jubbulpore -	1	15	4	17	4	59	10	52
TOTAL - -	11	47	34	25	32	97	52	113

117. The decrease in the number is very gratifying, and tends to show that measures of severity have been resorted to only on proof of extreme and unwarrantable default. There is no point in respect of which, so far as the Lieutenant Governor can judge, the revenue administration in these provinces has more markedly improved under the direction of the able officers who, from time to time, have constituted the Sudder Board of Revenue, than this diminished resort to sales, farms, and transfers.

CXVIII.—Suits for rents, &c., Act X. of 1859.

118. These have increased from 12,431 in the official year 1859-60 (or 24,435 in the revenue year) to no less than 45,220 in the year under report. The great proportion of cases (29,227) were for arrears of rent. The increased number (which now exceeds considerably the average under the old summary law) is attributed to the popularity of the collector's court under the new Act, and partly also to the rule which, instead of permitting a number of defaulting tenants to be included under one plaint, requires a separate suit to be instituted against each defaulter.

119. The Lieutenant Governor believes that the excess is due more to the necessity of instituting a separate suit against each defaulter than to the popularity of the Collector's Court under the new Act. The additional labour which would devolve upon collectors whenever the operation of this law should be developed, was foreseen by the Lieutenant Governor at an early period, and the appointment of the Tehseeldars to be deputy collectors for the trial of these suits was deferred only until the disability under which they laboured, according to section 164 of the Act, should be removed by the introduction of the new police system. The measure has now been carried out to the extent permitted by the qualifications of the Tehseeldars, and there is no doubt that it will relieve the collectors of much work, and the people from much expense and vexation. The Sudder Board of Revenue have, however, been informed that the Tehseeldars should be closely overlooked in the performance of the duty entrusted to them under Act X. of 1859.

120. While the number of suits has thus increased, the appeals have decreased from 179 to 115. As regards these appeals the Lieutenant Governor believes that their number depends in some measure on the character of the Putwarree's papers. In districts where these are trustworthy, the decisions can be passed in the courts of first instance with a confidence unknown under other circumstances, and little opening is left for appeal in the majority of the cases for which the Act provides. The attention of the Sudder Board of Revenue has been drawn to the great importance of securing the same reliable data in all districts.

CXXI.—Abkaree revenue.

121. The excise revenue fluctuates with the season. It rises with agricultural prosperity and declines with the prospect of scarcity. There has, therefore, been a large falling off in the divisions of Meerut, Rohilkund and Agra. This, however, has to a great extent, been compensated by a rise in the income of the other divisions. Upon the whole the net loss on the collections of the year has little exceeded 70,000 rupees. In the following year the Board expect that the revenue will resume its buoyancy, and its tendency to a yearly increase.

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increase. The following is an abstract of the demand and collections for all Departments of Excise, contrasted with those of the preceding season :—

	Demand.		Collected.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Meerut	2,54,635	1,76,267	2,48,356	1,65,516
Kumaon	14,154	5,008	14,154	4,014
Rohilkund	3,60,400	3,26,968	3,11,444	2,62,147
Agra	3,61,733	3,00,409	3,54,050	2,48,478
Jhansie	82,055	87,992	81,454	76,119
Allahabad	5,39,330	5,68,838	5,33,777	5,62,271
Goruckpore	2,24,526	2,32,655	1,97,593	2,21,800
Benares	5,45,784	6,17,145	5,34,001	6,09,598
Jubbulpore	2,36,544	2,91,161	2,36,127	2,89,347
TOTAL	26,19,161	26,06,443	25,10,956	24,39,290

From the 1st January next the Oude system of management will be introduced, whereby the largest possible tax will be levied on the smallest consumption of liquor. Whether the revenue will be increased may be doubtful. But this is a consideration quite secondary to improved administration of the department, and the better check on consumption which must ensue.

CXXII.—Stamp revenue.

122. The stamp revenue has advanced by a rapid rise from 13,68,637 rupees to 24,34,671 rupees, showing an increase of 10,66,034 rupees, or about 80 per cent. The augmented receipts, as the Sudder Court have clearly shown in their report on the administration of civil justice for 1861, is due much more to the exceptional operation of Act XIV. of 1859, than to the additional imposts prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860. Now that the Government of India has been pleased to sanction the appointment of a commissioner of stamps, the Lieutenant Governor will look for a stricter enforcement of the stamp law, and larger realizations under Schedule A. of Act X. of 1862.

A divisional Abstract is subjoined.

DIVISION.	Stamp Revenue in		Per-centage of Increase.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Meerut	2,11,928	3,81,670	80
Kumaon	14,203	20,822	46
Rohilkund	2,40,652	4,34,782	80
Agra	2,54,893	4,46,567	75
Jhansie	25,026	40,446	61
Allahabad	1,57,361	3,17,104	101
Goruckpore	90,558	1,66,465	83
Benares	2,88,054	5,04,280	75
Jubbulpore	85,962	1,22,535	42
TOTAL	13,68,637	24,34,671	77

CXXIII.—Sayer revenue.

123. The Sayer revenue has considerably diminished, owing to the transfer of several tracts, which used to yield forest receipts in the Revenue Department, to the Department of Public Works. The net revenue amounts to 83,303 rupees. The Mirzapore stone mehal continues to maintain its ground, notwithstanding the fears entertained by the collector that the Allahabad and Banda quarries would supplant it. The receipts under this head in Jhansie are the proceeds of gardens and grass lands, the greater portion of which have since been transferred to Scindia.

124. During

124. During the year a sum of 2,52,071 rupees has been realized by the sale of confiscated lands. The statement is subjoined; and the prices realized, compared with the assessment, show how great is the competition for land in these provinces.

CXXIV.—Sale of confiscated estates.

Division.	District.	Number of Estates and Patches Sold.	Jumma.	Sale Price.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	Dehra Doon	—	—	—
	Saharunpore	—	—	—
	Mozuffernuggur	—	—	—
	Meerut	5	— — —	1,800 — —
	Boolundshuhur	69	8,214 13 11	48,450 — —
	Allyghur	—	—	—
	Total	74	8,214 13 11	50,250 — —
Rohilcund	Bijnore	9	1,622 7 3	15,546 — —
	Moradabad	—	—	—
	Budaon	47	5,635 4 2	22,633 — —
	Bareilly	5	760 — —	22,836 13 7
	Shajehanpore	—	—	—
	Total	61	8,017 11 5	61,045 13 7
Agra	Muttra	—	—	—
	Agra	—	—	—
	Furruckabad	4	2,485 9 6	93,922 — —
	Mynpoory	2	513 — —	2,451 — —
	Etawah	7	804 10 2	2,730 7 8
	Etah	25	259 10 6	4,436 — —
	Total	38	4,062 14 2	1,03,539 7 8
Allahabad	Cawnpore	3	5,777 4 —	7,841 12 —
	Furtehpore	—	—	—
	Banda	1	1,367 — —	6,050 — —
	Allahabad	—	—	—
	Total	4	7,144 4 —	13,891 12 —
Benares	Goruckpore	—	—	—
	Azimghur	2	137 10 —	2,703 14 —
	Jounpore	—	—	—
	Mirzapore	—	—	—
	Benares	3	1,168 6 2	20,640 — —
	Ghazeepore	—	—	—
	Total	5	1,306 — 2	23,343 14 —
	Grand Total	182	28,745 11 8	2,52,070 15 3

There is still, in different divisions, a large extent of confiscated land undisposed of, and the Board have been informed that it is the wish of the Lieutenant Governor that in eventually dealing with this property the importance of encouraging European settlers of respectability and intelligence should not be lost sight of.

125. The entire revenues collected for the year that has elapsed are as follows:—

CXXV.—Total revenue.

	Rs.
Land revenue	3,93,60,999
Ditto on the rent-roll	5,71,818
Outstanding balances	10,76,788
Surplus tulubanah	20,241
Abkaree	24,39,290
Stamp	24,34,671
Sayer revenue	83,303
Sale of confiscated lands	2,52,071
Total	Rs. 4,62,39,181

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To this may be added 47,85,972 rupees in the Salt Department, and 16,27,446 rupees in the Income Tax Department, making a grand total of 5,26,52,599 rupees, realized from 1st October 1860 to 30th September 1861.

CXXVI. and CXXVII.—Divisional statement of works.

126. The following Abstract, by divisions, will show the comparative pressure of work in each division:—

1. DIVISION.	2. Area in Square Miles.	3. Mehals.	4. Population.	5. Land Revenue on Rent-roll.	6. Business. Disposed of.	6. Cases. Pending.	7. Letters. From Collector to Commissioner.	7. Letters. From Commissioner to Collector.	8. Expense of Collecting Revenue, exclusive of Heads of Offices and Sudder Establishments.	9. Per-centage of Expense on Column 5.
				Rs.					*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Meerut	11,139	9,503	41,40,145	69,96,839	70,337	4,431	3,173	3,176	2,02,859	2 14 4
Kumaon	11,000	5,475	6,05,910	2,02,597	2,968	140	78	112	—	—
Rohilkund	12,544	17,430	49,11,038	62,88,781	64,633	5,455	2,408	1,610	1,98,736	3 2 6
Agra	9,779	8,529	44,77,799	75,54,122	69,874	5,205	2,402	2,542	2,65,743	3 9 —
Jhansie	5,737	3,580	11,48,158	31,02,500	30,670	4,579	1,008	1,440	1,39,194	4 7 9
Allahabad	9,730	8,657	38,81,089	68,97,248	37,064	5,641	2,177	1,871	2,10,174	3 — 9
Goruckpore	7,343	9,237	30,54,086	21,50,300	16,484	2,807	472	828	51,444	2 6 3
Benares	12,396	16,539	63,49,396	60,02,005	50,165	7,594	2,577	2,123	1,18,788	1 15 7
Jubbulpore	32,887	9,562	21,17,614	23,35,619	29,684	2,544	2,055	2,229	1,14,393	4 14 3
TOTAL	1,12,555	88,512	3,06,85,235	4,14,30,011	3,71,879	37,896	16,350	15,931	13,01,331	3 2 3

127. It will be observed that the business has very largely increased during the year under review, while the cost of collection has decreased.

	Cases disposed of.	Pending.	Letters.	Cost of Collection.	Per-centage.
				Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*
1859-60	306,546	44,176	28,687	13,42,189	3 6 5
1860-61	371,879	37,896	32,281	13,01,331	3 2 3

It should be noted that a heavy increase of correspondence has been occasioned in all the district offices, and in the Board's office for the Income Tax and License Tax Departments, which is, of course, not entered in these returns.

TEHSEELEE DIVISIONS.—During the last two or three years the Board have turned their attention to the subject of reducing the number of tehseelees where these appeared to be in excess of what was required. The following Table accordingly shows that 11 tehseelees have been abolished at an annual saving of 61,155 rupees for establishments, besides the cost of maintaining the buildings. The opportunity was taken for improving the boundaries, and rendering the tehseelee jurisdiction more compact, and also for placing the establishment on a more efficient footing. In the revision an additional tehseeldaree was found necessary in Mynpoory, and some increased expense in the constitution of the new district of Etah. This was effected at an annual cost of 4,287 rupees, so that the net saving on the whole operations has been 56,868 rupees.

DISTRICT.	Tehseelees. Former.	Tehseelees. Present.	Annual Saving.
			Rs.
Mozuffernuggur	5	4	9,804
Ailyghur	8	6	13,815
Muttra	9	8	6,732
Furruckabad	7	6	4,596
Etawah	6	5	4,428
Cawnpore	10	9	3,708
Banda	9	8	6,888
Azimghur	9	6	11,184
TOTAL	63	52	64,155

128. During

128. During the year under report, preliminary measures for the revision of the settlement of the Dehra Doon have been in progress. Out of 445 villages in the eastern and western Doon, 206 have been surveyed, and their shujras and khusrahs prepared, 144 khutteonees, terijes and jinswars are ready, and 23 more sets of these latter papers in a state of preparation, leaving the khutteonees, terijes, and jinswars of 39 surveyed villages still unprepared. CXXVIII.—Survey and settlement. Dehra Doon.

The total area mapped during the last season was 99,303 acres, at a cost of 3,994 rupees, giving an average of *Rs.* 40. 3. per 1,000 acres.

129. In the Jhansie district, the settlement of pergunnah Pundwaho has been made by Mr. Daniell, and provisionally sanctioned. In the Lullutpore district the summary settlements of the confiscated Banpore state, of pergunnah Murrowra, a portion of the confiscated Shahghur state, and of the pergunnah of Balabehut have been made by Captain Corbett, and sanctioned. In the Jaloun district, the Jaloun pergunnah is ready for settlement, and the putwaree survey is in a very forward state in the Lullutpore district. The completion of the new settlement may be expected to do much towards imparting confidence to the people, stimulating their industry, and reclaiming them from the habits of lawlessness in which they have been wont to indulge. CXXIX.—Jhansie Division.

130. The measurements for the re-settlements in the Goruckpore district have progressed very satisfactorily; the result is shown in the following Table:— CXXX.—District of Goruckpore.

Officers.	1859-60.		1860-61.	
	Number of Acres Measured.	Cost.	Number of Acres Measured.	Cost.
		Rs.		*Rs.*
Mr. White - - -	191,707	13,066	305,159	4,846
Mr. Lumsden - - -	183,097	11,142	247,534	5,425
Mr. Wilson - - -	210,926	17,073	368,321	7,139
Baboo P. M. Banerjee -	226,295	18,850	311,841	5,914
Mr. Wynne - - -	- -	- -	219,109	6,069
Total - - -	812,025	61,031	1,451,964	29,393

The cost per 1,000 acres in 1859-60 is *Rs.* 75. 16.; in 1860-61, *Rs.* 20. 26.; the reduced rate of this year is attributable to the experience gained by the ameens, and to the employment of many putwarees who have been instructed in surveying. The revised jummas of the pergunnahs shown in the margin* have been proclaimed, and durkhasts signed by the zemindars previous to November 1860.

* Pergunnahs.
Amorha.
Shajehanpore.
Muhoolee.
Bhowapore.
Chilloopore.

131. The cultivation of opium has increased, and it is expected that, owing to the advanced prices, a much larger area will be this year under poppy cultivation than in the two previous years, 1859-60 and 1860-61, as will be seen from the annexed Table. CXXXI.—Opium cultivation in the district of Goruckpore.

STATEMENT of Opium produced in Zillah Goruckpore, Western Division.

Seasons.	Standard Opium Grown.	Actual Cultivation.	Value Paid to the Cultivators.	Remarks.
	Maunds.	*Beegahs.*	*Rupees.*	
1859-60 -	2,735	37,326	3,87,305	Actual results.
1860-61 -	5,344	44,843	8,62,609	
1861-62 -	7,000	58,000	14,00,000	Expected at the enhanced rate at 5 rupees per seer on opium only.

There can be little doubt that 14 lakhs of rupees cannot circulate in the district of Goruckpore without adding immensely to its material wealth, and to the prosperity of the classes who undertake the cultivation.

132. There is very little cotton grown in this district, and of inferior description. There are many thousand acres of land well adapted for it; but the expense of conveyance to Calcutta reduces the profit so much that the natives have little inducement to increase the cultivation. Carding machines, on improved principles, are much required, and several European gentlemen are making experiments to ascertain whether the American cotton seed will thrive there. CXXXII.—Cotton cultivation in the district of Goruckpore.

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CXXXIII.—Sugar in the district of Goruckpore.

133. The trade in sugar has decreased in consequence of the reduction of prices, arising from losses last year from our speculation of native merchants in Calcutta. The plant is chiefly grown in the eastern part of the district, but it is very inferior to that produced in Rohilkund. Indigo cultivation has considerably increased, and has succeeded very well. The price of all grain has risen very much, and though the last year's spring harvest was not very good, the high rate has been very remunerative to the traders, who export it in large quantities by water to Dinapore and Calcutta.

CXXXIV. and CXXXV.—Trade in the district of Goruckpore.

134. A tabular Statement is subjoined, showing the amount of exports and imports. The trade with Nepaul has not increased much lately.

No. I.

EXPORTS by Land Carriage from Goruckpore, chiefly to the Westward, to Mirzapore, &c.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	Maunds.	*Rs.*
Coarse rice	20,000	50,000
Fine rice	5,000	20,000
Wheat	5,000	11,000
Honey	500	5,000
Lac, peepul	1,000	4,000
Karait or dammar	10,000	50,000

No. II.

EXPORTS by Water from Goruckpore, chiefly to the Eastward, to Patna, &c.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	Mds.	*Rs.*		*Mds.*	*Rs.*
Kutha, catechu	10,000	1,50,000	Timber (saul chauputtas).	10,000	1,00,000
Poppy seeds	20,000	60,000			
Sugar	30,000	2,50,000	Firewood	-	10,000
Linseed	60,000	1,80,000	Charcoal	-	5,000
Rape seed	25,000	75,000	Hides	100,000	1,00,000
Urhur doll	10,000	20,000	Horns	-	10,000
Gram	10,000	22,000	Fat	-	10,000
Fine rice	500	2,000	Kainda (Muhooa seed)	5,000	1,000
Barley	30,000	45,000	Castor seed	2,000	4,000

No. III.

EXPORTS through the Goruckpore District from the Nepal Hills.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	Mds.	*Rs.*		*Mds.*	*Rs.*
Peepra moor	5,000	50,000	Jethee mudh (wild liquorice root).	200	4,000
Tajepaut	5,000	10,000			
Cardamoms (large elachee).	1,000	25,000	Soogund bala (fragrant wood).	2,000	10,000
Kootkee	4,000	4,000	Bamboo paper	1,000	20,000
Lall murich	2,000	20,000	Sohaga (borax)	1,000	16,000
			Bhungra (pieces)	10,000	5,000
Sonth sufed (white ginger).	15,000	1,20,000	Toosa (woollen fabric pieces).	200	2,000
Sonth puharee (hill ginger).	4,000	32,000	Chowrs (cows' tails) *No.*	1,000	1,000
			Nafey moosh (musk) *No.*	100	1,000
Rawund cheenee (rhubarb).	200	1,000	Kukra (singhee)	100	1,000
			Dhoop wood	5,000	2,000
Atees	200	2,500	Puddoom wood	1,000	2,000
Cheyryta	5,000	40,000	Iron	10,000	40,000
Wax	1,000	20,000	Copper vessels	200	2,000
Ghee	1,000	25,000	Pice	2,000	90,000

No. IV.

TABLE of Imports into the District of Goruckpore.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT OR NUMBER.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT OR NUMBER.	VALUE.
	Mds.	*Rs.*		*Mds.*	*Rs.*
Gurrie (dried cocoa-nut).	25	1,000	Nariel hookkas	-	200
Almonds	50	1,000	Tea	-	1,000
Dates	200	1,200	Quicksilver	4	600
Elachee, Goojratee (small cardamoms).	2	700	Grapes	20	3,000
Raisins	25	500	Ruskupoor	2	700
Betel-nut	1,500	15,000	Zungal	2	400
Black pepper	1,000	20,000	Camphor	10	400
Cloves	150	4,000	Moordasunk	4	125
Sonth, Dakhinee	50	3,000	Black salt	50	800
Cotton	4,000	80,000	Sondha ditto	200	2,400
English thread	100	10,000	Lahowree ditto	50	750
Kharooa cloth	100	5,000	Mooluhtee	20	320
Lac choorees	-	1,000	Nousadar	25	1,000
Poorhee iron in pigs, red nails.	10,000	80,000	Chundun, white	25	1,000
Brass and composition vessels.	2,000	1,00,000	Ditto - red	10	80
Lead	200	2,000	Cocoanut oil	100	1,800
Ranga, tin	500	20,000	Candles	20	1,200
Justa, zinc	1,000	15,000	Zeera, seeah	10	250
Bukkum, logwood	500	2,000	Ditto, sufed	200	3,200
Salt	10,000	8,000	Verdigris	20	800
Cotton goods	1,500	1,50,000	White lead	20	400
Umbrellas	4,000	3,000	Golabee (an earth)	40	800
			Toteea	20	1,000
			Uhruk	40	400
			Kharee salt	5,000	12,500
			Ditto - 2d quality	2,000	2,000

135. The extent of the trade in Goruckpore is surprising. It amounts, exports and imports taken together, to 23,60,000 rupees. The exports exceed in value the imports by nearly 11 lakhs of rupees, and it would be interesting to know whether the difference is represented by silver, or how. It is very greatly to be regretted that this Government does not possess adequate means of extending and facilitating the communications with this flourishing district. The importation of 1½ lakhs of rupees worth of cotton goods may, perhaps, be viewed as evidence that the people are in pretty fair circumstances; but, on the other hand, it is difficult to understand why 80,000 rupees worth of "cotton" should have been imported (for local consumption, it is presumed), if, as the Commissioner says, "there are many thousand acres of land well adapted for its growth." Inquiry has been made on this point.

CXXXVI.—Transfers to Maharajah Scindia.

136. During the past year Kutchwaghur and Pergunnah Duboh, west of the Poohooj, in Zillah Jaloun, Northern Bhanderee, west of Poohooj, Pergunnah Jhansie, west of Poohooj and Pergunnahs Kurrara and Pechore, in Zillah Jhansie, and Pergunnah Chundeyree, in Zillah Lullutpore, have been transferred to Scindia. The details are as follows:—

1. Districts.	1. Pergunnahs.	2. Number of Villages.	3. Revenue paid to Government. Malgoozaree and Sewaee.	4. Resumed Rent-free Lands.	5. Total.	6. Nikassee of Rent-free Villages and Patches.	7. Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Jhansie	Kurrara	259	86,102 8 -	600 - -	86,702 8 -	36,435 14 3	The value of the land entered in Column 6 has not been taken into account in the exchanges.
	Puchore	195	59,540 - -	167 2 3	59,707 2 3	10,109 11 3	
	Jhansie	61	24,932 - -	237 7 11	25,169 7 11	6,715 1 9	
	Bhanderee	33	36,512 - -	635 11 3	39,147 11 3	8,233 10 3	
Jaloun	Madhoghur	28	21,629 - -	332 15 8	21,961 15 8	7,300 9 9	
	Indoorkee	125	84,829 - -	8,803 1 2	93,632 1 2	35,211 5 10	
	Duboh	101	68,885 10 -	58 - -	68,943 10 -	13,036 8 10	
Lullutpore	Chundeyree	80	15,539 15 10	431 9 4	15,971 9 2	Not known.	
	TOTAL	882	3,99,970 1 10	11,265 15 7	4,11,236 1 5	—	

137. A considerable

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CXXXVII.—District of Ajmere.

137. A considerable reduction in the revenue establishment has been made in consequence. The demand for the Ajmere districts during the year was 3,51,477 rupees; of this a balance amounting to 23,214 rupees remained on 31st September, the greater portion of which has since been realised.

CXXXVIII to CXLIII.—Separate revenue customs.

138. The following are the aggregate results of the Customs administration for the official year ending the 30th April 1862:—

DEPARTMENT.	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.	PUNJAB.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Salt - - - - - - - - -	59,49,844	34,87,091	94,36,935
Sugar - - - - - - - - -	5,69,784	7,05,279	12,75,063
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	31,582	10,194	41,776
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	65,51,210	42,02,564	1,07,53,774
Add for Saltpetre Department - - - - - - - -			32,784
GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*			1,07,86,558

139. It is shown that the departmental revenue realised on the frontier line has amounted to the unprecedented sum of 1,07,53,774 rupees, of which 65,51,210 rupees appertain to the North Western Provinces, and 42,02,564 rupees to the Punjab. Of the whole amount 94,36,935 rupees have been derived from the duty on salt; 12,75,063 rupees from the duty on sugar; and 41,776 rupees from miscellaneous sources.

140. The advance upon the income of the preceding year 1860-61 is represented by the sum of 18 lakhs; of these eight lakhs are due to increased trade in sugar, and 10 lakhs to increased duty on salt.

141. No results could be much more satisfactory. A revenue of more than a million sterling has been collected at a cost of *Rs.* 9. 7. 6. per cent. (being less by 12 *a.* 3 *p.* per cent. than in 1860-61,) and without any pressure upon the people. At the present rate of duty, and the accepted annual average consumption of six seers per head, the ordinary day labourer does not exceed more than 1½ per cent. of his earnings in the purchase of salt; and in regard to sugar, the increase of 7½ lakhs of maunds in the export (being 58¾ per cent.) as compared with the quantity exported in 1860-61, proves sufficiently that the doubling of the duty at the beginning of 1861 has not had the effect of checking the trade.

142. The Allahabad special line having been abolished in February 1861, the increased duty of 8 rupees per maund, to be levied on the frontier line, was operative throughout the year, and the importations having fallen off by 46,728 maunds, it is obvious that the large increase of 10 lakhs of rupees in the revenue derived from salt, as compared with that realised in 1860-61, is due entirely to the higher rate of duty. But it is satisfactory to note that there is in this no proof of repressed consumption. On the contrary, the comparison, as shown in the following table, of the importations in the two years of 1858-59 and 1859-60, with those of 1860-61 and 1861-62, proves clearly that in the latter period the quantity of salt which crossed the frontier line increased by nearly 4½ lakhs of maunds, and that the apparent falling off in the year 1861-62 is attributable to the abnormal activity of the trade in the preceding year, and the consequent overstocked condition of the markets to the East.

DIVISION.	Quantity of Salt crossing the Frontier in			
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Mds.	*Mds.*	*Mds.*	*Mds.*
North Western Provinces -	15,92,248	16,62,998	19,58,848	19,63,347
Punjab - - - -	12,01,707	10,12,472	12,36,904	11,65,677
TOTAL - - -	27,93,955	26,75,470	31,95,752	31,49,024

143. There

143. There is no apparent reason for questioning the representations of the traders that these increased importations during the past two years have been caused by the demand in Oude arising from the suppression of home manufacture, and by the wants of Goruckpore and the eastern districts, generally, due to the cessation of the supply from Oude. It is more than probable that Act XIX. of 1862, for extending to this Province the provisions of Act XIV. of 1843, Act XXXVI. of 1855, will have the effect of still further increasing the imports of western salts during the current year, and enlarging the revenue.

CXLIV. & CXLV.—Customs collections in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

144. The Customs collections for the year in Ajmere and Mhairwarra aggregated *Rs.* 1,10,704. 5. 3. against *Rs.* 96,953. 12. 9. during the previous year, showing an increase of *Rs.* 13,750. 8. 6. which is the more satisfactory as export duties have been entirely abolished, and also all duty on the following important articles of trade:—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

Bamboos.	Thread, coarse.	Wax.
Cotton seeds.	Betel-nut.	Mathee Dânâ.
Bau moonj.	Hemp and twine.	Indigo.
Taut puttee.	Soap.	Keerana, coarse.
Cloth of Europe.	Gond.	Ditto - fine.
Ivory.	Pepper.	Miscellaneous.
Jafran and mooshk.	Chillies.	

145. The duty on cotton cleaned and uncleaned amounted to 6,930 rupees. The levy of duty on the staple has now been abolished.

CXLVI. to CXLVII.—Working of Act XXXI. of 1861.

146. The orders of the Government of India, sanctioning the Establishments entertained for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1861, reached the Deputy Commissioner only on the 20th of December last; and some time necessarily elapsed before these could be organised and distributed over the large area which they were intended to occupy, and before they could be furnished with instructions for their guidance. Again the native mind, hostile to sudden change, was disposed to suspect the motives which led to it, and obviously from this cause an impediment to the action of the Department arose; while the inexperience of the Establishment and want of local knowledge added to its difficulties.

147. Regard being had to these considerations, and especially to the depressed condition of the saltpetre trade, it could not have been expected that the revenue, realised by the Department, would be other than inconsiderable in amount; and there is no reason to be disappointed with the actual result, which is represented by the collection.

	Rs.
As license fees - - - - - - - - - - -	20,628
As duty on salt - - - - - - - - - - -	12,156
TOTAL - - -	*Rs.* 32,783

The number of refineries licensed being 415, and of crude works, 8,636.

148. This at first sight appears to be a very inadequate compensation to the Government for the heavy cost of the establishment, viz., 16,479 rupees per mensem; but, as already noted, the period of the law's operation has been very short. There has been, in some quarters, a passive resistance to the new system, which will only work its way gradually; and the advantages to the Customs revenue, generally, which are derived from the action of this Department in checking the illicit manufacture of salt, whether at saltpetre works or elsewhere within the frontier line, are not demonstrable; although in the paucity of seizures there may be some ground for believing that such illicit manufacture has actually diminished in some degree. Before, however, any confident judgment can be pronounced on this, as well as most other points connected with the operation of the Act, further experience must be obtained.

SEPARATE REVENUE (ASSESSED TAXES).

CXLIX. to CLII.—Working of the income tax.

149. The following is a Table of the results of income tax assessments for 1861–62, compared with those of 1860–61, exclusive of those assessments made under Schedules III. and IV. by periodical deductions from salaries, &c.:—

1. Division.	2. District.	3. Assessment of 1860-61.		4. Assessment of 1861-62.		5. Difference in the present Year.		6. Rate at which Assessment of 1861–62 Falls.	
		Number of Parties.	Amount.	Number of Parties.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per 1,000 Rupees' Jumma.	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.
			Rs.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		
Meerut	Dehra Doon	1,209	22,622	1,219	22,915	293	-	500	403
	Saharunpore	6,156	78,045	6,730	77,025	-	1,020	70	111
	Moozuffernuggur	4,615	57,118	6,840	69,436	12,318	-	61	110
	Meerut	7,163	1,23,186	7,288	1,22,798	-	338	68	112
	Boolundshuhur	3,985	65,577	3,952	59,443	-	6,134	53	73
	Allyghur	5,102	96,988	5,341	95,823	-	1,165	52	111
		28,230	4,43,536	31,370	4,47,440	12,611	8,707	63	108
Kumaon	Kumaon	588	10,454	688	11,711	1,257	-	87	31
	Ghurwul	315	2,548	355	2,733	185	-	37	11
		903	13,002	1,043	14,444	1,442	-	69	23
Rohilkund	Bijnore	1,734	29,458	2,166	33,418	3,960	-	28	49
	Moradabad	4,134	73,640	4,374	73,005	-	635	55	77
	Budaon	4,434	75,814	4,959	70,769	-	5,045	76	89
	Bareilly	3,780	66,165	4,800	72,838	6,673	-	45	65
	Shajehanpore	3,402	67,856	3,637	64,916	-	2,940	62	99
	Terai Pergunnahs	40	414	72	494	80	-	7	7
		17,523	3,13,347	20,008	3,15,440	10,713	8,620	51	74
Agra	Muttra	8,007	1,27,781	10,372	1,62,102	34,321	-	97	208
	Agra	7,311	1,05,957	6,239	1,03,866	-	2,091	61	106
	Furruckabad	4,113	1,00,357	4,514	90,295	-	10,062	80	101
	Mynpoory	2,824	42,144	3,724	48,113	5,969	-	42	80
	Etawah	1,965	36,697	2,824	41,436	4,739	-	34	72
	Etah	3,592	44,022	3,554	41,522	-	2,500	57	73
		27,812	4,56,958	31,227	4,87,334	45,029	14,653	64	111
Jhansie	Jalaun	1,779	29,632	2,311	40,295	10,633	-	37	163
	Jhansie	1,528	28,987	1,354	28,243	-	744	53	80
	Lullutpore	1,113	10,735	1,422	12,463	1,728	-	53	Population not known.
	Humeerpore	981	10,735	4,221	35,697	25,162	-	53	85
		5,401	79,889	9,308	1,16,698	37,553	744	40	115
Allahabad	Cawnpore	11,457	1,63,190	13,375	1,64,978	1,788	-	76	149
	Futtehpore	6,170	95,751	7,137	1,03,696	7,945	-	72	152
	Banda	3,704	55,076	4,589	53,912	-	1,164	41	76
	Allahabad	10,991	1,89,565	10,509	1,71,389	-	18,176	83	162
		32,322	5,03,582	35,610	4,93,975	9,733	19,340	71	139
Goruckpore	Goruckpore	14,613	2,45,574	16,764	1,93,905	-	51,669	85	95
Benares	Azimghur	3,582	52,940	6,107	1,00,928	47,988	-	67	68
	Jounpore	5,276	93,240	6,145	95,660	2,420	-	76	96
	Mirzapore	13,564	2,91,429	14,994	2,74,261	-	17,168	326	248
	Benares	3,215	1,85,913	9,920	1,76,099	-	9,814	194	203
	Ghazeepore	11,314	1,51,942	11,104	1,42,375	-	9,567	93	89
		36,951	7,35,464	48,270	7,89,323	50,408	36,549	131	131
Ajmere	Ajmere	4,730	75,840	4,935	73,577	-	2,263	154	202
	GRAND TOTAL	1,68,485	29,07,192	1,98,535	29,32,136	1,67,489	1,42,545	74	111
					Deduct Decrease		1,42,545		
					Net Increase		24,944		

Upon the whole it will be seen that there is a net increase of 24,944 rupees.

150. The Sudder Board of Revenue consider the results satisfactory. The proceedings of the year, they observe, have tended to equalise the incidence of the tax, while there has been no loss, but a small gain upon the whole.

151. The effect of Act XXI. of 1861 has been of course to check justifiable increase of assessment, while it allowed decrease on proof of inadequate assets, and the result has thus been to make the gross income smaller than it would otherwise have been. But this result cannot be regretted, as it has secured in the greater part of the provinces immunity from further imposition. Under these circumstances it cannot but be regarded as satisfactory that there is this year an income tax revenue of 29,32,136 rupees as against 29,07,192 rupees of the past year, showing a net gain of 24,944 rupees.

152. The Board have been informed that the assessments seem generally to be fair and moderate, even in those districts where there has been considerable increase in the demand, as compared with that of 1860-61, as *e. g.*, in Moozuffernuggur, Azimghur, Jaloun and Humeerpore. Judging, however, by the general average, the District of Muttra seems to be an exception, and some relaxation of the demand may possibly be found necessary. It appears that the districts of the Rohilkund Division do not bear a full share of the burthen: The districts of Mynpoorie, Etah and Etawah are in the same category, and Agra seems to be inadequately assessed. On the other hand, there is reason to doubt the justice of the large increase in Futtehpore.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

CLIII.—Improvement in the working of all schools.

153. A GENERAL improvement in the working of schools of all kinds has taken place during the year.

CLIV. to CLVI.—The upper educational institutions.

154. The state of the upper educational institutions at Agra, Ajmere, Bareilly, and Benares, is satisfactory. In the cases of Agra and Ajmere the number of students has somewhat fallen off, but improvement in management has taken place.

155. The Benares College has suffered from the interruption of regular work, consequent on the progress of repairs necessary to the college buildings, and on the unprecedented floods which debarred access to the college for some time. In the Sanscrit department of that college a re-organisation is being effected, by which it is hoped that a further utilisation of the studies in vogue may be brought about without injury to the popularity of the institution.

156. The college at Bareilly has taken the lead in most of those particulars which characterise the healthy working of an institution of this kind. Of 24 students from the above-named upper institutions who passed the Calcutta University entrance examination of 1861, the first is a student of the Bareilly College, and three out of the next four are his fellow students.

CLVII.—The Calcutta University examinations.

157. The proportion of students from the Government colleges in the North Western Provinces, who passed, to those who failed, is larger than the proportion, similarly calculated, for the Government institutions of Bengal. In the first examination in arts of the Calcutta University a student of the Agra College obtained the fifth place in a general list of 70 candidates.

CLVIII.—The boarding house at Bareilly.

158. The boarding-house attached to the Bareilly College has realised the Lieutenant Governor's expectations. It is now full. The municipal committee of the city have come forward to support the scheme. Not only have they voted the erection of the buildings required, but they have allowed a monthly sum for the maintenance of poor scholars who may come in from the districts surrounding. The usefulness of the college at Bareilly has been largely increased in consequence.

CLIX.—Lower educational schools.

159. Allowing for the disjunction of the Saugor Territory from the North Western Provinces, which involved the transfer of 745 inspected schools, with an attendance of 12,466 scholars, an increase in the average attendance at schools of all kinds, amounting to 14,536 boys, has taken place during the year.

CLX.—Increased attendance.

160. The annexed Table expresses this increase in a more detailed form:—

Character of Institutions.	Average Attendance.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.
Three colleges and one high school - -	1,049	1,088
Anglo-vernacular schools - - -	272	313
Tehseeli schools - - - - -	12,779	13,515
Hulkabundi schools - - - -	60,254	73,036
Indigenous schools - - - -	55,692	56,680
TOTAL - - -	130,046	144,582
Increase -		14,536

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It is worthy of notice that, while the average attendance at the Government Vernacular Institutions, viz., the Tehseeli and Hulkabundi Schools, is 60 and 30 respectively, the average attendance at an indigenous, or private school, is 9 only.

CLXI.—Cost of education.

161. The subjoined Table presents a comparative estimate of the average annual cost per boy to the Government at each of the several class of schools:—

Character of Institutions.	Average Cost per Boy.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Three colleges and one high school	121 - -	111 - -
Anglo-vernacular schools	16 - -	14 - -
Tehseeli schools	2 - -	3 - -
Hulkabundi schools	- 3 -	- 2 -

Consequently the average annual cost of any one boy, who may be said to be educated by the State, is 32 rupees, or three rupees less than for the year preceding.

CLXII.—Inspection.

162. Considering the area over which the duties of inspecting officers extend, and the dependence which, during the hot weather months, is of necessity placed on deputy inspectors, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the system is not unsuccessful. Recent investigations into the home system have shown the existence of the same difficulties, the chief of which is one which must always exist where the population is agricultural, viz., the difficulty of securing regular attendance.

CLXIII.—School accommodation.

163. Instructions relative to the provision of school accommodation, a matter which has much to do with the advancement of education, have been issued. The principle of these is that the people should be encouraged to supply their own wants with the assurance of receiving support from the State proportionate to their contributions.

CLXIV.—The normal schools.

164. The Normal Schools of Agra, Benares, and Meerut have worked well. More than 700 teachers have received training during the year. The Normal School at Agra is the only one provided with suitable accommodation. The character of the instruction given is becoming more systematised. A plan is under consideration to render the temporary residence of the students less monotonous by the introduction of methodical out-door occupation, such as horticultural, &c. When this scheme has been elaborated, the usefulness of these schools will be largely increased. A Normal School for the Hill Circle of Kumaon and Ghurwal has been set on foot at Almorah.

CLXV.—Female schools.

165. Schools for females are progressing. Those in the neighbourhood of Agra are 17 in number, and are well attended. Other girl schools are to be found in the Etah, Mynpoory, and Shajehanpore Districts; added to this is the fact that many of the Government village schools are now attended by girls as well as boys. Local encouragement is the great requisite for the furtherance of female education.

CLXVI.—Grants-in-aid.

166. Grants-in-aid to the amount of 14,372 rupees were paid to eight Missionary and one Roman Catholic seminaries. The total number of children on the rolls of these institutions was 1,918. Increased allowances under this head have been entered in the Budget Estimates for 1862-63 to the amount of 25,000 rupees.

CLXVII.—Sale of books in the Department of Public Instruction.

167. One lakh and thirty-four thousand copies of books, chiefly in the vernacular, have, been sold during the year through the agency of the Department of Public Instruction, at a cost of 26,570 rupees.

CLXVIII.—Aspersion of the Christian Vernacular Education Society on these books.

168. This seems to be an appropriate place for the insertion of the following extract from Mr. Kempson's Report:—"In a Report of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, as read at a large meeting held at the Freemason's Hall, London, and attended by Church and other dignitaries, I read with surprise the disparaging remark made in allusion to the publications just described of this Government: 'Several useful books have been published by Government, but, being on the neutrality principle, most of them are unfit for Christian schools.' Yet these are books by the aid of which an enlightened Government is hoping gradually to civilise the mind of the people, that it may in time become suited to receive impressions to which it is now dead. These 'unfit' books are books every one of which, if rendered into English, would form excellent simple reading for a school of Christian boys and girls." The Lieutenant Governor feels convinced that the Government of India will share his surprise, and that of the Director of Public Instruction, that the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India should have taken it on themselves to stigmatise the useful and harmless works published by this Government for the use of schools as "unfit for Christian schools."

CLXIX.—General results.

169. Generally speaking, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the progress of education during the year has been marked by satisfactory results. While on the one hand the upper institutions have competed with marked success in the Calcutta University Examinations,

Examinations, than which no mere general test of attainments is available, so, on the other hand, the working of the country schools has been pronounced more successful than hitherto; and there seems every reason to believe that popular education is beginning to gain a firm and appropriate footing. In proof of this statement the accompanying passage of Mr. Kempson's Report is subjoined.* The Lieutenant Governor regards this anecdote as very significant. There could, perhaps, be no more satisfactory and convincing proof of the sure, if slow, progress of education among the masses.

CLXX.—Thomason College, Roorkee.

170. There were during the year 108 students on the rolls of the College, viz.:—

Christians	46
Mahomedans	24
Hindoos	38

The senior department, out of four officers, sent out three as qualified for employment on public works.

Of Probationary Assistant Engineers (Civil) nominated in England, seven attended the college during the year from periods varying from 12 days to 6 months. It has been determined that in future officers of this class shall enter the Department Public Works at once on their arrival in this country.

The first department (English) contained 15 students, no less than eight other candidates having failed to pass the preliminary examination at the commencement of the year. This department is supplied chiefly by the schools at the Hills' Stations. The standard of the college examinations is considered by the principal to be above the qualifications of all but a few of the best pupils turned out by these schools; but he deprecates any attempt to lower it, considering, as the Lieutenant Governor believes quite correctly, that the schools should rather work up to that standard. The qualifications of the students in this department during the past year appear, indeed, to have been below the average of former years. Of the 15, 7 are students of the second session, and of these it is not expected that more than four will be reported as fit for the public service.

In the 1st Department (native) there were but three students during the year: one has withdrawn, and the remaining two will pass out as probationary assistant engineers at the close of the Session. This result is not encouraging; it is due no doubt to the fact that native lads, who have acquired sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to pass the college course, can obtain employment which satisfies their ambition, with far less exertion that that required to gain an appointment in the Public Works Department. For this the Lieutenant Governor considers that the only remedy is to be found in the spread of English education, and an increasing desire to earn higher salaries than 20 or 30 rupees per mensem. His honour has, meanwhile, sanctioned the proposal of the principal to reduce the stipends in this department, and increase their amount. These stipends have hitherto been 10 in number, of 30 rupees each; they will in future be six, of 60 rupees each.

The 2d Department (military) comprises 22 students, a very small number in proportion to the strength of the British Army in this Presidency: the greater portion of these will pass out at the close of the session.

In the 2d Department (native) there have been during the year only six students.

The 3d Department (vernacular) constitutes numerically the great strength of the college. The number of students during the year has been 53, which is, however, below the average, and of these 16 or 17 only will be reported qualified as sub-overseers or sub-surveyors.

It will then be seen that the supply of students competent to enter on public duties is likely to be less this year than that of past years. It happens fortunately that the demand also is less in consequence of reductions about to be effected in the Public Works Establishments. Indeed it will be a matter of difficulty for some time to provide for all who will pass out of college at the close of the session.

* "This officer (Mr. Cann) relates a circumstance which proves that the country people are opening their eyes to the value of education; and that though the numbers we have now succeeded in bringing under instruction may seem small, as compared to the population, yet, considered by way of contrast with the previous educational destitution of those provinces, the result is by no means discouraging. He says that in the progress of his tour, having occasion, at a certain place, to admonish some of the chief men, on the neglect they showed for their childrens' interests, and on the small number of children collected for instruction, he was thus answered:—'Ah, Sahib, it appears small to you, but I can look upon it as this out of nothing. I remember the time when we had to take a letter ten miles to get it read; now there is hardly a village in this pergunnah in which you will not find some one who is able to read.'"

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

CLXXI.—Re-organization of circles of superintendence.

171. THERE have been some changes during the year. The 3d Circle, with the exception of one division (the Jhansie Division), has been transferred to the Central Provinces; the Futtehghur Division has been abolished, and the Rohilkund Imperial Roads are no longer under a special or extra superintending engineer.

The 1st Circle of superintendence is now composed of the following Divisions:—

Agra Division Public Works.	Roorkee and Dehra Road.
Meerut Division Public Works.	5th Division Grand Trunk Road.
Gwalior Division Public Works.	6th Division Grand Trunk Road.
Agra and Bombay Road.	

Within the 2d Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions, viz.:—

Allahabad Division Public Works.	Bareilly Division Public Works.
Benares Division Public Works.	1st Division Rohilkund Imperial Roads.
Cawnpore Division Public Works.	2d Division Rohilkund Imperial Roads.
Jhansie Division Public Works.	3d Division Grand Trunk Road.
Goruckpore Division Public Works.	4th Division Grand Trunk Road.

In addition to the above there was, during the year 1861-62 a separate and special road-charge, viz., the Cawnpore and Malthone Road, under the late Major General A. H. E. Boileau, who held the position of a superintending engineer.

CLXXII.—Special works of progress under construction or completed.

172. There are a few works which may be mentioned as standing out somewhat prominently from the list of works in progress, or completed during the year.

Two half-company barracks were completed at Morar, and two iron-framed barracks were put at Jhansie. The Memorial Church at Futtehghur has been well advanced, and it is expected that the building will be ready for use by Christmas 1862. The church at Bareilly is being roofed in, and will be opened for service about the same period. A new telegraph office has been completed at Cawnpore, and the extensive additions to the Roman-catholic chapel at Meerut will, it is believed, be finished in September 1862.

CLXXIII.—Monuments at Cawnpore and Jhansie.

173. The monuments at Cawnpore and Jhansie are progressing satisfactorily, the former under the superintendence of Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division. The monument for Jhansie has been completed at Agra under the supervision of Lieutenant Watts, of Engineers, and its several parts have been conveyed to its destination.

CLXXIV.—Accidents by flood and fire.

174. The year has been marked by accidents from floods and fire. The most serious accident occurred in the Mohun Pass on the Dehra and Roorkee Road; tremendous floods came down during the rain (in June), and carried away not only the causeway under construction, but many of the workmen employed on it.

By fire three barracks were destroyed at Allahabad, the same number at Agra, one at Muttra and one at Gwalior; a stud stable at Ghazeepore, and a bungalow (used as a mess-house) at Cawnpore.

CLXXV.—Bridges of boats.

175. The bridges of boats under charge of officers of the Public Works Department have been maintained at a cost of 1,82,471 rupees. The toll collections on the bridges have amounted to 1,21,488 rupees; the sum represents the *bonâ fide* cash receipts during the year. Nominal dues from the post office and other departments have not been taken into account.

CLXXVI.—Abstract expenditure as compared with budget allotments.

176. The following Table shows in abstract the expenditure during the year as compared with the budget allotments of the year:—

CLASS.	Sanctioned in Budget.			Expended.			REMARKS.
	Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Military - - -	7,64,428	3,88,653	11,53,081	6,17,247	4,68,455	10,85,702	
Civil Administration -	6,20,211	1,42,008	7,62,219	5,61,444	1,34,216	6,95,660	
Public Improvement -	23,37,053	9,15,086	32,52,139	19,12,514	7,96,193	27,08,707	Includes the Irrigation Department.
Establishment - -	- -	- -	12,07,446	- -	- -	12,07,193	
TOTAL - - -	- -	- -	63,74,885	- -	- -	56,97,262	

IRRIGATION.

177. The Irrigation Department, as at present constituted, comprises 14 Executive charges or Divisions, viz :—

CLXXVII.—Divisions of Irrigation Department.

IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

GANGES CANAL -
- Norther Division.
- Upper Central Division and the Futtehghur Branch (in progress).
- Lower Central Division.
- Cawnpore Terminal Division.
- Etawah Terminal Division.
- Boolundshuhur Branch (in progress).

Eastern Jumna Canal.
Doon Canals.
Rohilkund Canals.
Agra Irrigation Works.
Bundlekund Irrigation Works.
Roorkee Workshops.

IN THE PUNJAB.

Western Jumna Canals.
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works.

On the 1st May 1862 the Ganges Canal Divisions were, with the sanction of Government, remodelled, and from the same date the charge of the Bundlekund Irrigation Works was transferred to the district authorities.

178. The subjoined abstract will show at a glance the total expenditure on the Ganges Canal during the official year 1861-62 :—

CLXXVIII.—Expenditure on the Ganges Canal.

	Original Works.	Rajbuhas.	Repairs and Plantations.	Establishment and Contingencies.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Northern Division - -	18,359 12 10	89,348 11 7	1,01,853 12 7	63,662 7 7	2,73,224 12 7
Upper Central Division, including Futtehghur Branch.	51,405 1 7	83,948 2 8	43,334 9 5	33,597 3 -	2,12,284 7 8
Lower Central Division -	6,758 5 1	1,86,842 8 5	26,071 11 5	52,453 10 11	2,74,643 7 -
New Allyghur Division -	- - -	- - -	- - -	617 3 2	
Cawnpore Terminal Division.	6,150 4 7	1,14,492 13 3	24,033 7 2	47,509 13 11	1,92,186 6 11
Etawah Terminal Division	5,311 10 10	91,168 15 11	25,296 8 5	56,336 11 -	1,78,113 14 2
Boolundshuhur Branch -	34,246 - 6	1,03,411 7 9	- - -	2,494 9 1	1,40,152 1 4
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,22,231 3 5	6,09,212 11 7	2,21,489 8 -	2,57,071 10 8	12,70,605 1 8

In addition to the above, the following expenditure has been incurred during the year, and charged against the Famine Relief Grant :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Futtehghur Branch - - - - - -	1,29,776	1	8
Boolundshuhur Branch - - - - - -	2,00,000	-	-

179. The following Table will show the outlay from imperial funds on the other canals in these Provinces :—

CLXXIX.—Expenditure on the other canals in these provinces.

	Original Works.	Repairs and Plantations.	Establishment and Contingencies.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Eastern Jumna Canal -	7,217 2 10	46,294 15 9	57,094 6 10	1,10,606 9 5
Doon Canals - - -	23,626 10 8	14,747 12 5	10,833 2 11	49,207 10 -
Rohilkund Canals - -	13,368 3 2	9,538 13 2	19,543 7 4	42,450 7 8
Agra Irrigation Works -	36,069 15 5	4,400 12 5	7,188 7 7	47,659 3 5
Bundlekund „	10,938 2 9	1,377 9 10	12,733 13 9	25,049 10 4
TOTAL - - -	91,220 2 10	76,359 15 7	1,07,393 6 5	2,74,973 8 10

In excess of the above *Rs.* 18,119. 1. 4. have been spent on the irrigation lines of the East Bygool in Rohilkund, and charged against the Famine Relief Fund.

180. The following statement exhibits the revenue derived from the Canals and Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces during 1861-62 :—

CLXXX.—Amount of revenue derived from the canals during the year.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Ganges Canal - - - - - - -	7,05,800	9	3
Eastern Jumna Canal - - - - - -	2,50,531	11	1
Doon Canals - - - - - - - -	16,011	4	8
Rohilkund Canals - - - - - - -	35,533	6	9
Agra Irrigation Works - - - - - -	12,698	9	-
Bundlekund Irrigation Works - - - -	2,228	2	4
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	10,22,803	11	1

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SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.

CLXXXI.—General Financial Statement.

181. The General Financial Statement, prepared in the form laid down in the orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3039, dated 19th June, is subjoined:—

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Heads of Service.	Amount.	Remarks.		Heads of Service.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs.				Rs.	
I	Land Revenue— 1.—Land Revenue.	4,35,63,520	Includes anticipatory collections on account of 1862-63.	A	ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACKS.	3,24,795	Large refunds of land revenue and stamp duty in Razeenamah cases.
	2.—Sayer	1,97,750	Better than previous year.	B	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.		
	3.—Abkaree	24,71,794			I—Revenue Departments:— 1—Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree.	38,06,133	No variations of any consequence.
II	Assessed Taxes, Income Tax	31,79,964	Previous year's collections were for six months only, this for 12 months better in comparison.		2—Assessed taxes	1,96,694	
					3—Customs —Salt	5,74,016	
					6—Stamps	61,263	Large increase in commission owing to increased sales.
					Total	46,38,106	
III	Customs	5,70,083	About 5 lakhs increase.		II—Allowances and Assignments under treatise and engagements.	12,17,000	
IV	Salt Customs Duty, &c.	53,20,780			III—Allowances to district and village officers.		
VI	Stamps	24,81,777	Better than previous year by more than 5 lakhs.		IV—Miscellaneous	20,606	
					V—Contingencies special and temporary.	7,087	
X	Law and Justice	4,81,920			Total	12,45,293	Decrease of about 2½ lakhs.
XI	Police	5,25,300	Largesavings owing to reduction of police force.	E	WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.	6,00,000	One per cent. Income Tax.
XIII	Public Works	15,17,323	Contains canal collections and tolls from ferries connecting imperial lines of road.	F	I—PUBLIC WORKS	48,60,547	This is the amount of letters of credit.
					II—Salaries and expenses of Public Departments.	15,51,575	Increase of about 2½ lakhs owing chiefly to Government Press charges.
XV	Miscellaneous, Civil	11,85,216	Increase of about 3 lakhs owing chiefly to transfers from deposits.		III—Law and justice	34,01,122	Decrease of about 1½ lakhs.
					IV—Police	38,63,499	Decrease of about 9 lakhs.
	Total	6,14,05,427			V—Education, Science, and Art.	5,15,249	Decrease of about ½ lakh.
XVI	Interest on Local Loans	6,885			VI—Political agencies and other foreign services.	7,218	
					VII—Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes.	3,82,957	Includes gratuities to discharged police about 1½ lakhs, andsuperannuation of Revenue Department about 1 lakh.
					IX—Miscellaneous	1,66,405	Decrease of about 3 lakhs.
					X—Civil contingencies special and temporary.	15,11,619	Decrease of about 45 lakhs, the previous year's charge having included compensation for losses sustained during the mutiny.
					Total	1,68,60,191	
				G	II—INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS.	6,670	
	GRAND TOTAL—Rs.	6,15,02,312			GRAND TOTAL	2,30,75,055	

CLXXXII.—Reductions in the Judiciary and Revenue Establishments.

182. From paragraph 27 of this Report it will have been seen that reductions were effected in the Judiciary Establishments during the year to the amount of 22,464 rupees per annum. Besides this there has been a net saving of 1,11,348 rupees per annum consequent on the reduction of Tehsilees, and on the reduction of revenue establishments consequent on

on the transfer of territory to Scindiah referred to in the 136th paragraph of this Report.

183. A reduction in the Secretariat Establishment was effected during the year amounting to 1,546 rupees per annum.

CLXXXIII.—Reductions in the Secretariat.

184. A further reduction of 7,866 rupees per annum was effected in the cost of Punkah and Tattie Establishments. So that the total amount of reductions effected in establishments during the year is 88,744 rupees as shown in the margin.

CLXXXIV.—Reductions in the Punkah and Tattie Establishments.

	Rs.
Judiciary	22,
Tehsilees	1,11,
Secretariat	1,
Punkahs and Tatties	7,
	Rs. 1,43,

185. A Standing Committee has been formed at Allahabad for the purpose of revising contingent expenditure to whom, year by year, the returns of contingent expenditure will be submitted.

CLXXXV.—Formation of a standing committee for the revision of contingent expenditure.

186. The business of the Treasuries at Benares and Mirzapore have been transferred to the agents of the Bank of Bengal.

CLXXXVI.—Treasury business at Benares and Mirzapore transferred to the Bank of Bengal

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

187. A line of electric telegraph along the Ganges Canal from Meerut *viâ* Roorkee to Hurdwar was sanctioned by the Government of India, which ordered the transfer of the execution of the work to the telegraph department. The line is being prolonged from Hurdwar through the Eastern Doon to Mussoorie *viâ* Dehra.

CLXXXVII.—Line from Meerut to Mussoorie sanctioned by the Government of India.

188. An electric telegraph office has been completed at Cawnpore.

CLXXXVIII.—Construction of an office at Cawnpore.

189. Telegraph piers for carrying the wire across the Ganges at Gurmooktesur were also built during the year; and certain wells which had been sunk experimentally in the bed of the Ramgunga, opposite Moradabad, by Mr. Hardy Wells, late chief engineer of the Rohilkund Railway, were transferred to the Electric Telegraph Department, for the purpose of carrying the wires across that river.

CLXXXIX.—Piers carrying the wire across the Ganges at Gurmooktesur.

SECTION X.—POST OFFICE.

190.

SECTION XI.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

191. Nothing worthy of record in connexion with the above two sections has occurred during the year.

CXCI.—No operation of importance in the department.

SECTION XII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

192. A Roman Catholic Chapel at Cawnpore has been completed, and another is in course of construction at Meerut.

CXCII.—A Roman Catholic Chapel built at Cawnpore, and another in progress at Meerut.

193. The church at Bareilly, which was commenced in 1860, is nearly finished, as is that at Futtehghur. The Mussoorie Church has been enlarged at a cost of 3,627 rupees.

CXCIII.—Church at Bareilly and Futtehghur nearly finished —enlargement of that at Mussoorie.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

194. The Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps continues in existence; and a new corps has been formed at Etawah under the designation of the Etawah Volunteer Rifles, the strength of which consists at present of 53 members.

CXCIV.—Volunteer Rifles.

195. The system of associating European and native gentlemen of consideration and influence with the officers of Government in the administration of justice, by investing them with magisterial powers, is working well; but it has been in operation for so short a time that all the officers who have been consulted state that they can do no more at present than testify to the promising auspices under which the experiment has been started.

CXCV.—Honorary Magistrates.

CHAP. XII North Western Provinces.

XCVI.—Native resses.

196. There are no less than 75 native presses at work in the several districts under the Government of these provinces. Government aid is not afforded to newspapers unless they have proved self-supporting for the period of one year. It has been represented to the Government of India that the supervision of the native press and the examination of publications issuing from it can be of very little practical utility, whether in the interest of Government policy or public morals, unless a legal power reside in the Local Government, or its officers, to inflict penalties in the withdrawal of license, or in the way of prosecution before a magistrate, for the publication of matter which, though not within the reach of the law as obscene or seditious, is still open to strong objection on other grounds.

XCVII.—Rules for ie administration of ie Terai district.

197. The resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor laying down rules for the administration in all departments of the Terai district, which was formed under Act XIV. of 1861, will be found in Appendix No. I. The district is composed of the Pergunnahs of Bazpore, Roodurpore, Kilpooree, Guddurpore, Nanukmultha, and Bilharee.

XCVIII.—Import-nt lines of communi-ation.

198. In a political and military point of view, the following important lines of road were carried on during 1861-62:—

XCIX.—Roorkee nd Dehra road.

199. This line was commenced in December 1860, as a famine work, on a grant of 1,50,000 rupees. Further assignments, aggregating 1,25,000 rupees, were made, the total amount allotted from the famine relief grants being 2,75,000 rupees. In the budget of 1861-62 a further provision was made to the extent of 50,000 rupees for the construction bridges and culverts requiring skilled labour.

During the year the first 28 miles of the road (from Roorkee) were embanked, and one bridge of three arches and two culverts were completed, while six bridges and seven culverts were in an advanced state. From the 28th to the 35th mile through the Mohun Pass a causeway was nearly finished; but destroyed by the heavy floods of 1861. On the cessation of the rains the alignment of the road through the pass was altered, the road being kept, chiefly on the sides of the hills, out of reach of the torrent.

The estimated expenditure on this line, 42 miles in length, is 5,56,785 rupees.

In spite of the predictions of those supposed to be acquainted with the difficulties of the line through the Mohun Pass, and who yet assert that the line chosen is an impracticable one, the project seems to be now placed beyond risk of failure, and it may be anticipated that, by the hot season of 1864, carriage daks will run from Meerut through Roorkee all the way to Rajpore.

C.—Cawnpore and althone road.

200. The Cawnpore and Malthone road was originally entered in the budget of 1861-62 as the Calpee and Saugor road. Its southern terminus was afterwards prolonged to Jubbulpore, and its northern terminus to Cawnpore. This line, besides being a most important one for military purposes, was intended to form a second outlet (the great Dekhen road being the first) for the produce, chiefly cotton, of the Central Provinces towards the Doab.

On these provinces being placed under a chief commissioner, the portion of the road between Malthone and Jubbulpore was removed from the control of the North Western Provinces.

The road now under this Government is designated the "Cawnpore and Malthone Road." Little work beyond surveying the line and drawing up estimates was executed during 1861-62; but the line is open to traffic as a fair weather road throughout its length, and at all times of the year, on the portions between Cawnpore and Calpee, already metalled, and between Jhansie and Malthone where the surface is composed chiefly of broken rock. The Jumna is crossed by a boat bridge; a similar bridge is maintained during the rains over the Betwa. The latter will ultimately be spanned by a permanent bridge, estimated to cost 4,77,000 rupees. With this exception, and a few other minor ones, the road is bridged between Calpee and Malthone. On the Calpee and Cawnpore section a bridge is in course of construction on the Pandoo River; and two others will be required on the Seyngur and Urrind Rivers.

The total estimate for this line from Cawnpore to Jubbulpore is 17,87,117 rupees, for a length of 371 miles; and 10,71,179 rupees from Cawnpore to Malthone, 223¼ miles; in both cases inclusive of the Betwa bridge.

CI.—Rohilkund perial road.

201. This is intended as the main artery communication through Rohilkund, from Futtehghur *viâ* Bareilly to Moradabad, with a branch to Shajehanpore. Its eastern terminus is Furruckabad, from which communication is open by branches of the Grand Trunk Road with that, the great line of these provinces. The western terminus is intended to be on the Ganges in the neighbourhood of Nugeena or Nujeebabad, whence there will be a junction with Roorkee, Moradabad, which this imperial line will pass, is connected with Meerut by a metalled road *viâ* Gurmooktesur, the whole of which has been taken over as an imperial line. The portion between Furruckabad and Kutra, 43⅜ miles, runs over very low ground, requiring heavy embankments; of these 33⅛ miles have been under construction during the year, and five miles completed; the earthwork of the remainder was finished. Of the remaining ten miles, five miles were being surveyed. Between Kutra and a point seven miles west of Bareilly (about 66 miles) 36 miles were in course of construction, and 30 miles were being surveyed. Of the 36 miles, 16 miles were completely embanked, and 16 miles more well advanced. At present it is intended to complete the road to Moradabad only. Detailed estimates for the whole line in progress have not yet been received, but a grant of two lakhs was made in the budget, and 40,000 rupees more from the

the one-per-cent. income tax. Expenditure *Rs.* 2,38,237. 4 *a.* In connexion with this line, another from Hattras on the Grand Trunk Road *viâ* Secundra Rao, Kuchla Ghât on the Ganges, and Budaon to Bareilly, has been taken over as an imperial line. Grants to the amount of 59,000 rupees have been made. From Bareilly to Budaon the line has been metalled; at the other extremity, from Hattras to the border of the Etah district, the earthwork was well advanced and metalling in progress. This road will form the centre outlet for the traffic of Rohilkund; the eastern one being the line from Shajehanpore *viâ* Futtehghur to the Doab, and the western that from Moradabad *viâ* Gurmooktesur to Meerut.

CCII.—Road from Gurmooktesur Ghât to Ghazeeooddeennugger

202. As part of the same system of communication as that to which the preceding two roads belong may be mentioned, the road from Gurmooktesur Ghât, *viâ* Haupper to Ghazeeooddeennugger, near Delhi, 38 miles. This was commenced as a famine relief work on a grant of 62,000 rupees; a further grant of 50,000 rupees has been made from the one-per-cent. duty. The total allotment, therefore, has been 1,12,000 rupees, and for this sum the road will be completed. It was very nearly so by the close of 1861-62.

CCIII.—Agra and Bombay Road.

203. Lastly, it may be mentioned that greater exertions have been made during the year than at any previous period, to push on the Agra and Bombay road. A grant of 40,000 rupees was assigned in addition to the annual allotment of 2½ lakhs. With the exception of the masonry bridges over the Kharee and Aotunghun rivers, it is expected that the whole line will be completed with a boat or pontoon bridge over the Chumbhul by the rains of 1863.

CCIV.—Construction of a cotton press.

204. A cotton press is in course of construction at the Roorkee workshops, which, when complete, will be placed on the falls of the Ganges Canal above Nanow, which is the Allyghur district, and as centrical a point as could be selected for the use of the large traders in cotton.

CCV.—Area under cotton cultivation during the year.

205. The entire area under cotton cultivation during the year in these provinces was 1,177,000 acres as against 965,000 in the previous year, or an increase of 22 per cent.

CCVI.—Estimated out-turn of clean cotton.

206. The estimated out-turn of clean cotton is, in maunds, about one million and-a-half (or 1,100,000 cwt.) as against one million and-a-quarter (or 800,000 cwt.) in the previous year, or an increase of 26¾ per cent.

SECTION XIV.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

CCVII.—Working of the Government tea plantations.

207. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of Doctor Jamieson, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore, on the working of the Government tea plantations during the year.

CCVIII.—Out-turn of tea.

208. "The out-turn of tea during the last season shows a decrease on that of the former year caused by the great drought during the cold weather, and the months of April and May. The grain crops throughout the upper part of the Doab were a failure. It ought not, therefore, to be a matter of surprise that the yield of tea shows a decrease, particularly as the chief or first crop of leaf almost entirely failed. Considering this the decrease may be considered small, and showing how admirably the plant is fitted for the Kohistan of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab.

"The quantity of tea prepared in the factories was as follows:—

Kowlagir Factory—Dehra Dhoon.

GREEN TEAS.	*Lbs.*	*oz.*	*Lbs.*	*oz.*
Gunpowder	199	0		
Imperial Gunpowder	182	0		
Hyson	150	0		
Young Hyson	386	0		
Hyson Skin	817	0		
			1,734	0
Samples sent to Exhibition	-	-	21	0
BLACK TEAS.				
Souchong	4,846	0		
Fine Souchong	1,853	0		
			6,699	0
			3,244	0
Pouchong	-	-	3,284	0
Bohea	-	-		
TOTAL	-	-	14,982	0

Paoree

Paoree Factory in Ghurwal.			
BLACK TEAS.	*Lbs.*	*oz.*	*Lbs.* *oz.*
Souchong	2,697	0	
Pouchong	2,850	0	
Bohea	4,700	0	
			10,247 0
Bhimtal Factory in Kumaon.			
Souchong	1,129	12	
Pouchong	64	12	
Bohea	75	0	
			1,269 8
TOTAL - - - *Lbs.*	-	-	26,498 8
Hawel Baugh Factory in Kumaon.			
GREEN TEAS.			
Fine Green Tea	521	0	
Hyson Skin	880	7	
			1,401 7
BLACK TEAS.			
Souchong	2,707	8	
Bohea	2,952	8	
			5,660 0
Ayar Toli Factory in Kumaon.			
Souchong	7,103	8	
Bohea	856	8	
			7,960 0
TOTAL - - - *Lbs.*			41,519 15
Showing a GRAND TOTAL - - - *Lbs.*			41,519 15

But if there has been a small decrease in the quantity of tea, it has been met by an increase in the produce of seeds, the yield being 2,220 maunds or 79 tons.

	Maunds.
Thus—Kowlagir plantation	860 0
Paoree „	260 0
Ayar Toli „	370 0
Hawal Baugh „	480 0
Bhimtal „	250 0
Maunds	2,220 0
Add to this the produce of the Khandra Plantation	1,416 0
Maunds	3,636 0

and we have an out-turn of 3,636 maunds, or 130 tons.

CCIX.—Financial results.

209. Financially the tea plantations may be thus considered:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To 41,519-15 lbs., at 1-8-0 per lb. - - - -	62,279	14	6
2,200 maunds of seed, at 20 rupees per maund -	44,000	–	–
Total - - -	1,06,279	14	6
To expense of working the plantations - - - - -	48,000	–	–
Balance - - -	58,279	14	6
To this must be added the value of tea seedlings distributed, viz., 8,00,000 rupees.			
Seedlings at 3 per 100= - - - - - - - - -	24,000	–	–
TOTAL Balance - - - *Rs.*	82,279	14	6

CCX.—The Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore in a high state of efficiency.

210. The management of the botanical gardens at Seharunpore is in a high state of efficiency. From Calcutta to Peshawur there is scarcely a horticultural or agricultural institution which has not more or less been benefited by the receipt of plants or seeds—1,15,437 fruit trees, 58,058 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 1,616 parcels of seeds were distributed to applicants during the season. Doctor Jameson's report on this subject has already found place in the supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette."

SECTION XV.—FORESTS.

CCXI.—Period over which operations extended.

211. The reports herein noticed relate to the forest year commencing 1st October 1860, and ending 30th September 1861.

CCXII.—Forests within the jurisdiction of the North Western Provinces.

212. The forests within the jurisdiction of the Government North Western Provinces at the commencement of the year were those under the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division in the Saugur and Nerbudda territories, and those under the Commissioner of Kumaon, in Kumaon, Ghurwal and the Dehra Dhoon.

CCXIII.—Saugor and Nerbudda Forests.

213. Saugor and Nerbudda Forests. The approximate extent and position of the forests in the Jubbulpore Division, together with the principal trees produced in each, are shown in the following Table:—

TABLE of the FORESTS in the *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* Territories, compiled from the Superintendent's Report of 1860–61.

DISTRICT.	Forests, with Elevation of Places in Feet above Sea-level.	Situation.	Extent in Square Miles. Minimum given, in rough figures.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.
JUBBULPORE - -	MAHANUDDEE, one of the chief sources of the Soane River. Beejoragoghur - - - 1,400 ft. Nadonne - - - - 1,350 „	Scattered in patches, from Kuttureea, 35 miles E.N.E. of Jubbulpore, along the Mahanuddee River, to the foot of the Kymore range. This forest forms a portion of the great belt of saul which stretches across Sohagpore, and here in places extends west of the *Mahanuddee*. The great block lies between Bandooghur and Beejoragoghur, along the rivers Omrar, Buddhyo, and Poplye, all affluents of the Mahanuddee. This forest is within 50 miles of the Jubbulpore Extension Railway, and will be invaluable for sleepers.	West to East, 20 miles in length. 200 square miles in British territory. Area in Native States unknown.	A little young teak between the Mahanuddee and Koombee. There are 20,000 saul trees within the British territory. Numerous saj are mixed up with the saul, and are by themselves in the Bulgaon ilaqua. Fine old Kowah along the banks of streams. Some beejasal in a few places on the hills. A great deal of mowah, the older and less productive trees, may be obtained.	At Captain Pearson's suggestion, Mr. Nolan, of the Jubbulpore Extension Railway, was sent to look at this forest. He reports fine saul along the Omrar at Sootree, Burraguon, Tala, and Lelcya, along the *Doodur*, a feeder of the Omrar at Kutowlee, between Chendia and Bandooghur. Along the Poplye, near Muchmocha, Permaun, and Kereylee. Great injury has been done by the Bygurs in their dhya cultivation, and by the raal extractors, who kill hundreds of trees unnecessarily in tapping them. Mr. Coles, the Political Agent at Rewah, has been informed of the state of the forest, and says he will endeavour to check the damage, and to have the forests preserved in the Native States.
	BURELLAH, in the pergunnah of that name, city of Jubbulpore 1,250 ft.	S.E. of Jubbulpore, in the bend which the Nerbudda forms between Mehindwaun, in Mundlah, and Jubbulpore.	100	All the large teak has been felled, but young trees still may be seen. Much fine saj and kowah are scattered over the ilaqua, with a little good ebony in places. The largest kowtah trees are on the affluents of the Nerbudda.	In Jubbulpore, teak is procurable, in small pieces, at 6 to 8 annas per cubic foot. Good beams are scarce, and fetch above 1 rupee per cubic foot.
	NARAINPORE - - - 1,900 ft.	East of Jubbulpore there are traces of jungle for many miles around the iron-producing district of Narainpore.	200	All timber has been cut by the charcoal-burners, and the hills are now only covered with a dense scrub.	—
MUNDLAH - -	NUKTAH PAHAR, and DULDULLA PAHAR along the Nerbudda River. Mundlah - - - - 1,550 ft. Ramghur - - - - 2,400 „	Near Gogra, in North Mundlah; near Singpore, in ditto, between Mundlah and Ramghur.	200	First-class teak may still be obtained. About 1,000 good trees remain, of four to five feet in girth, but in inaccessible localities. There is plenty of large and well-grown saj, hurdoo, tendoo, dhya, sissoo or tinsa in these hills.	Have suffered greatly of late years from the depredations of timber dealers.
	SOUTH MUNDLAH - - - On the Ghats - - - 2,800 ft. Below do. Bhemlat 1,900 „ Chuhutta - - - - 1,600 „	Along the valleys of the Bunjur and Halon Rivers, and stretching from Bhemlat to Mowye along the Ghat range, which separates this upland from the plains of Raipore.	West to East, 40 miles in length, and an average of 10 miles in depth. 400 square miles.	Estimated to contain 10 lakhs of saul trees. The finest trees are about Toplah head of the Halon River, and between Toplah and the Chilpee Ghat.	It will not pay to work these forests until the roads are opened out, and until the demand for timber becomes greater.
	UMMERKUNTUK. - - - Source of the Nerbudda 3,460 ft. Karinjiya, in the plains below - - - - 2,760 „	East of the Bormeyr to Ummerkuntuk: the hills were formerly covered with jungle.	1,000	Large tracts are covered with mowah; the country consists chiefly of broad grass plains, and the hills, which formerly had saul trees growing on them, have had them all destroyed by the untiring axes of the bhoomahs in the dhya cultivation, and are now covered by a dense scrub.	

SEONEE	GONDWARRA HILLS Doomah - - - - 1,160 ft. Nursingpore - - - 1,160 „	From Doomah, in Seonee, stretching westwards to Srinuggur, in Nursingpore, nearly 25 miles. Also on the hills called the Gonda Koel, east of Doomah.	500 square miles in Seonee, Nursingpore, and Chindwarra.	These hills are literally covered with teak trees, but of stunted growth, from which, however, wood in short pieces may be had, and is fit to cut. Large tracts of country along foot of hills in Seonee and Nursingpore are covered with mowah.	The trees do not grow straight here, and branch out within five or six feet of the ground, whether the jungle be very thick or open. This mowah is too valuable to the natives to be available for timber. A good tree is worth *Rs.* 2.3.0 to 4 per annum.
	WYNGUNGA - - - - - Source of this river - 2,200 ft.	Down the banks of this river in South Seonee.	100	There is a considerable amount of teak timber, young, but exceedingly fine, and will be cared for; saj also is found towards the south.	Price of teak in the Nagpore market is not under *Rs.* 1.8.0 per cubic foot for round logs.
	DURASSEE DOONGURTAL - Seonee - - - - - 2,070 ft. Below Ghats - - - 1,200 „	Above and below the Ghat range in South Seonee, east of the Pench River.	300	These two forests contain many thousand fine young teak trees, especially near Tooria and Dahoda. In the higher and more inaccessible ravines along the range of ghats there are still many noble trees of saj, beejasal, and sheshum, especially in the south-east corner, near Sonamanee and Koonjalee above Salburra. Gurraree is tolerably abundant in the southern portion of the district.	These have been preserved from felling for five or six years, and give promise of yielding a valuable supply of wood. The soil along foot of hills is sandy, and trees thrive there remarkably well.
BAITOOL and HOSHUNGABAD	SATPOORA HILLS - - - Hoshungabad - - - 1,040 ft. Pissona on the Lower Deinwah - - - - 1,090 „ Mohur, junction of Towah and Deinwah - 1,090 „ Shahpore - - - - 1,270 „ Bowerghur Peak - - 2,750 „ Soalghur Peak - - 2,300 „ Asseer do. - - - - 2,450 „	A north line drawn from Patroda, near Hoshungabad, through Lokurtully to Mukrye, with a south line drawn parallel from Boree, at the foot of the Puchmurries, passing south of Shahpore through Chicolee to the Taptee River, and joined at both ends, will form a parallelogram enclosing, with the valleys of the Machna, the Towah, the Sonebudra, and the Deinwah, all the great teak-producing tract of the Nerbudda Valley.	1,500	Within these limits are few hills which do not contain more or less teak, but few trees are left now exceeding four feet in girth, or what in Burmah and Madras are counted as third-class trees, and never are allowed to be felled. There are, however, a few very large trees still to be found in the Sonebudra Valley, west of the Puchmurries, between Borah and Mulnee, which have escaped, owing to the extreme difficulty of getting them out. Saj grows to an immense size along the southern face of the Ghat range, and there are some good trees along the Deinwah. There is an abundance of saj, hurdoo, beejasal, kowah, and tendoo, almost in every portion of these hills. In Nimawur is found the unjun, and siris may be met beneath the Puchmurries.	This great teak forest has been systematically worked for more than 30 years by the Borahs from Indore and Oojein, through whom the wants of Western India in timber have been supplied. At Seonee the Indore Borahs sell teak at 1 rupee per cubic foot in rough squared logs; the closing of these forests is expected to raise the price, as soon as the timber stored has been consumed. The unjun is an extremely hard and heavy wood, of deep claret colour, which may prove valuable. There are very large kowah trees, 18 to 20 feet in girth, along the Towah and Machna Rivers in Baitool.
	GURAKOTTAH, in the valley of the Sonar River.	There is a rumna, or small preserve, two miles N.W. of Gurakottah. A few outlying knolls in the Sonar Valley, and the foot and sides of the bounding ranges of hills, are clothed with jungle.	Four square miles at Gurakottah, six square miles at Menace, Jumunia, and Balcho.	There is some young teak growing at Gurakottah; also renjah, saj, tendoo, kurdai, with some fine kowah along the Sonar River. The hills are chiefly covered with scrub, but some mowah may be found along the base.	About 50,000 trees of sorts are said to have been cut out of this rumna. Nearly all the timber on these hills has been cut by the charcoal-burners.
	TEJGHUR, in the pergunnah of that name.	South-east of Dumoh, along the valley of the Burran River, and on the adjoining hills.	100 square miles in British territory, and about 100 square miles in Native States.	Teak is reported at Alloni, near Futtehpore, in the Pannah State. Kowah, saj, and the common timbers are plentiful along the burran between Kotah and Manghur.	About 50,000 good trees are said to be procurable from this forest.
	BUNDAIR HILLS - - -	South of Nagode on the range of hills between it and Jokohi, west of Myhere.	200 square miles in the Native States of Jusso, Adjyghur, and Punnah.	Teak is to be found at Kutureea; jumrassee, saul, saj, and beeja are very scarce, and nearly all timber has disappeared. Mowah abounds, and, it is believed, might here be purchased.	All the large trees have been felled in this accessible jungle. The iron-works near Uchara consume much charcoal. The timber at Nagode comes from Muckunpore, a town eight miles south of Rowah.

TABLE of the FORESTS in the *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* Territories, compiled from the Superintendent's Report of 1860-61—*continued*.

DISTRICT.	Forests, with Elevation of Places in Feet above Sea level.	Situation.	Extent in Square Miles. Minimum given, in rough figures.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.
SAUGOR, DUMOH, and BUNDELA STATES —in vicinity.	MERIAHDO, in the pergunnah of that name. Under transfer from the Rajah of Chirkaree.	Along the Ghat range, between Kanoura and Kissenghur, both above and below the heights, and along the valley of the Burran River; also on the hills adjoining.	60 square miles in British Territory, and about the same in Native States.	Some young teak is growing in a rumna, or small preserve, at Meriahdo, also below the ghauts between Gogra and Kalkoa. Timber is scarce upon the heights, but below them salei, hurroa, beeja, and tendoo are plentiful, but of small size. There is some fine kowah along the banks of streams.	In the Native States nearly all the timber is said to have been cut by the charcoal-burners for the iron-smelting works at Koopee and Somaghur. In British territory the trees are young, and need preserving.
	BIJAWUR and BUSSOUR - -	Along the range heights between Maharajgunge, Bijawur, and the Pundoah hills. Also in continuation along the Semree River, beneath the Pundoah Hill, and down the valley of the Keyn River, between Geree and Rajghur.	100 square miles, chiefly in Bijawur, Chutterpore, and Punnah.	This is said to be the best jungle left in the Bundela States. Large teak is reported at Bussour, Sclone, and Gungour, with saj, beeja, jamun, and jumrassic over the whole.	These forests are not preserved, and consequently all the accessible parts have but little timber left. What is described as forest is probably difficult to get at. The course of the Keyn River from its confluence with the source upwards to this forest should be explained.
	PUNNAH - - - - -	Along the Ghat range, between the Keyn River and the meridian of Punnah. Also along the heights between Adjyghur and Punchumpore, and the Runj and Baghun Rivers.	40 square miles in Punnah. 30 square miles in ditto.	Salia, hurroa, gunja, beeja, and tendoo are found thinly scattered over this tract. All timber is said to have been cut, and only scrub is to be met.	——
CHINDWARRA -	DELAKURI - - - - - Chowraghur Peak, which overlooks the valley - - - - - 4,270 ft. Bawun, at the foot - 2,010 „ Omreah, in valley - 1,700 „	East end of the Puchmurri hills, in the valley of the Upper Deinwah.	50 square miles belong to independent jagheerdars.	There is some fine saul with young teak over this forest, and some unjun about Mohuljir.	Will be very valuable for sleepers, from its proximity to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The road from Delakuri, *vid* Mohuljir, Futtehpore, to Benkeri (on the Hoshungabad and Jubulpore road) should be opened out.
	BUTKAGUR HILLS - - - Mohuljir - - - - 1,520 ft. Simreah - - - - 2,420 „	Between Mohuljir and Seonee, at the head of the Doobhye, Sitariwa, and Sakur Rivers.	150 square miles belong to independent jagheerdars.	These hills are covered with teak and sheshum, which, though difficult of access, might be got out if energy was used. There is also saj along the Doobhye.	Mr. Williams, contractor for sleepers, is supposed to have commenced working in these forests.
	CHINDWARRA - - - - Chindwarra - - - 2,150 ft. Motour, head of the Pench River - - 3,300 „ Omrait, below - - 2,500 „	South of Chindwarra, between Deoghur and Pandoorna, and west of the Pench River.	400 square miles.	Saj bounds on the southern face of the Ghat range, where it grows to an immense size.	——

214. A superintendent of forests was appointed to this division in October 1860, and immediately entered on his duties by making an inspection tour of the forests. The results of his examination may be briefly stated as follows:— CCXIV.—Appointment of a superintendent of forests.

215. The present condition of the forests generally is as bad as it practically can be. They have suffered greatly from indiscriminate felling, and from general neglect for a long time, but the greatest damage has been inflicted within the last two or three years; most exaggerated reports as to the enormous gains that would be reaped seem to have got abroad in 1857, when contracts to supply timber to the railway company was first made, and in consequence native capitalists advanced large sums of money to the Gonds to fell every teak tree they could lay their hands upon. CCXV. to CCXVIII.—Results of his inspection.

216. In Mundlah a single native merchant is said to have felled 40,000 teak trees, while in the same district a European contractor had a contract for 1,00,000 teak sleepers, most of which were certainly cut, though he has not got them out of the forests. In Baitool the Native capitalists have felled every teak tree of any size or value that they could get at. These two cases are brought forward to give some idea of the devastation that has been committed. The felling of teak has now been entirely stopped, and the superintendent does not propose in future letting it out of his own hands.

217. Another serious evil is the system of dhya cultivation, or the cutting and burning of the jungle to form fields, as practised by the Gonds and other barbarous tribes in these districts. This practice is especially injurious, as they are fond of selecting sites where the best timber grows. This is a difficult subject to deal with, as the practice could not be summarily stopped without entailing great hardships on a class of men whom it is our duty to civilise and improve. As yet orders have only been issued that in pre-firing their fields they should restrict their operations to spots where fields have been before, as in such places the jungle is merely a dense scrub. If cutting and burning the jungle to form fields had the effect of opening out the more dense forest tracts, nothing would have a better effect of the well-being and healthiness of the country; but in practice the same spot is never tilled for more than two years, and the underwood springs up more densely than ever in the abandoned clearings.

218. The cutting of teak being stopped for the present, eight other kinds of wood fit for sleepers are mentioned as being procurable from the forests. These are saul, kowah, saj, mowah, hurdoo, beejasal, siries, and semur. Salee, a white wood, which works up like deal, but is generally considered worthless, is brought forward by the superintendent, as he expects that if preserved by Dr. Boucherie's method of injecting sulphate of copper in the sap tubes, it would be most valuable.

219. The superintendent was informed that his intentions of conciliating the Gonds, and abstaining from summary measures in preventing dhya cultivation were judicious; but that the necessity for ultimately suppressing the practice must not be overlooked or neglected. He was urged to persevere in the course which he had adopted of giving advice to the Gonds on the subject of the preservation of the forests, and to endeavour to enlist the chief men among them as forest rangers by the continuance of some of their customary privileges or the prospect of a small reward. He was told to place himself in communication with the independent proprietors of the Chindwarra forests in which much valuable timber exists; to explain to them the evil consequences of indiscriminate felling in, and neglect of, the forests; and to give them good advice generally on the subject of forest preservation. The culture of the teak by natural reproduction was approved of, but orders were given that care should be taken to prevent the crowding of trees, from 30 to 50 trees per acre being the maximum. The superintendent was directed in the case of saul trees to try, as an experiment, the system adopted in the Scinde forests, by planting five saul saplings for every full grown tree cut down, and the system advocated by the Commissioner of Kumaon of merely leaving a few seed-bearing trees on each acre, and allowing the reproduction to take place in this manner. CCXIX. and CCXX.—Instructions given to the superintendent.

220. Captain Pearson was requested to try Dr. Boucherie's method, as well as any other chemical process with which he might be acquainted for preserving timber, and to report the result. He was directed to commence working the Mundlah forests so as to bring the fine saul timber of that district into the Jubbulpore market as soon as possible, and was invited at his leisure to examine and report on the Puchmurri hills, with a view to fixing a site for a sanatarium on them for the convenience of the residents of Jubbulpore, Seonee, Baitool, Hoshungabad and Saugor.

221. The receipts from the forests for the six months ending 31st April 1861 were *Rs.* 45,812. 4 *a.* 8 *p.*, while the expenditure for the eight months ending on the same date amounted to *Rs.* 17,284. 4 *a.* 10 *p.*, a result which was considered on the whole to be satisfactory. CCXXI.—Receipts from the forests.

CHAP. XII. North Western Provinces.

CCXXII.—Sums sanctioned for roads in the forest districts.

222. The following sums were sanctioned for making and improving roads in the forest districts:—

1,500 rupees for the improvement of the road between Saugor and Shahghur *viâ* Heerapore.

1,500 rupees for the improvement of the road from Saugor to Gurrakottah.

500 rupees for the road from Chicholee to Kheree, on the Ellichpore and Baitool road.

2,000 rupees for the road from Chicholee, through Lukurtullye to Seonee, in Hoshungabad.

2,000 rupees for the road from Boorlah to Seonee.

2,000 rupees for the improvement of the road from Katinjee to Deolahpore.

600 rupees for the Pukuree Ghât between Seonee and Kattinjee.

223. Bungalows for the use of the Forest Department were ordered to be built in each district, and 1,000 rupees was sanctioned for this purpose in each of the districts of Mundlah, Seonee, and Puchmurri; 500 rupees was also sanctioned for the repair of the Bungalow at Gurrakotta.

CCXXIV.—Establishment for the conservation of the forests.

224. An establishment as per margin* was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1861, for the conservation of the Saugor and Nerbudda forests, amounting to *Rs.* 2,539. 4 *a.*

CCXXV.—Notification to the inhabitants.

225. It was notified to the people of the Saugor and Nerbudda that the British Government intended for the future to manage the forests in the Jubbulpore division itself by means of a forest agency. The reasons for this resolve were clearly set forth, and the inhabitants were called on to assist and co-operate with the superintendent.

CCXXVI and CCXXVII.—Provisional set of rules.

226. A provisional set of forest rules were framed and ordered to be published. These rules laid down the conditions under which the public would be allowed to cut certain species of woods in the forests, and stated what duties would be levied.

227. The principle on which the duty on the timber should be assessed was, that the sum obtainable from each tree should include the net proceeds which the land occupied by it might on the average have yielded under cultivation during the period of its growth, together with its due proportion of all expenses of management, with interest during the same period.

It was ordered that the forests were to be worked chiefly by the Forest Establishment, contractors of respectability only being admitted, under the rules, as an aid to the forest agency, who must in any case first undertake the girdling and marking the trees to be cut.

These forests were towards the close of the year made over to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, and copies of all documents connected with them were sent to that administration.

CCXXVIII.—Tabular statement showing the extent, &c., of the Ghurwal and Kumaon forests.

228. Ghurwal and Kumaon Forests. The number, position, and a rough approximation to the extent of the various forest tracts in these districts, together with a brief statement of

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Superintendent	678	4	–
2 Assistants	400	–	–
1,078	4	–

Consolidated salary of superintendent is 800 rupees per mensem, and each of the two assistants would draw besides, if lieutenants, *Rs.* 195. 12. military allowances.

For Office of Superintendent.

| *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.*
---|---|---|---
1 English Writer | 50 | – | –
1 Assistant Writer | 30 | – | –
1 Native Doctor and Moonshee | 40 | – | –
1 Assistant Moonshee | 20 | – | –
2 Moonshees for Assistants | 40 | – | –
1 Medical Compounder | 6 | – | –
4 Peons | 20 | – | –
| *Rs.* 206 | – | –

For Forests.

| *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.*
---|---|---|---
6 Overseers | 480 | – | –
2 Jemadars | 50 | – | –
1 Mistry | 25 | – | –
3 Road Darogahs | 75 | – | –
5 Duffadars at 15 each | 75 | – | –
10 Ditto at 10 „ | 100 | – | –
90 Peons | 450 | – | –
Total per mensem | *Rs.* 1,255 | – | –

of their present condition, are shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement, compiled from the general Report submitted by the Commissioner of Kumaon:—

District.	Forest.	Extent (Approximate).	Situation.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.
Ghurwal -	Forest above Chandee	500 square miles -	Between the eastern bank of Ganges, above Badasun, in Kaidwara.	Saul, Jamun, Huldoo, and Bamboos.	- - All the trees worth cutting have long since been removed; except for thinning, no trees should be cut for years. With rest the young trees will become most valuable. There is some felled timber lying between the Chandee hills and Kalowara, which will be removed *next season*. After this the forests should have rest. The lower parts of the forests between the Ganges and the Chandee hills belong to the Bijnore District. The upper part of the same is not likely to be of value, the soil and elevation not being favourable to the growth of saul.
Ditto -	Kotree - - -	50 square miles -	- - - - - -	Saul - -	- - There is a large quantity of felled timber scattered over this Dhoon. All trees within reach of wheel carriage have been cut. Thousands of trees have been burned from being girdled and left standing for years. These half-burned standing trees, as well as those which are felled, are of little value, owing to their inaccessibility. It is intended to export as much of this timber as possible during the ensuing season. The valuable part of this Dhoon is destroyed.
Ditto -	Patlee - - -	200 square miles -	From Kotree Dhoon on west, to Kumaon on east, and north and south, from the range south of the Mundla Valley to the plains.	- - -	- - There are some good forests in this Dhoon; but all trees worth cutting on both banks of the Ramgunga River up the valley of the Sona, and on the hills between the Ramgunga and the plains, have been felled. The good timber which remains is on the north side of the Ramgunga. These forests have not yet been examined with a view to road-making, but they are supposed to be difficult of access.
Bijnore -	Bijnore, Bhabur -	320 square miles -	Between Kaidwara and the Phekanuddee, south of Kotree and Patlee Dhoons, in the Burraporra and Rehur Pergunnahs.	Saul - -	- - These forests belong to the District of Bijnore. There is much young saul in them, but more than half consists of shoots from old stumps, and the best of the saplings are not more than nine feet diameter.
Ghurwal -	Mundla Forests -	- - -	North of Kotree and Patlee Dhoons. They cover the hills through which the Mundla River passes, and extend up westward towards Seela.	Saul and Toon -	- - These forests are very good, but there is no road leading into them. The Commissioner considers they will bear the expense of a road; he has not examined the country sufficiently to recommend any particular line.
Kumaon -	Forests west of Dubka River.	160 square miles -	The low hills from the eastern limits of Ghurwal to the Dubka River.	Saul - -	- - These forests contain much good saul. All the fine trees near the roads have been cut, but there are forests of considerable extent in this tract which will bear the expense of opening out, as they contain a large supply of timber.
Ditto -	Forest transferred from Moradabad to Kumaon.	This belt extends some miles into the plains, with an average breadth of six miles.	Supposed to be the Chilkea tract on the banks of the Kosilla.	Saul - -	- - This forest consists of saul saplings. A large number of these consists of shoots from stumps. These should be thinned, and the wood sold, as they never will become good timber. There is a fair prospect of this forest becoming valuable, as the soil is favourable to the growth of saul. It will be closed, and carefully preserved.
Ditto -	Dubka to Bakra River	150	Slope of hills between Bakra and Bakra Rivers.	Saul - -	- - This forest has been assigned to the Kumaon Iron Company. It contains some square miles of saul timber.
Ditto -	Bakra to Gola - -	60	Slope of hills between Bakra and Gola Rivers.	Saul - -	- - No good saul timber. The lower range and ravines are covered with saul saplings, but this forest has been more exhausted than any other.
Ditto -	Gola to Deoba - -	120	Slope of hills between the Gola and Deoba Rivers.	Saul, Sissu, Jamun, and Huldoo.	- - There are some thousands of good saul trees on the banks of the Gola. The higher portions of this tract are covered with stunted sauls, which are old enough to be used. In the plains there are some miles covered with saul saplings, which are preserved. There is some sissu worth but little; a little jamun and much good huldoo.
Ditto -	Deoba to Sarda -	400	Slope of hills between the Deoba and Sarda Rivers.	Saul - -	- - The hills in this tract are generally steep. On the lower slopes are some promising young saul forests, and within the outer ranges is much good timber which will all be brought into use.
Ditto -	Eastern Bhabur -	400	A belt of forest in the plains south of the last-named forest.	Jamun, Huldoo, and young Saul.	- - These forests are very dense, and contain much good jamun and huldoo, as well as other trees. There are some belts of young saul on the banks of Sarda, but these do not appear to thrive well.

CCXXIX.—Ghurwal forests.

229. The Commissioner of Kumaon remarks that, although it would appear that except in the Mundla Valley and in the north part of Patlee Dhoon there are no forests, it is reasonable to suppose that in such extensive tracts there must be nooks and corners filled with timber. These, from their inaccessibility have hitherto escaped, and from their increasing value must now be brought into use. As a rule, it may be assumed, that the Ghurwal forests are nearly exhausted, and, though they may be worked to such an extent as to give a considerable profit annually, the chief object must be to restore the forest tracts to a prosperous state, and to economise them by supplying timber from those tracts considered hitherto inaccessible.

The Commissioner recommends a road down the valley of the ramgunga, at an easy and almost uniform gradient from the Patlee Dhoon to the plains. The difficulties of the present road over the Kalooshaheed Pass are so great that carts are with difficulty procurable to carry timber. He estimates the cost of the former road at 10,000 rupees.

CCXXX.—Kumaon forests.

230. Kumaon forests. The Commissioner is of opinion that the easily accessible forests have been too extensively cut, and that it is necessary to bring timber from more difficult ground so as to give rest to the exhausted parts. This will entail expense in making roads, and will necessitate an increase of establishment to superintend operations at different places and to protect a long line of forests. Still he thinks that the forest may be worked so as to give a yearly return without any danger of bringing into use all the good timber before the young trees are fit to take its place.

CCXXXI.—100,000 to 150,000 saul sleepers available annually. Saul the only wood fit for sleepers.

231. He considers that from 100,000 to 150,000 railway saul sleepers could be supplied annually, at about three rupees each at the depôts in the plains, and states his conviction that saul is the only wood in these forests fit for sleepers.

CCXXXII.—Saul so abundant that it is unnecessary to plant it.

232. He does not consider it necessary to plant saul, as the old trees shed seed so abundantly that in all parts where saul thrives, young saplings are as thick as possible. Many of these are destroyed by the annual fires in the forest; but it is probable that, if they were not so thinned, they would impede each other's growth. As fires cannot be prevented, the grass is ignited as soon as it will burn, so that the least possible injury may be done.

CCXXXIII.—System of cutting.

233. The system of cutting in the Kumaon forests is as follows:—Trees to be felled are marked by the Forest Department, and all the work is done by contract. A head sawyer takes an advance on good security to bring workmen. He is sent into the forest where the trees have been marked, and is fined 10 rupees for every unmarked tree cut by his party. A list of rates is given him, and this is so prepared that it pays him best to cut well the scantlings required of him. If he gives a description of timber not sufficiently good to be classed as second rate, it is taken by Government without any payment. During the season advances are given from time to time, care being taken that these never exceed the value of the work done. During the time that sawing is going on, buffaloes and coolies (all by contract) collect the sawn timber at safe spots beyond the risk of fire. Once a month the forest darogah examines the sawn timber and classifies it as 1st, 2d, and 3d class, stacking each class separately. It is afterwards examined by the assistant, who stamps it and gives a receipt to the head sawyer. The work of coolies and buffaloes is ascertained in the same way and generally at the same time. At the end of the season the receipts are compared with the advances made, and the balance is paid or the excess recovered from the security of the first advance. The total of the exports at the end of the work should correspond with the receipts, and the auction sales check the whole.

CCXXXIV.—Financial results.

234. The accounts from 1st May 1860 to the 30th of September 1861 exhibit the following results. The balance brought forward from 1859–60 was *Rs.*74,495. 3. 2., and the receipts for the 17 months under review amount to *Rs.*18,131. 3. 0. The disbursements for the same time amount to 1,37,966 rupees, showing a deficit of *Rs.*45,339. 9. 10. against the Forest Department. But there was a large stock of timber at the different forest depôts at the date of closing the accounts as shown in the following statement, the value of which was far greater than the amount of the deficit:—

STATEMENT of WOOD in STORE in *Kumaon* and *Ghurwal.*

NAMES of TIMBER.	NEW.				OLD.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Kusheepore.	Ramnuggur.	Moura Keaur.	Other depôts.	Kusheepore.	Ramnuggur.	Moura Keaur.	Other depôts.	
Sleepers	235	2,473	6,766	46,895	10,716	–	151	3,203	70,439
Planks	712	1,039	177	10,420	8,061	–	20	158	20,587
Kurrees	223	9,216	3,411	18,865	44,802	–	32	715	77,264
Logs	24	–	–	1,170	2,763	–	–	224	4,181
Tora	1,604	–	2	124	–	–	–	–	1,730
Miscellaneous	1,523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,523
TOTAL	4,321	12,728	10,356	77,474	66,342	–	203	4,300	1,75,724

235. The following Establishment was sanctioned by the Government of India for the conservation of these forests:— CCXXXV.—Establishment sanctioned for conservation.

For GHURWAL.	Rs.
1 Assistant Superintendent	400
1 Overseer	200
1 Native Accountant	40
2 Hindee Writers	30
1 Oordoo ditto	15
1 Treasurer	15
2 Native Overseers	50
1 Native Doctor	15
1 Carpenter	12
1 Storekeeper	10
2 Classees	10
1 Jemadar	8
1 Duffadar	6
12 Burkundazes	48
4 Chuprassees	20
2 Depôt Mohurrirs	30
TOTAL	909

For KUMAON.	Rs.
1 Assistant Superintendent	250
4 Darogahs	100
8 Chuprassees	40
1 Native Accountant	15
2 Depôt Mohurrirs	30
TOTAL	435

Commissioner's Establishment:

	Rs.
Accountant	150
Moonshee	40
2 Chuprassees	10
TOTAL	200

making a total charge against the forests of 1,544 rupees per mensem, and being a reduction of 1,181 rupees per mensem on the cost of establishment employed previously. A travelling allowance of 250 rupees per mensem for the Commissioner was afterwards sanctioned.

236. A detailed list of the trees yielding timber in the Kumaon and Ghurwal Forests was given by the Commissioner. The best and most common trees are as follows:—Bale, Barree, Chelara, Gousum, Getu, Huldoo, Jamim, Khyra, Khyrmal, Khuneer, Oulah, Phuldoo, Phursa, Saj, Saul, Seesum, and Toon. CCXXXVI.—Trees which produce timber.

237. These were closed during the year. The management of all the forests in the Dhoon, whether belonging to Government or leased by Government from the Rajah of Terai, was transferred from the Commissioner of Kumaon, and placed under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Meerut. The latter was requested to make a tour of the forest tracts, and to submit a detailed report on the subject with suggestions in regard to their future management. He was also directed to dispose of the old stock of timber at the Dhoon depôts in the most advantageous manner. CCXXXVII.—Dehra Dhoon forests.

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

238. The terms of the license to be granted to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company to mine and work the minerals found in the Mopani and Tendu Khera tracts of the Jubbulpore division continued to be discussed with much care and attention, with a view to protect the interests of the native miners in the existing mines; to secure the common usages of the people as regards the minerals of the tract from interference by the Company, and to render it obligatory on the latter to report to the nearest police authorities of the district all accidents involving loss of limb or life; to provide medical aid on the spot to the workmen employed on the mines or works; to keep the mines well ventilated, and to adopt all proper precautions for the public safety. CCXXXVIII.—Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

The officer in charge of the Revenue Survey, now under progress in the Jubbulpore Division, was instructed to have an accurate and detailed topographical survey made of the tract of country granted to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company within the limits originally defined by Mr. Oldham (*vide* Report of 1860-61).

The outline was to be clearly determined and entered on the map in order that the boundaries might be laid out in a permanent manner.

Mr. Blackwell, the manager of the Company, had commenced working the coal at Mopain, and was driving shafts in the vicinity of the out-crop to ascertain the extent of that field.

It was expected that a branch Railway would be made to connect the Great Indian

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Peninsula Railway with the coal mines at Mopain. Towards the close of the year the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were transferred to the Central Provinces.

CCXXXIX.—Iron mines of Shahghur and Heerapore.

239. The iron mines of Shahghur and Heerapore in Bundelkund, are the property of Government, and are at present farmed out to the workers of the ore for a sum of 1,346 rupees yearly. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, to whom the district was recently transferred, had never seen the mines, but reports the ore to be excellent, and the field to be large. Only one side of the hill is said to be worked; there is a scarcity of wood or fuel, and there are but five common native furnaces. He recommended the improvement of the roads from Shahghur to Heerapore, and of the Ghâts on the roads from Heerapore towards Saugor, and also towards Cawnpore.

An outlay of 1,500 rupees had been previously sanctioned for the repair of these roads on the application of the Superintendent of Forests.

CCXL. to CCLIII.—Results of inquiries regarding coal fields in Rewah.

240. In the beginning of 1860, the late Mr. C. B. Taylor was employed by the East Indian Railway Company to search for coal in the southern part of the Rewah territory. This gentleman unfortunately died on his return to Mirzapore from illness contracted by exposure during his explorations. His son, Mr. W. B. Taylor, who accompanied the party, reported the discovery of thick seams of coal at Keryle in Eastern Rewah, and at Emilia in Western Singrowlee, besides thin seams in other places, and he sent up samples of the two former to Allahabad, where they were tried on a locomotive engine, with a train of 190 tons weight, in the presence of the chief officers of the railway company; and the result showed that either specimen was suited for locomotive purposes. The Emilia coal gave the most favourable results, though in appearance the Keryle coal looked the most valuable.

241. Difficulties being anticipated in the way of obtaining a mining license from the Rewah Durbar, and it being also a question whether the railway company should undertake the working of these coal beds situated in native territory, if coal of good quality could be obtained from the proprietors of the neighbouring mines situated in British or Eastern Singrowlee, the latter were asked at what price they could deliver coal at Mirzapore if a cart road were made along the direct track, the southern portion of which passes through the Rewah State.

242. The Political Agent at Rewah was also asked whether the Maha Rajah would have any objection to the formation of this road, and whether he would contribute a moderate sum towards its construction.

243. Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Company, the proprietors, replied that if the road were made they would supply coal at one-third per maund at Mirzapore.

244. The price of wood fuel at Allahabad was then under 12 annas for three maunds dried wood, the equivalent in effect to one maund of coal and wood was supposed to be procurable in the vicinity of Mirzapore at about the same rate.

245. The Political Agent at Rewah also wrote that he thought the Maha Rajah would not make the road to the British mines, as he had coal in his own territory, and would prefer making the road to his own coal fields, if ascertained to be worth working after examination by the geological survey.

246. As Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Company's demand appeared exorbitant, and the Political Agent's reply about the road was unfavourable, there seemed no prospect at that time of securing a regular supply of coal from the British mines for the railways in the North Western Provinces.

247. The report and the facts ascertained by the Messrs. Taylor were then communicated to the superintendent of the geological survey, with a request that the coal beds recently discovered might receive early notice from the geologists engaged in the approaching survey of the Rewah country. His opinion on the quality and value of the coal was asked, and his advice sought in regard to the best means for procuring a constant supply of good coal at reasonable cost for the use of the railways in the North Western Provinces.

248. In June 1861, Mr. Oldham submitted a report to the following effect from Mr. Medlicott, who had inspected the Rewah coal field.

249. There is a considerable area stretching all across the southern part of the Rewah territory occupied by rocks of coal-bearing formation. This area has for its northern boundary a straight line, speaking in a general way, nearly parallel to the Kymore range, and about 15 to 20 miles south of it, along which occurs a geological fault; to the north of this fault there is no chance of finding coal, and as the dip of the coal strata is towards the north, the nearest beds will be found nearest to this line of fault, and the older and better beds as it is receded from, that is, the further south we go from the places to which we want to carry the coal. Coal has been found in some places in the south-west and south-east portions of this territory.

250. In the former six localities, where it had been found, were visited by Mr. Medlicott. Three of these on the Mahanuddee, two on the Johilla, one at Sohagpore. At the four first-mentioned there were mere streaks of coal among shale and lignite, the whole very pyritous, and the rocks in which it occurs are not those in which useful coal has ever been found.

found. At one of the places on the Johilla the true coal measures are found, but the seam discovered is 18 inches thick only, and very poor. At Sohagpore is a more promising seam, which it may at some future day be worth paying more attention to.

251. In the south-east portion of Rewah, 16 places, where coal has been found, were visited. Of these seven are not worthy of notice, five are somewhat better; at two, Emilia and Dudemia, there is good coal; but the best seam of all is at Keryle, where the coal is excellent, and should unquestionably be the first to be worked. Mr. Medlicott stated to Captain Hodgson that he had never seen coal so good in the Raneegunge field.

252. With regard to bringing the coal to market, Mr. Oldham stated that it might more easily be carried to the great Deccan road, south-west of Myhere, but that the market for it was no doubt Mirzapore, between which and Keryle lie the difficult passes of the Kymore range, the crossing of the Soane River, and the hilly and intricate country south.

253. The Political Agent at Rewah was then asked whether the Maha Rajah would be willing, after Mr. Medlicott's favourable report upon his coal field, to make the road through his territory to Keryle, provided the railway company made the necessary examination of the country, and furnished the agency for making the road, and showed that it could be made at reasonable cost. He was also asked at what rate it would be proposed to levy a seignorage upon coal mined in that territory.

CCLIV.—North of Indian Kumaon Iron Works Company, Limited.

254. The iron works of Messrs. Drummond & Co., and Rees, Davies & Co., were incorporated into one company to be in future styled the "North of Indian Kumaon Iron Works Company, Limited." Steps are being taken to make a survey of the several tracts of land assigned to this new company, and the deed of license is now under preparation, and will be executed shortly.

SECTION XVII.—SURVEYS.

CCLV.—Completion of survey of Jhansie Division, and organization of a party to survey certain forest tracts in Rohilkund.

255. THE survey and settlement operations which have been in progress in the Dehra Dhoon and in the Jhansie Division have already been detailed in paragraphs 128 and 129 of this report. The Surveyor General of India has reported the completion of the revenue survey of the whole of the Jhansie Division; and an application has been made to the Supreme Government for sanction to the cost of a small detached survey party to be employed, under the direction of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, in surveying certain parts of the country in Rohilkund, which, either themselves bear forests, or border on the sub-montanic tracts, and were omitted from the survey conducted by that officer in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

SECTION XVIII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

CCLVI. to CCLXVI.—Results of the administration of the Medical School at Agra.

256. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the Superintendent of the Agra medical school for the year ending 31st March 1862:—

257. "The winter session closed on 31st March, and on the 1st April the annual examination commenced.

258. "Of the 16 senior students, candidates for the diploma of 1st class Native Doctor, ten passed a very good examination, one who had been very ill during the winter was remanded for three months, and five were wholly rejected.

259. "Of the junior students, numbering 68, 10 whose replies did not reach the required standard were dismissed.

260. "Several of these intend to continue their studies without receiving pay.

261. "Of candidates for admission as students there were 45.

262. "This seems a great falling off from the 70 who came forward in November 1861, but more in appearance than in fact.

263. "Of the 70 in November 30 belonged to Agra, and the superintendent is always suspicious that residents of Agra only present themselves for the sake of the monthly stipend; of the 45 applications this year only nine belonged to Agra, *i. e.*, there were 36 candidates from a distance against 40 in November last.

264. "The test for admission is a competent knowledge of reading and writing Oordoo, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

265. "In former years the boys were taught *materia medica* chiefly from written descriptions, and scarcely at all from seeing things done, now each boy at least once a week, with his own hands, assists in preparing the various compounds in use in our hospitals and from the raw materials procurable in the Agra bazar. They are also made to practise daily the art of prescribing, and the various signs and figures in use.

266. "In

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266. "In the examinations, besides questions on the regular course of lectures, there were two sets of practical questions:—

"1st.—Practical Surgery.
"2nd.—Practical Pharmacy.

"Ten questions on each, value of each question 20 rupees, purposely made double the value of questions on other branches to show the importance placed on practical knowledge. The results in the examination of the 10 boys who have gained their diplomas are shown below:—

"TOTAL VALUE of each set of Questions.

Practical Surgery.	*Rs.*	*Practical Pharmacy.*	*Rs.*
Four gained - - -	200	Three gained - - -	200
Four „ - - - -	180	Three „ - - - -	180
One „ - - - -	190	Two „ - - - -	160
One „ - - - -	130	Two „ - - - -	140

"The results among the junior students were still more satisfactory."

CCLXVII.—Dispensaries opened during the year.

267. Dispensaries were opened during the year at the following places:—

Ghatumpore in zillah Cawnpore.
Barrah in zillah Allahabad.
Koonch in zillah Jaloun.
Calpee in ditto.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

CCLXVIII.—Results of the Vaccine operations in the Agra Division.

268. The vaccine operations in the Agra Division for 1861-62, were commenced in the beginning of November 1861, and closed at the end of March 1862.

TOTAL Result in the AGRA DIVISION:

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
November 1861 - - -	286	390	37	60	773
December „ - - -	4,535	2,418	601	1,389	8,943
January 1862 - - -	4,406	1,917	553	3,691	10,567
February „ - - -	4,422	1,833	428	2,681	9,364
March „ - - -	3,506	1,301	245	1,938	6,990
TOTAL - - -	17,155	7,859	1,864	9,769	36,637

SEX of those Vaccinated:

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
17,172	19,465	36,637

AGES of those Vaccinated:

Six Months.	Six Months to One Year.	One Year to Two Years.	Two Years to Three Years.	Three Years to Four Years.	Four Years to Five Years.	Five Years to Ten Years.	TOTAL.
3,223	7,259	8,528	5,212	4,728	2,725	4,962	36,637

CASTES

CASTES or OCCUPATIONS of those Vaccinated:

Chamar	9,383	Nayee	546	Durzee	162
Thakoor	5,300	Tailee	480	Kayet	148
Brahmin	3,680	Goojur	394	Jogee	142
Jât	3,072	Dhobee	378	Chirimar	110
Mahomedan	2,138	Nudaff	324	Dhanook	94
Bukkal	1,719	Khutick	288	Cheepee	91
Kolee	1,390	Rajpoot	280	Bairagee	91
Kuhar	934	Lohar	259	Bhât	77
Kachee	871	Mullah	252	Munhar	66
Gudduryа	842	Soonar	245	Mehtur	61
Koombar	728	Christian	179	Meena	51
Lotha	663	Mallee	176	Various castes in small number	196
Nujjar	652	Bhurjee	175		

The number of successful cases is below the average, which is due to the inexperience of certain of the vaccinators.

269. The numbers vaccinated in the zillahs of Bijnore and Moradabad during the past season, are given in the Return below:— CCLXIX.—Results of the operations in Rohilkund.

Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result Unknown.	TOTAL.
17,761	7,274	2,969	3,859	31,863

The large per-centage of unsuccessful cases (nearly one-third), is a source of much regret to the energetic Superintendent; but one he fears not likely to be ever materially diminished, for the unpreventible (under present circumstances) exposure of the bare arms of the young naked urchins operated upon to the glare of the sun, dust, flies, and every other possible conceivable source of injury, contributes to this unfortunate result.

270. The numbers vaccinated in Kumaon and Ghurwal, are given in the Return below:— CCLXX.—Results in Kumaon and Ghurwal.

Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result Unknown.	TOTAL.
12,907	1,447	692	331	15,377

271. Comparing this return with that of Rohilkund, the Superintendent points out how great is the difference in the per-centage of successful cases, showing the favourable effect of the colder climate, not only upon the operation of the *virus* itself, but also in its necessitating the wearing of clothes, and so protecting the vesicle on the arm from the various injuries it is exposed to on subjects in the plains. CCLXXI.—Results contrasted with those in Rohilkund.

272. There has been a very material increase in the supplies of vaccine *virus* distributed from the Hill depôt during the past season, upwards of 12,000 crusts, besides points and glasses, having been sent to the North Western Provinces, Oude and Bengal. At no previous period have such constant demands been made upon it; every call has been abundantly responded to, and with a few exceptions, the *virus* sent has been acknowledged as of excellent quality and vigour. CCLXXII.—Increase in the demand and supply of Hill *virus*.

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SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CCLXXIII. and CCLXXIV.—Operations of the Government press at Allahabad, and the financial results.

273. From 1st September 1861 to 30th April 1862, work to the amount of *Rs.* 2,62,255. 13. 9. has been turned out from the Government press at Allahabad. Without entering into minute details, the amounts debited against the several Departments, for which work has been executed, is noted below:—

	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Government of Bengal	3,089	2	9
„ of North Western Provinces	1,29,191	7	8
„ of Oude	2,964	4	9
„ of Punjab	268	14	1
Financial Department, North Western Provinces	9,529	2	6
Judicial „ „	44,237	15	2
Revenue „ „	53,397	9	8
Educational „	15,242	9	2
Public Works „	491	3	10
Police „	2,108	7	5
Political Agencies	1	—	—
Miscellaneous sales	1,734	—	9
GRAND TOTAL	2,62,255	13	9

274. This out-turn has been effected at a cost of *Rs.* 2,38,561. 9. 5., exclusive of the sums debited as wear and tear of dead stock and house-rent of Superintendent. The former is calculated at 10 per cent. on furniture and 25 per cent. on types. This amount of depreciation is considered by the Superintendent much above what actually does take place; but as the error, if any, is on the safe side, he has retained it, and debited against the out-turn of the press a sum of *Rs.* 18,888. 4. 6., which, together with house-rent at 800 rupees for the eight months, deducted from the gross profit, gives a net profit of *Rs.* 4,005. 15. 10. The result admits of improvement.

CCLXXV. to CCLXXVII.—Introduction of a system of meteorological operations in the North Western Provinces.

275. It appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that many most interesting and valuable facts relative to the climate, &c., of these Provinces might be collected by a regular series of meteorological observations to be taken at certain selected places.

276. Accordingly the stations noted in the margin* were selected after consultation with the Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the duty of making the observations entrusted to the officers whose names are placed opposite each station, who, in each instance, consented to give their services to Government in aid of the above object.

277. A list of the instruments, and a copy of the instructions furnished to each officer, will be found in the Appendix, No. II., and the several sets of observations taken at each of the above Stations will be collected, compiled, and printed annually, together with a brief memoir under the direction of the Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, who has kindly undertaken the duty.

SECTION XXI.—RAILWAYS.

CCLXXVIII.—Railways under construction.

278. THE following statement relates to the year extending from 1st July 1861 to 30th June 1862, and not having been received in time for incorporation in the Public Works Section of this Report, is introduced in this place supplementarily.

There were two lines of Railway under construction in the North Western Provinces.

(I).—The main line of the East Indian Railway, which, when completed, will extend from the Kurrumnassa River, near Buxar, to the city of Delhi, a distance of 534½ miles. There will be three branches on this line,—one from Mogul Serai to the bank of the Ganges, opposite to the city of Benares, a distance of six miles; one from Cawnpore to the Ganges, a distance of 2½ miles; and the other from Toondla to the bank of the Jumna opposite to the city of Agra, a distance of 13¼ miles.

(II).—The Jubbulpore Extension, extending from Neinee, a point on the main line three miles east of Allahabad, Jumna Bridge, to Jubbulpore, a distance of about 220 miles.

279. *Main*

* *Roorkee.*—Principal, Thomason College.
Benares.—Dr. Dunbar, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Beawur.—Dr. Small, in medical charge of police corps.
Jhansee.—Dr. Annesley, Civil Assistant Surgeon.
Nynee Tal.—Dr. Moir, ditto.
Agra.—Dr. Plank, Superintendent Central Prison.

279. *Main Line, East Indian Railway.*—At the commencement of the year the line was open from Allahabad to Cawnpore, a distance of 123¼ miles. On the 1st of July 1861, the line was opened from Cawnpore to Etawah, a distance of 86¼ miles; on the 13th November 1861 it was opened from Etawah to Shekoubad, a distance of 34½ miles; and on the 1st of April 1862 it was opened from Shekoubad to the Agra terminus, a distance of 36 miles. Allahabad and Agra, the present and the former capitals of the North Western Provinces, are thus connected by a continuous line of railway 280 miles long.

CCLXXIX. and CCLXXX.—Operations on the main line, East Indian Railway.

280. On the remaining portion of the line, which is yet unopened, the state of the works at the end of the year may be briefly described as follows:—

Benares District.—From Karamnassa to Benares, 56¼ miles—Plate-laying has commenced, 28 miles are linked in, 26 miles completely laid, and 19 miles packed up—all the permanent way materials, except spikes, have been delivered. Stations are nearly complete with the exception of the Benares terminal station, for which complete designs had not been submitted to Government.

Mirzapore District.—Mogul Serai junction to Allahabad 92 miles.—Permanent way materials are being delivered, but plate-laying has not been commenced for want of sleepers. Stations are in progress, and girder bridges being erected.

Agra District.—Toondla junction to Allyghur, 44¼ miles.—Plate-laying was commenced in April last, and 16 miles have been laid. The stations on this length are well advanced.

Delhi District.—Allyghur to Delhi, 82 miles—The whole of the brickwork in culverts, &c., is completed, and the road ready to receive the permanent way as far as Ghazeeooddeen Nuggur, a distance of 70 miles. In the Hindun bridge the whole of the piers and abutments are founded and carried up to the springing of the arches.

281. The present state of the three great iron bridges is as follows:—

CCLXXXI.—Present state of the three great bridges.

Tonse Bridge.—Seven spans of 150 feet.—Of the two abutments and six piers, one abutment and four piers have been built up to full height; one pier is built to half height, one abutment has the foundation wells sunk, and one pier is not completely founded.

One iron span has been erected and the staging removed, the deflection being only five-eighths of an inch.

Jumna Bridge.—Allahabad, 14 spans of 205 feet.—Of the two abutments one is completely founded and partly built up, and the other is half founded. Of the 13 piers, three piers are built up to full height, three piers are partly built, four are completely founded, one has to be sunk six feet, one has to be sunk 14 feet, and of the remaining pier half the wells have to be rectified. One iron span has been erected and the staging removed; the iron work for about eight spans has been received at the bridge site. The north approach to this bridge is a viaduct consisting of 24 spans of 30 feet. The arches of 13 of these are turned, and the remainder are in progress.

Jumna Bridge.—Delhi, 12 spans of 205 feet.—One abutment and three piers are built up to full height; two more piers are being built up, two more and part of east abutment are founded on rock, and the remaining four piers are not yet completely founded.

282. The Electric Telegraph is now in working order from the Karamnassa to Hatras station, a distance of 450 miles; on this distance 29 telegraphic stations are at work. The telegraph has worked satisfactorily.

CCLXXXII.—The electric telegraph.

283. The amount of capital expended on construction during the year amounted to 44,33,162 rupees, and the cost per mile of the entire line from Howrah to Delhi, according to the last estimate, may be assumed at 1,67,500 rupees.

CCLXXXIII. to CCLXXXIX.—Financial results.

284. The gross earnings on the open line during the year were *Rs.* 17,48,289. 2. 5., of which, *Rs.* 8,07,758. 6. 6. were expended on the maintenance and working of the line, and *Rs.* 9,40,530. 11. 11. were profits. The expenses and profits were thus 46·2 and 53·8 per cent. of the earnings.

285. The average length of the line open during the year was 240 miles, the cost of which, according to estimate as above would be 4,02,00,000 rupees, the opened portion of the line may thus be said to be paying at the rate of 2·34 per cent.

286. The receipts averaged 7,284 rupees per mile open. The cost of maintenance of the open line amounted to *Rs.* 94,246. 3. 2., or 772 rupees per mile open, and the other working charges to *Rs.* 6,86,513. 1. 10., or 2,860 rupees per mile open.

287. Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four first class, 7,079 second class, and 331,982 third class passengers travelled during the year; the receipts from this traffic amounted to 6,71,705 rupees.

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288. Fifteen lakhs, eighty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine maunds of goods were carried for the public during the year, and 14,98,412 maunds were carried for railway purposes; the receipts from this source amounted to 10,20,595 rupees.

289. The cost of working the telegraph was *Rs.* 26,999. 1. 6. during the year, while its earnings were *Rs.* 4,756. 7.

CCXC.—Collision

290. The accidents which have occurred during the year are as follows:—

Collisions.—A collision took place at Serathoo between the up and down goods-train caused by the driver of the up goods-train disregarding the station signal light which indicated danger. The guard of the down train was injured slightly.

A passenger-train ran into a truck at Burtua station, owing to the carelessness of the pointsman who turned the train into a siding.

A collision between a goods-train and a pilot-engine took place at Cawnpore station, owing to the carelessness of the pointsman. Some of the passengers were slightly injured.

A train came in contact with the gate of a level crossing, owing to the carelessness of the gate-keepers.

A train came in contact with a trolly on the line.

Trains running off the line.—Three cases occurred, caused by the carelessness of the pointsmen, and one case caused by the high speed at which an up passenger-train was driven into the Etawah station.

CCXCI.—Fires.

291. *Fires.*—Four fires took place in goods-train, caused by sparks from the ash-pan of the engine being blown up upon the train. Another fire was caused by a spark from the engine chimney, the gauze wire of which was defective, and one fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of a bale of blankets. The worst fire occurred on the 5th of April, when the goods in three trucks were more or less damaged; compensation was claimed to the extent of *Rs.* 28,420. 11. 3, and the spoilt goods were sold by public auction, and realised *Rs.* 12,337. 4. During the whole year 21,541 rupees was paid for compensation for losses sustained by the public on this railway.

CCXCII.—Total accidents.

292. *Total Accidents.*—Six natives were run over, and five of them died from the effects; one native greaser was crushed to death between the step of an engine on which he was riding, and a truck on a siding at Agra; one cooly was crushed to death at Allahabad station, between the buffers of two trucks.

CCXCIII. to CCXCVII.—Operations on the Jubbulpore Extension Line.

293. *Jubbulpore Extension.*—The remarks on this line must necessarily be brief.

All the land plans for the line have been completed, with the exception of about 13 miles in the Sleemanabad district, and 20 miles in the Entowah and Myhere districts. These surveys are now being made during the rains as a matter of urgency.

294. The extreme side widths have been set out, and the land officially taken over are all land under cultivation for the first 67 miles out of Allahabad, and from the 128th to the 154th miles (Myhere to Jokohai).

295. Orders have been given through the civil authorities to the cultivators to leave unsown a uniform width of 100 feet on each side of the centre line wherever the setting out has not yet been done. This will reduce to a minimum the damage likely to be done to the crops by the engineers employed on this during the next two months.

296. The final longitudinal section, with all requisite information as to waterways, rock, soil, bridge, foundation, &c., was sent to England in April last. Nine permanent bungalows have been constructed on the line, and the whole of the present staff of engineers and inspectors have been under shelter since May last.

297. The amount of expenditure on capital account during the year was 2,54,032 rupees.

(signed) *George Couper,*
Secretary to the Government of the
North Western Provinces.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the Administration of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX I.

RULES for the Administration of Civil Justice in the *Terai District* of the *Rohilcund Division*, passed by Government, North Western Provinces, under Sections 2 and 3, Act XIV. of 1861.

Rule I. The superintendent of the Terai district shall have authority to try original suits, without limit of value, and regular appeals from the decision of the assistant superintendent in original suits. Jurisdiction of the Courts.

Rule II. The assistant superintendent shall have authority to try original suits not exceeding 1,000 rupees in value.

Rule III. No action shall be entertained unless it be instituted within the periods hereinafter mentioned from the time that the cause of action arose or accrued in each description of cases:— Rule of limitation.

Action respecting the succession or right to real and personal property, and respecting partnership.—Twelve years.

Action for debts on bond, or accounts not being partnership accounts, or accounts of retail purchases settled at short periods.—Three years.

Action for other debts and other accounts than the above, injuries to person or character, disputes regarding marriage, caste, or non-fulfilment of contract.—One year.

Provided that the time shall be excluded during which the plaintiff shall be under the disability of infancy, lunacy, idiotcy, or during which the plaintiff shall be precluded by law from suing the defendant, by reason of any disability whatever, either of the plaintiff or of the defendant.

Rule IV., Clause 1. Every suit shall be commenced by a plaint, which shall be presented to the court by the plaintiff in person, or by his recognised agent. Trial of original suits.

Clause 2. Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the superintendent, who will either try such suit himself, or refer it for trial to the court of the assistant superintendent, provided that he be competent, in respect of the value of the suit, to try the same.

Clause 3. The term "recognised agent" is defined to mean a personal servant, partner, relation, or friend, whom the court may admit as a fit person to represent a party; persons carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, such as gomashtahs; managing agents of landholders, such as karindahs; nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex officio* authorised to act for Government.

Clause 4. No vakeels or mooktears are to be admitted in the civil courts of the Terai district.

Rule V. The plaint shall be distinctly written, either in Hindee or Oordoo, and shall contain the following particulars:—

1st. The name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff.

2d. The name, description, and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained.

3d. The relief sought for, the subject of the action, the cause of action, and when it accrued.

Rule VI. Every plaint shall be engrossed on stamp paper of the value prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified in its application to non-regulation provinces by the Notifications of the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1860.

Rule VII. If the plaintiff sue on any written document, or rely upon any such document as evidence in support of his claim, he shall produce the same in court when the plaint is presented, and at the same time deliver a copy of the document, to be filed with the plaint; if the document be an entry in a book, the plaintiff shall produce the book to the court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies, to be filed with the plaint. And unless such document be so delivered in, or its non-production at the time be sufficiently excused, or unless the court may see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not be admitted to proof in support of the claim.

Rule VIII. The court, on receiving a plaint, shall proceed to make inquiry by examination of the plaintiff or his recognised agent, upon oath or affirmation, as to the merits of the claim, and shall record the examination in full. If it should appear to the court that the plaintiff has no *primâ facie* cause of action; or that the defendant or matter of the suit is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or that the action is barred by lapse of time, the Court shall reject the plaint,

Rule IX. The court, upon rejecting a plaint, shall record its decision, which shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the judge, together with the reasons upon which it is founded.

Rule X. If the plaint be admitted, it shall be entered, with all the particulars described in Rule V., in a book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the Register of Civil Suits; and the entries shall be numbered, in every year, according to the order in which the plaint is presented. The Register shall be prepared in the Form A. appended to these Rules.

Rule XI. When the plaint has been registered, a summons, under the seal and signature of the court, shall be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim, on a day to be therein specified, in person, or by a recognised agent. The summons shall specify the name and residence of the plaintiff, and the amount, as well as the description of the claim.

Rule XII. The court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly.

Rule XIII. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be, or supposed to be, at the time, from the place where the court is held; and the summons shall order the defendant to produce, on his appearance in court, any document in his possession of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his defence.

Rule XIV. The officer in charge of the summons shall endeavour to obtain the signature of the defendant in acknowledgment of service. In the event of the defendant's absence, *the officer shall* proceed to his residence, and acquaint his family or neighbours with the object of his mission, and shall obtain the signature of two credible witnesses to the summons, in proof of service. On his return the Nazir shall ascertain from him, and report in writing, the mode in which the summons has been served.

Rule XV., Clause 1. On the expiration of the period specified in the summons, if the defendant fail to attend the court, proclamation shall be issued for his attendance within a further period to be fixed according to local circumstances in the different parts of the Terai district.

Clause 2. If within the period fixed by the summons or proclamation, an application should be made to the court to permit the answer to the plaint to be filed through "a recognised" agent, or in writing, the court may, on special ground shown to its satisfaction, grant the application, provided that the prohibition contained in Clause 4, Rule IV., shall in every case be strictly observed.

Clause 3. If the defendant shall fail to attend, or shall not have been excused personal appearance under the preceding Clause, the court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, who shall thereupon be taken into custody and brought before the court; but no defendant shall be so arrested who shall give to the party charged with the warrant a declaration in writing that he is willing that the case should be tried *ex parte*.

Rule XVI. On the appearance of the defendant in answer to the summons, or in arrest, or on the appearance of the defendant's "recognised agent," if personal attendance has been excused, the parties to the suit shall be confronted, and shall be interrogated on oath or solemn affirmation; and a written answer may also be received for the defendant, at the discretion of the court. The precise points at issue between them, which are material to the decision of the suit, shall be determined, or the suit shall be finally disposed of, according as may have been directed in the same summons. Either party may cross-examine the other, and any witnesses then present, or documentary proof adduced, may be examined. If an answer be allowed to be furnished in writing, it should be on stamped paper of the required value.

Rule XVII. If, after such interrogation and examination of evidence, a decree can be properly made without further inquiry, the court shall pronounce its judgment, and make its decree accordingly. The judgment shall be reduced to writing before it is delivered, in the vernacular language of the officer presiding in the court, and shall state the points to be decided, the decision thereon, and the reasons for the decision. It shall be signed by the said presiding officer, and dated on the day in which it is pronounced. The decree shall also state whether the amount of any sum adjudged is to be paid by instalments, and shall specify the dates and amounts for payment of instalments, together with the amount of costs; and, in case of divided costs, the portions chargeable to parties, as well as the amount of any damages awarded on the ground of a suit being found to have been groundless and vexatious.

Rule XVIII. But if it should be impracticable to pass a decree without further inquiry, that is to say, if any issue result from the interrogatories on which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the court shall call upon both parties to adjust the dispute amicably, within a fixed period, or to consent to arbitration, and to furnish a list of such documentary and oral evidence as each is able to tender, or desires to be called.

Rule XIX., Clause 1. If the parties to the suit will not adjust it privately, or agree to arbitration, the court shall procure the attendance of the witnesses, and require the production of the documentary evidence on a day fixed.

Clause 2. The court shall ascertain and record the names of the witnesses whom the parties intend to bring forward, and whether they will bring their own witnesses, or whether they, or either of them, require the assistance of the court to procure the attendance of a witness, either to give evidence or to produce a document. The court shall then fix a convenient day, not more than 10 days distant, for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit, and shall, if required to do so, subpœna the witness or witnesses of either party, or of both parties, to attend on the fixed day, and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the court.

Rule XX., Clause 1. If either party should fail to produce his proof within the time allowed him, or to take out a subpœna for the attendance of any witness whose attendance he may require to be enforced, the suit shall be proceeded with and determined as if such party had declined to produce any proof.

Clause 2. If, on the day fixed for the trial, under Clause 2 of Rule XIX., the witnesses should appear, they shall be examined, and the evidence of each witness shall be recorded in writing, in a narrative form, in the presence and under the personal superintendence of the presiding officer, and in the presence of the parties or their "recognised agents," and each party may cross-examine any witness produced by the opposite party.

Clause 3. Exhibits produced in support either of the plaint or the defence must be engrossed on stamp paper prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified by the notifications from the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1860. Exhibits shall not be admissible as valid evidence unless they be engrossed upon stamp paper as above directed.

Rule XXI. The court, after considering the arguments and evidence, shall pronounce its judgment in open court, and record its decree in the manner prescribed by Rule XVII.

Rule XXII., Clause 1. Whenever a suit may be referred to arbitrators, as provided for in Rule XVIII., a term shall be fixed for the award to be presented, and an officer of the court shall be required to attend for the purpose of calling the parties and their witnesses before the arbitrators. The arbitrators shall not be permitted to leave the precincts of the court until they shall have delivered their award.

Clause 2. When the arbitrators have arrived at a decision, their written award, together with any depositions of witnesses which they have taken in the case, shall be presented and acknowledged in open court, and in the presence of both parties to the suit.

Clause 3. Although every consideration should be given to the award of arbitrators, especially when they are unanimous, yet in no case shall the court be bound to accept such award, unless satisfied that it is a reasonable and just decision. If the court shall have clear and strong reasons to doubt the justice of the decision, it shall be competent to interrogate the arbitrators as to the grounds upon which they have formed their opinion, and the same shall be recorded on the back of the document itself, and thereafter the court may either return the proceedings to the arbitrators, and desire them to reconsider their award, and to record it with more clearness and precision, or it may direct a fresh arbitration, or it may proceed to try and dispose of the case itself.

Clause 4. The case having been completed by award of arbitrators accepted by the court, or by the court having determined on the merits, the court shall declare its judgment, and record its decree in the manner prescribed by Rule XVII.

Rule XXIII. Certified copies of the decree and judgment shall be furnished to the parties or their "recognised agents," on application to the court and on the production of the necessary stamp paper, where stamps are required for that purpose by any law for the time being in force. The application may be made either orally or by writing on unstamped paper. The date on which application for copy may be made; the date on which the necessary stamp paper for a copy may be presented; the date of the copy being completed, and of its actual delivery or tender, shall be endorsed on the original decision, and on the copy or copies also. If the applicant shall fail to attend, or shall refuse to receive the copies, the court shall certify the same on the back of the copies which shall then be filed with the record of the case.

Rule XXIV. Execution of decree may be applied for by petition presented to the court which pronounced the decree. Execution of decrees.

Rule XXV., Clause 1. The petition shall set forth in tabular form the following particulars: viz., the number of the suit, the names of the parties, and the date of the decree; the subject of the decree; whether an appeal has been preferred or admitted from the decision; whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has taken place since the date of the decree; the specific amount due to the petitioner under the decree, whether on account of costs of suit or otherwise, and the name of the individual against whom the enforcement of the decree is solicited.

Clause 2. An attested copy of the decree shall be presented with the application.

Rule XXVI. If the court shall have awarded payment of any sum of money by instalments, and default should be made in the payment of any instalment, as it falls due, execution shall issue upon the application of the decree-holder for the full amount of all the instalments remaining unpaid.

Rule XXVII. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

Rule XXVIII. No process of execution shall issue to enforce any judgment or decree passed by the civil courts of the Terai district, unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such judgment or decree, and to keep the same in force within one year next preceding the application for such execution.

Rule XXIX. Execution of decree, if applied for within the period prescribed by the preceding Rule, may be enforced at once, provided that if an appeal shall have been preferred and adequate security be tendered, or if, within the period of appeal, such security shall have been tendered, execution may be stayed until the appeal shall have been decided, or until the period of appeal shall have expired without institution of appeal.

Rule XXX. In pending cases, if the court shall be satisfied that the defendant is preparing to alienate his property, or to remove himself from the court's jurisdiction, security may be demanded, and, if not tendered, the court can arrest the person or attach the property of the defendant to an amount sufficient to satisfy the claim.

Rule XXXI. Execution may be enforced by delivery of possession of contested property, or by arrest of person, or by attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of the decree, and of costs of suit and of execution.

Rule XXXII. If the decree-holder should apply for execution by arrest of the defendant's person, he shall deposit in the court, at the time of the issue of the warrant, diet-money for one month of 30 days, after the rate of one anna per diem, unless the court for any special reason direct the deposit of diet-money at a higher rate, which shall in no case exceed four annas per diem.

Rule XXXIII. Diet-money at the same rate shall be made previous to the commencement of every succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Rule XXXIV. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner may be added to the costs in the suit, and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the party who deposited the same.

Rule XXXV., Clause 1. In executing a writ of execution against the property of any defendant, the court shall direct such portion of his moveable property to be attached as may appear sufficient to cover the amount due; and it will be only when the amount realised from such property shall fail to satisfy the decree, that the court will be competent to order the attachment of any immovable property.

Clause 2. In no case shall the tools and implements of the trade or occupation of the defendant be sold in execution of decree, nor shall land in which a proprietary right has been acquired, by whatever means, be sold in execution of a decree without the sanction of the Commissioner first obtained.

Clause 3. The attaching officer shall prepare an inventory of the articles distrained, and shall give them in charge of some respectable person from whom a receipt must be taken to be filed with the proceeding of the case.

Clause 4. As soon as the attachment has been effected, a proclamation in the current language of the country describing the property attached, and specifying the time and place of the proposed sale, shall be issued at least 30 days before the appointed day of sale, and a copy thereof shall be affixed to the defendant's dwelling house, and another to the building in which the court is held.

Clause 5. If within the period of the proclamation any claim shall be preferred to the property thus advertised for sale, or if any objection shall be raised against the proposed sale, it shall be competent to the court to inquire into such claim or objection summarily; and if satisfied as to its validity, to release the said property from attachment, or to postpone the sale; or, if the claim should appear to be frivolous, to dismiss it with all the costs incurred in the investigation, provided always that any decision passed on such claim shall be held conclusive only as between the parties who have been before the court.

Clause 6. If, pending the investigation of such a claim or objection, the sale be postponed, and the claim be disallowed, a second proclamation of a term of not less than 10 days shall be issued for the purpose solely of giving notice to intending purchasers. No other objectors will be heard.

Clause 7. On the day fixed for sale, the attached property shall be divided into convenient lots, and each lot shall be put up in succession until the amount of the decree be realised. When the decree is satisfied, the sale shall cease, and the property remaining unsold shall be released from attachment.

Clause 8. The entire sum bid for movable property must be paid up within 24 hours, and delivery of the property withheld until the money is paid. A deposit of 10 per cent.

cent. on the price will be required at the time of sale, and this deposit, unless redeemed within the period above prescribed, will be forfeited, and the property will be re-sold at the risk of the original purchaser.

Clause 9. In sales of immovable property the full amount of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days, in default of which the deposit of 10 per cent. required at the time of auction will be forfeited, and the property will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Rule XXXVI. No compromise on a decree, or payment in satisfaction, shall be admitted unless notified to the court *vivâ voce* or by a writing, which may also be sent through the local tehseeldar; and no execution of decree, which has been relinquished by the decree-holder, shall revive, unless on good reason shown to the satisfaction of the court.

Rule XXXVII. The record of execution of decrees shall always be an annexure of the file of the original suit.

Penalties.

Rule XXXVIII. If any witness, on whom a subpœna shall have been dûly served under Clause 2, Rule XIX., shall neglect to attend the court, or, being present in court, shall refuse to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, the court shall be authorised to issue an order in writing to the Nazir either to apprehend and bring the witness before the court, or, if he be present, to take him into custody; and the court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding 500 rupees, for his default or refusal, realisable by the attachment and sale of his property, and may commit him to close custody until he shall consent to give his evidence or to sign his deposition; provided that no fine imposed under this Rule shall exceed the amount of the property under litigation in the suit.

Rule XXXIX. If a witness, for whose attendance a subpœna shall have been issued as aforesaid, shall fail to attend, the court, upon proof that the evidence of such witness is material, and that the said witness is absconding or keeping out of the way to avoid attendance, may cause a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such person to give evidence at a time and place to be therein named, to be affixed, in the presence and with attestation of two householders, to his house; and if, nevertheless, such person should not attend at the time and place to be named, his property, real and personal, to such amount as the court shall deem reasonable, shall be liable under an order of the court to attachment and sale.

Rule XL., Clause 1. Insolent or disrespectful behaviour to the court while sitting, or any conduct tending to interrupt the due course of business, shall be deemed a contempt of the authority of the court, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, commutable to imprisonment at the public expense in the civil gaol for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Clause 2. The order of the court shall in such case state the facts constituting the contempt, and such order shall be open to a summary appeal within 30 days.

Rule XLI., Clause 1. The civil courts of the Terai district are hereby empowered to hear and determine cases of resistance of their own processes, occurring within their own jurisdiction, provided they be unattended with personal violence; and on proof of the offence may adjudge the offender to pay a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned, for any period not exceeding 30 days, in the civil gaol at the public expense.

Clause 2. If the resistance of process be attended with personal violences, or other aggravation, the case shall be referred by the civil court to the Superintendent of the Terai district in his capacity of magistrate, and upon such reference, the Superintendent shall proceed under the "Rules for the administration of Criminal Justice in the Terai district."

Clause 3. The court, on the statement on oath or solemn affirmation of any peon or other officer resisted in the execution of any process, may summon the person accused to answer the charge, and, on failure of such person to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

Appeals.

Rule XLII., Clause 1. Every decision passed by the Superintendent of the Terai district in original suit shall be open to a regular appeal to the Commissioner of Rohilcund, whose decision shall be final; provided that, whenever the decision of the Superintendent and the Commissioner shall differ, it shall be in the option of the Government, on petition being presented, to refer the proceedings to the Sudder Court for their report and opinion, and thereafter to pass such orders as may appear proper.

Clause 2. From the decision of the Assistant Superintendent in original suits, a regular appeal shall lie to the Superintendent.

Clause 3. From the decision of the Superintendent in regular appeal, a special appeal may be admitted by the Commissioner of Rohilcund, for good and sufficient reasons, to be set forth at length in the order for admission.

Rule XLIII. The petition of appeal shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed in Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified by the notifications from the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1861, according to the value of the property to which the appeal relates. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the decision or order appealed against.

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Rule XLIV. An appeal from the decision of the Assistant Superintendent must be preferred within 30 days; and an appeal from the decision of the Superintendent, whether in original suits or in regular appeals, must be preferred within 60 days from the date of the order or decision appealed against; provided that the period which may intervene between the presentation of stamped paper for a copy, and the completion of the copy, shall not be included in the said terms of 30 and 60 days.

Rule XLV. The petition of appeal shall set forth concisely, and under distinct heads, the ground of objection to the decision appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Rule XLVI., Clause 1. The petition of appeal shall be preferred by the appellant in person or by his recognised agent, and the Appellate Court shall give immediate notice to the respondent, and, if it think necessary, may summon the respondent.

Clause 2. The Appellate Court may take additional evidence in a case of appeal, or remand it for further investigation.

Clause 3. The Appellate Court may suspend the execution of a decree pending the decision of an appeal.

Rule XLVII. No order or decision shall be reversed or modified, and no case shall be remanded on account of any error, defect or irregularity, not productive of injury to either party.

Rule XLVIII. A register of regular appeals, and a register of special appeals, shall be kept in each Appellate Court in the Forms B and C appended to this Resolution.

Rule XLIX. A register of applications for execution of decree shall be kept in the court of the Superintendent and of the Assistant Superintendent, according to the form given in Appendix D.

By Order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces,
(signed) *G. Couper*,
Secy. to the Govt. North Western Provinces.

Nynee Tal,
10 October 1861.

STATEMENT of Applications for Execution of Decree instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of the Division, for the Month of 186 .

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.					8.	9.	10.
						Disposed of.							
DISTRICT.	Designation of Court.	Description of Case.	Pending on last day of preceding Month.	Instituted during the Month.	TOTAL.	Completely executed.	Partly executed.	Adjusted, compromised, or withdrawn.	On default to proceed.	TOTAL.	Pending at the end of Month.	Date of oldest Application pending.	Remarks explaining Delay.

APPENDIX II.

RULES for the Administration of Criminal Justice in the *Terai District* of the *Rohilkund Division*, passed by Government, North Western Provinces, under Sections 2 & 3, Act XIV. of 1861.

ON JURISDICTION.—Section 1.

Number and description of functionaries to be employed in the administration of criminal justice.

Clause 1. There are to be four grades of functionaries employed in the administration of criminal justice in the Terai district, viz.:—

The Commissioner of Rohilkund.
The Superintendent of the Terai district.
The Assistant Superintendent of the Terai district.
The Tehseeldars.

Tehseeldars may be empowered to try cases referred to them, and to sentence to a fine of 50 rupees, or imprisonment for six months with or without labour.

Clause 2. The tehseeldars may be invested by the Government with powers to try criminal cases. When so invested their power will be restricted to the trial of cases referred to them by the superintendent, and to passing sentence of fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to imprisonment with or without labour for six months, or of imprisonment only for that period. In all cases calling for a severer sentence they shall send up their proceedings to the superintendent.

Clause 3.

Clause 3. The ordinary powers of the assistant superintendent will be restricted to the trial of cases referred to him by his immediate superior, in which he is competent to pass sentence of fine not exceeding 100 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or of imprisonment only not exceeding 12 months (in both instances with or without labour at his discretion), in cases of misdemeanor, assault, or other petty offences for which such punishment may appear adequate. The assistant superintendent may also be authorised by the Commissioner to receive petitions and complaints as provided for in Act X. of 1854, and to proceed thereupon according to these Rules.

Assistant superintendents empowered to try cases referred to them by their superior; and to pass sentence of fine of 100 rupees, or imprisonment for 12 months, or imprisonment alone for that period.

Clause 4. An appeal from all orders passed by the assistant superintendent or tehseeldars shall lie to the superintendent, if presented within one month from the date thereof.

Appeal from order of assistant superintendent to the supprintendent.

Clause 5. The superintendent shall have the full powers of a magistrate of a district. He will have the general charge of the police, and will be entrusted with the trial in the first instance, or committal, of all persons charged with offences.

The superintendent vested with the charge of the police, and the trial in the first instance of all persons charged with offences.

Clause 6. In cases of burglary or theft, unattended with aggravated personal violence, in which the property stolen may not exceed in value the sum of 300 rupees, and also in cases of burkundazes, or others employed in guarding prisoners, who may be convicted of having wilfully permitted any prisoner under their custody to escape, the superintendent may pass sentence of imprisonment with labour for two years, or fine to the extent of 1,000 rupees, or both imprisonment and fine. In cases of bribery and extortion on the part of any native officer in the pay of Government, he may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 rupees, or of imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without labour, whenever such sentence may appear to be adequate to the demands of justice. In cases of gross misconduct on the part of officers or police, as also in cases of burkundazes and others employed in guarding prisoners, who may be convicted of having by gross neglect permitted any prisoner under their custody to escape, the superintendent may pass sentence of imprisonment with or without labour for a period not exceeding 12 months.

The superintendent empowered in certain cases to pass sentence of imprisonment, with labour, for two years, or fine to the extent of 1,000 rupees, or both imprisonment and fine.

Clause 7. In all cases of affray or assaults unattended with serious wounding and loss of life, as also of unaggravated misdemeanors, including all miscellaneous offences detailed in the list published with the Circular Order of the Nizamut Adawlut, No. 398, dated 11th April 1850, the superintendent may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or of imprisonment only for that period; in both instances with or with or without labour, at his discretion.

In cases of affrays, unaggravated misdemeanors and miscellaneous offences, the superintendent may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 rupees, or imprisonment for one year.

Clause 8. In all cases of a more aggravated nature, as also in cases of perjury and forgery, the superintendent shall refer his proceedings to the Commissioner, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Cases of a more aggravated nature to be referred by superintendent to the Commissioner.

Clause 9. An appeal from all original orders passed by the superintendent shall lie to the Commissioner, if presented within two months.

Appeal from superintendent lies to Commissioner.

Clause 10. The powers of the Commissioner shall extend to the trial of all cases referred to him by the superintendent, and to the revision of all proceedings which he may think fit to call for from any subordinate authority within the term of six months from the date on which a final order thereon may have been passed by such subordinate authority. It is not intended by this provision to limit the power of the Commissioner to call for any proceedings that he may require for inspection. Provided, however, that if, after the expiration of the term above indicated, he shall see cause for setting aside the decision of a subordinate authority, he shall report the particulars of the case in an English letter to the Government, and obtain its sanction for proceeding to the revision of the case.

Commissioner empowered to try all cases referred by superintendent, and to revise all proceedings of lower authorities within six months after sentence.

Clause 11. In all cases of theft, burglary, and dacoitee, unattended with murder, and of wounding with intent to commit murder, the Commissioner shall be competent to pass sentence of imprisonment with labour, in banishment or not at his discretion, for a term not exceeding 14 years. Trials for rape, in which the Commissioner may consider a period of imprisonment not exceeding 14 years to be sufficient punishment for the offence, are also placed within his competency.

In heinous offences, Commissioner may pass sentence of imprisonment for 14 years, with labour in irons in banishment.

Clause 12. In all cases of affrays, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and other offences, which the Sessions Judges in the Regulation Provinces are competent to dispose of without reference to the Nizamut Adawlut, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to pass a sentence of fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or of imprisonment, with or without labour, for a term not exceeding seven years. Provided, however, that in cases of perjury, forgery, knowingly uttering forged documents, forging counterfeit coin, or counterfeit stamps, or counterfeit public securities or bank notes, as also in cases of clipping, filing, drilling, or otherwise debasing the coin, it shall be competent to the Commissioner to pass sentence of imprisonment, or of imprisonment and fine, or of fine only, to an unlimited amount. Accessories to murder before and after the fact shall be similarly punishable by the Commissioner

In cases of affrays, and other offences, Commissioner may pass a sentence of fine of 500 rupees, or of imprisonment, with or without labour, for seven years.

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by imprisonment, or imprisonment and fine, or fine only, to an unlimited amount, whenever the case, as it regards the principals, may not be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation of a capital sentence under section 4, Act XIV. of 1861.

In cases of murder, and other serious cases, Commissioner may pass sentence of death or transportation under certain conditions.

Clause 13. In cases of murder, and in all cases demanding a more severe sentence than imprisonment for 14 years, the Commissioner is competent to pass sentence of imprisonment for life in transportation beyond seas, or sentence of death, provided that before sentence of transportation shall be considered final, the proceedings on the trial shall be laid before the sessions judge, either of Bareilly or of Moradabad, as may be most convenient, when, if his judgment be concurrent, the sentence shall be carried out; if otherwise, the proceedings shall be laid before the Nizamut Adawlut for final sentence; provided further that, as required by section 4, Act XIV. of 1861, no sentence of death passed by the Commissioner shall be carried out until it be confirmed by the Nizamut Adawlut, to whom the proceedings on every trial, in which the Commissioner may pass sentence of death, shall be referred for that purpose.

Commissioner competent, during the absence of the superintendent, to invest the assistant with powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Clause 14. It shall be competent to the Commissioner to invest the assistant superintendent, during the temporary absence either from the district or station of the superintendent, with the powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this section.

Also to invest the assistant superintendent with the above powers when the state of business renders such measure expedient.

Clause 15. It shall also be competent to the Commissioner to invest the assistant superintendent with the powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this section; whenever, from the state of the business in the district, he may deem such a measure expedient, and may consider the assistant superintendent to be duly qualified. Provided that an immediate report shall in every instance be made to the Government, who will either confirm or set aside the arrangement, as may be thought proper.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.—*Section* 2.

In cases where the superintendent is not competent to pass sentence, he shall refer his proceedings with English calendar to Commissioner.

Clause 1. In cases in which the superintendent is not competent to pass a final sentence, or which he may consider to demand a more severe sentence than he is competent to pass, he shall refer his proceedings, accompanied by an English calendar, to the Commissioner, who will proceed to the trial of the case in the manner provided for in the sequel.

Confessions in heinous cases to be taken before the superintendent or his assistant.

And to bear a certificate in the prescribed form.

Clause 2. Confessions which, in heinous cases, ought always to be taken before either the superintendent or his assistant, shall be certified and superscribed as follows, by the officer before whom they may be made, in his own handwriting:—

"I (A. B.), superintendent (or assistant superintendent, as the case may be), hereby certify upon honour that this confession of was made by the said , and taken down in writing before me, and in my presence on the between the hours of ; that to the best of my belief the confession was voluntary, and that no interference directly or indirectly, on the part of any person likely to influence or intimidate the prisoner, was permitted."

Commissioner to pass sentence on the record in certain cases.

Clause 3. Commitments within the final cognizance of the Commissioner, on which a sentence not exceeding seven years, or fine, or both imprisonment and fine, is legally awardable, may be tried, and sentence passed upon the proceedings of the committing officer, without the attendance of parties and witnesses in the Commissioner's Court.

When Commissioner must hold a regular trial.

Clause 4. In cases, within the competency of the Commissioner, requiring punishment above that specified in the preceding clause, a regular trial must be held by the Commissioner, whenever a plea of not guilty may have been entered before the committing officer.

All cases within Commissioner's competency, in which prisoners confess, can be tried on the record.

Clause 5. In all cases within the competency of the Commissioner to dispose of finally, in which the prisoners may have voluntarily confessed their guilt before the committing officer, the trial may be held by the Commissioner on the record of the Lower Court; and sentence may be passed without summoning the parties and witnesses.

Commissioner may acquit in all cases on a perusal of the record.

Clause 6. Whenever the Commissioner, from a perusal of the proceedings of the committing officer, may consider the prisoner entitled to his release, sentence of acquittal may be passed without summoning the parties and witnesses.

Commissioner may hold a regular trial when it seems to him advisable.

Clause 7. It will, of course, be in the discretion of the Commissioner to hold a regular trial in any case committed to his court, if he shall have reason for doing so.

Commissioner may always remand a case to the committing officer for further investigation.

Clause 8. It will also be in the power of the Commissioner, whenever, in his opinion, the investigation of a case committed to his court may be incomplete, to remand the case to the committing officer for further inquiry upon points to be specified, and to direct him to re-commit the case on completion of such inquiry.

Clause 9.

Clause 9. In cases in which the Commissioner must, under the above rules, proceed to trial, he shall immediately appoint a time and place for the attendance of the witnesses and parties; provided, however, that the date appointed for the trial shall be not more than three months subsequent to the date of the order so appointing it. The Commissioner is authorised, if he thinks fit, to call in the assistance of a jury, to consist of not less than three members, or to associate three or more assessors with himself on the trial.

Clause 10. The decision of the case rests exclusively with the Commissioner, whether he concur in the verdict of the jury or the assessors or not. If the case be one in which he is competent to pass a final order, the Commissioner shall sentence or discharge the prisoner, as the case may be; but in cases beyond the ordinary competence of a Sessions Judge, he shall pass sentence, and proceed as directed in clause 13, section 1 of these rules.

The decision of the case rests entirely with the Commissioner.

Clause 11. In all petty criminal cases (namely, misdemeanors, theft to the amount of 50 rupees, and offences for which magistrates in the regulation provinces are empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months), evidence may be taken *viva voce*, and the substance merely be recorded, either in the English or Hindee language, as the Commissioner may direct.

Clause 12. A register of all trials held before the superintendent and his subordinates shall be kept in such form as the Commissioner may direct.

A register to be kept of trials held before the superintendent and his subordinates.

Clause 13. Monthly returns of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending before the superintendent of the Terai district and his subordinates, and monthly returns of trials referred to the Commissioner, and disposed of by him, shall be made to the Government, according to forms to be prescribed by the Commissioner.

Monthly returns of business shall be submitted to Government.

Clause 14. An annual report on the administration of police and criminal justice, showing the crimes committed, the number of offenders apprehended, the aggregate number of trials held, and prisoners convicted and punished, or acquitted, and such other particulars as may be required, to show clearly the results of the administration in this department, shall be made to the Commissioner after the close of each calendar year, and will be submitted by him, with his own remarks, to the Government direct.

An annual report on the administration of criminal justice shall be made to the Government.

PERJURY AND FORGERY.

Section 3. The magisterial authorities and all officers of police are restricted from receiving or acting upon charges of perjury or subornation of perjury preferred by private parties. They are similarly forbidden to take cognizance of charges of forgery, or procuring forgery, or of fraudulently issuing forged deeds and papers, which may be preferred by parties to civil or criminal cases, in respect to deeds and papers offered in evidence in such cases. And it is hereby declared that no individual shall be liable to any prosecution of the above descriptions unless he shall be made over to the magisterial authorities by the officer presiding over the court or office in which the imputed offence may have been committed; and no such case shall be made over to the criminal authorities unless the civil case in which the alleged forged document was filed, or the alleged perjury committed, shall at the time be pending. The proceedings held in the court or office in which the offence is alleged to have been committed shall, in all such cases, be transmitted to the superintendent in his capacity of magistrate; and if, upon an inspection of the same, or after making such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, he shall be of opinion that the offence is proved, the superintendent shall commit the case for trial to the Commissioner.

The magisterial authorities not to receive or act on charges of perjury or forgery preferred by private parties.

In cases of perjury or forgery, when the offence is proved, case to be committed for trial to Commissioner.

POLICE.

Section 4. In matters of police the provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817, if they should be applicable, or the spirit of that law, should be followed by the superintendent and his subordinates.

Spirit of Regulation XX. of 1817 to be followed in matters of police.

Section 5. In regard to all matters not specially provided for in the foregoing rules, the local authorities are required to adhere to the spirit of Act XLV. of 1860 (the Penal Code), and Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

The local authorities required to adhere to the spirit of the enactments specified in this section.

By Order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces,

(signed) *G. Couper*,
Secy. to the Govt. of N. W. Provinces.

Nynee Tal, 10 October 1861.

APPENDIX I. TO SECTION IV.—POLICE.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the Police Department (No. 767 A), dated Nynee Tal, 2 July 1861.

READ Act V of 1861, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Police."

Read Act XIII. of 1861, entitled "An Act to regulate temporarily the Procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 (for the Regulation of Police)."

Read a notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 964, dated 14th May 1861, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 15th May, extending Act V. of 1861 to the provinces and districts within the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces.

Read a notification, No. 537 A, dated 28th May, by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, published in the "Allahabad Government Gazette" of the 11th June, directing that the said Act V. of 1861 shall be enforced in the districts of the North-Western Provinces therein named.

1. The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, under the authority conferred upon the Local Government by various sections of the Acts above cited, is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the due execution of the said Acts:—

Sections 5 and 6.

2. The several Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police, in the North-Western Provinces, are hereby invested with the powers of "a magistrate," within all the districts comprising the division of the Revenue Commissioner, within which they are serving.

3. The powers thus conferred upon the above-named officers, and the powers of a magistrate throughout the General Police District, which, by section 5, are vested in the Inspector General of Police, shall be exercised only as far as may be necessary in the absence of any magistrate, for the preservation of peace, the prevention and detection of crime, or the pursuit and apprehension of offenders; or further, for the trial and adjudication of penalties, for neglect or misconduct under section 29, Act V. of 1861. Provided always, that whenever persons, not belonging to the police force, shall be amongst the parties concerned, as in the contemplated case of "unwarrantable personal violence" to any person in the custody of the police, the trial shall be held by a "magistrate."

Appointment, &c. of Police, Section 7.

4. The appointment, promotion, dismissal and punishment of inspectors, of all police officers below the rank of inspector, and of all constables, shall rest with the Inspector General, who is hereby empowered to delegate his authority to the Deputy Inspector General or to the District Superintendent, in such manner and subject to such limitations as may, from time to time, appear to him expedient. Provided always, that the appointment, promotion, dismissal and punishment of inspectors of police shall in every case be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General.

Certificate of office, Section 8.

5. The certificate of appointment, to be given to police officers or constables under section 8, will be given under the seal and signature of the officer under whose authority the appointment is finally confirmed.

Police Superannuation Fund, Section 11.

6. The Police Superannuation Fund shall be formed:—

1st. By deductions at the following rates from monthly pay:—

Chief and head constables, 1 anna per rupee.

Constables mounted or foot, half anna per rupee; the deduction from pay of mounted constables being from one-third of the salary.

2d. By savings from the stoppages from pay of police officers during absence from sickness or authorized leave.

3d. By the amount of fines imposed as follows:—

(*a.*) Fines imposed for neglect or misconduct of police officers under sections 7 and 29 of Act V. of 1861.

(*b.*) Fines imposed by "magistrates" on drunken persons, or on persons convicted of assault upon police officers.

4th. By proceeds of sale of useless and worn-out articles of clothing or equipment, provided for the use of the police by the State.

5th. By sale proceeds of unclaimed property, placed at the disposal of Government by section 27, Act V. of 1861.

6th. By proceeds of sale of moveable property of absconded offenders, whether process has been evaded or resisted.

7. The first source calls for no remark.

8. As

8. As regards the second item, it is necessary to remark that it will be only the surplus of stoppages which will be available. It will be frequently unavoidable to employ extra policemen in the absence of persons sick or on leave; and these substitutes will be paid from stoppages. The saving, after such payment, will be credited to the Superannuation Fund.

9. With regard to the third item, the Lieutenant Governor remarks, that it will be the duty of the Inspector General to watch closely the exercise of the power to fine, and to call for such returns as may satisfy him on this point, and to direct that no fines, imposed under section 7 of Act V. of 1861, shall be credited to the Superannuation Fund, until such have received his sanction.

10. With regard to other fines, mentioned under the third clause, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare that it will be the duty of all "Magistrates of Districts," and they are hereby required to keep up a separate register of all fines imposed for the offences specified under this head; and at the close of each month to send an extract from the register to the District Superintendent of Police, together with the sum of the fines realised. The District Superintendent will give his receipt for the monies so transmitted, and will credit the same in his account of the Superannuation Fund.

11. Similarly the "Magistrate of each District," at the close of each month, will pay to the District Superintendent the net amount realised during the month by the sale of unclaimed property, and of the moveable property belonging to absconded offenders; it being understood that a commission of five per cent. shall be allowed to the person employed to conduct the sale, and that no other deductions than the said five per cent. commission shall be made.

12. The District Superintendent of Police will keep up a daily account of all monies, from whatever source realised, to the credit of the Superannuation Fund, and, on the 15th of the month following that to which the account relates, will remit the monies so realised in even sums to the office of the Inspector General of Police at Allahabad, with an extract from the account for the month.

13. The Inspector General of Police will keep a general account of all sums thus received from District Superintendents, and deposit the monies transmitted in any bank, until they shall amount to the sum of 5,000 rupees, when he will invest the same in Government securities, or in the purchase of shares in a chartered bank.

14. No grants or other payments from the Superannuation Fund may be made without the sanction, previously obtained, of the Lieutenant Governor. Rules as to the period of service, and other conditions required to entitle the several members of the force to pensions or gratuities therefrom, and as to the rates of pensions, &c., will be issued hereafter.

15. As soon after the close of each calendar year as possible, an abstract account, showing the receipts, expenditure, and the nature of the vested securities, will be published in the "Gazette" for the information of the police interested therein.

General Police Fund Sections 16 and 41.

16. The General Police Fund will be composed of all sums paid or realised for extra or special police, under sections 13, 14, and 15 of Act V. of 1861, and under section 41 of the same Act, of "all sums paid for the service of process by police officers, and of all rewards, forfeitures and penalties, which by law are payable to informers," and which, "when the information is laid by the police," would be payable to members of the police force.

17. In the General Annual Budget for the North-Western Provinces it will be necessary to show the estimated receipts of the General Police Fund and the estimated expenditure therefrom. The strictest observance, therefore, of the following rules is enjoined upon Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police, and upon "Magistrates of Districts."

Municipal and Cantonment Police.

18. It is expected that all cities and Mofussil towns, bazars, &c., to which Act XX. of 1856 may have been, or may hereafter be extended, or in which the system of town duties or "octroi" may have been, or may hereafter be introduced, shall defray the entire cost of the police, which has been allotted to them respectively. And it will be the duty of all "Magistrates of Districts" to provide adequately for this demand upon their Municipal Funds.

19. It will be understood, that only so much of the Municipal Fund, realised from each such city, town or bazar, will be claimable by the "General Police Fund," as shall suffice to cover the cost of the police.

20. The surplus will, as heretofore, be at the disposal of the "Magistrate of the District," for the purposes of lighting, paving and conservancy, and every such magistrate will be entitled to reserve a sum out of these funds sufficient to meet the charges of collection.

21. "Magistrates of Districts" will be furnished by the Inspector General of Police, under these instructions, with a statement, showing the strength, grades, and total cost of the police allotted to each such city, Mofussil town or bazar, &c.; and upon receipt thereof,

thereof, it will be the duty of the "Magistrate of the District" to supply the Inspector General with a statement in the following form :—

DISTRICT.	Name of City, Town or Bazar.	Number of Houses.	Population.	Amount of Municipal Funds per annum.	How levied, whether under Act XX. of 1856, or by Octroi.	Contribution to General Police Fund.	REMARKS.

22. The Inspector General of Police, whenever, on inspection of this statement, he may find that the cost of the Police, in any city, town, or bazar, is not covered by the contribution to the General Police Fund, will call on the "Magistrate of the District" to make up his contribution to the amount required, or if the municipal collections should not admit of this, then to increase the assessment in such degree as he may find practicable, without exceeding the limitations imposed by section 11, Act XX. of 1856.

23. "Magistrates of Districts" are hereby enjoined to take measures for the timely and punctual realisation of these Municipal Funds, and to pay over to the District Superintendent the cost of the city, town, or bazar police, within 30 days after the close of the month for which pay is due.

24. The foregoing instructions, *mutatis mutandis*, will guide the Cantonment Joint Magistrates in the realisation of the bazar and other Cantonment Funds, and in respect of the payments which they are required to make to the District Superintendent of Police.

Gaol guards.

25. The strength of the permanent gaol guards, to be entertained at each gaol of these Provinces, has been determined in concert with the Inspector General of Prisons, and the Inspector General of Police has been informed thereof.

26. This guard will be hereafter furnished with the police force by the District Superintendent, to whom payment of the cost thereof will be made by the magistrate or other officer in charge of the gaol, on or before the 10th of each month, for the month preceding.

27. Officers in charge of gaols having been specially authorised to draw advances from the Treasury to meet this and other gaol charges, subject to adjustment by audited bills, will have no excuse for deferred payment, and the District Superintendent will report to the Deputy Inspector General all instances in which delay may occur.

28. The District Superintendent, before distributing pay to the police, forming the gaol guard, will make the deductions on account of contribution to the Police Superannuation Fund, and will credit the same in his accounts of that fund.

29. The District Superintendent will include, in the Pay Abstract of the police force belonging to his district, the pay of the gaol guard, the object being to keep in view the entire strength of the police force attached to each district; but before submitting the abstract for audit, he will deduct, from the total amount thereof, the sum received from the officer in charge of the gaol, on account of the permanent guard.

30. Whenever extra or special guards are required on occasions of emergency, *e. g.*, for escort of prisoners under transportation, the officer in charge of the gaol will indent for such special police party, in the form prescribed by notification No. 589 A, dated 12th June 1861, paying in cash the cost of the police thus furnished.

Guards, escorts, and special police parties.

31. The Government of India have enjoined upon the Local Government the necessity of employing police instead of military guards to watch buildings or property of the Government, whether in cantonments or elsewhere. In connexion with this order, the Military Finance Commission have laid down, in the following terms, the conditions under which police parties shall be furnished to military authorities and other heads of departments indenting for such. These conditions, it is to be noted, have been approved and endorsed by the Governor General in Council, and section 13, Act V. of 1861 provides that "private individuals" taking police parties shall pay the cost of them. In like manner, therefore, all military authorities and heads of departments will be required to pay the cost of police provided on their indents.

The conditions proposed by the Military Finance Commission are as follows :—

"That the watching of military buildings and property, whether in cantonments or in movement, in tranquil times, is not military but civil duty.

"That

"That such civil duty ought to be performed by the civil constabulary, and that their services should be allowed by the civil authority to any military authority or head of department, in the same manner and on the same conditions as to other parties.

"That any military authority or department, requiring extra or special guards of the above description, should pay for it at the same rates as charged to private individuals.*

"That such military authority or department should specify to the civil authority the nature of the extra or special duty to be performed; the civil authority being held responsible for the due performance, and therefore fixing the number of men to be employed thereon."

* *See* Section 13, Act V. of 1861, above quoted.

(Extract paragraph 26 of Letter of Military Finance Commission, No. 2339, dated the 30th August 1860.)

32. In order to secure uniformity in the submission of indents for police parties, the following notification has been issued, under date the 12th June 1861, and no police will be furnished, except in accordance with the rules therein contained:—

No. 589 A.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules to be observed by all officers and others requiring special police parties for whatever purpose:—

1st. Requisitions for police parties shall be made in the form of indent annexed, which can be obtained from the superintendent of police of each district.

2d. The officer, department, or individual requiring police aid, will in the second column detail the duty to be performed.

3d. It will be the duty of the District Superintendent to furnish the police so required, and to determine the strength of the party to be provided, with reference to the nature of the duty to be performed.

4th. In column three of the indent will be noted, whether the guard required is for "permanent duty," as guard over store-room, treasure chest, or such like, or merely "temporary," as for protection of stores in transit from station to station. When the requirement is only for temporary purposes, the probable time of employment will be noted.

5th. On receiving the above indent, the District Superintendent will, on the reverse, enter the strength of the party to be furnished, together with the cost, including pay, authorised allowance for carriage and other charges.

6th. The indent thus endorsed will be returned by the District Superintendent to the applicant, and on receipt in cash of the cost detailed, the police will be furnished.

7th. The cost will be charged for the whole period of intended employment, when such employment is "temporary," or month by month, when "permanent."

8th. No police parties will be furnished except after receipt of cost in cash.

9th. The rules laid down by the Inspector General of Police, under section 3 of Circular, issued in December 1860, are to be observed.

10th. Heads of department under this Government will immediately report for sanction the expenditure incurred by them on account of police guards or escorts.

On Reverse of Indent.		Form of Indents for Police Party on Superintendent.			
Detail of Strength and Cost of Police Party required by, for Duty shown.					
Detail of Force to be furnished.	Cost of Party.	Officer, Firm, or Individual requiring Duty.	Detail of Duty to be performed.	Duration of Employment, whether "temporary" or "permanent."	Date from which required.

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33. Private firms or individuals will be provided with the police they are willing to pay for. It will, however, be the duty of the District Superintendent to see that they are not employed on other duties than those attaching to police; that the duties to be performed are not out of proportion to the strength of the party indented for; and that during such employment police discipline and regulation shall be strictly maintained.

34. Deputy Inspectors General of Police are required to see that additional men are not employed on "temporary" special duties, for the performance of which constables in reserve are available.

35. To the inspector of the reserve, entrusted with the performance of duties belonging to the interior economy and discipline of the force, will be allotted the duty of keeping a register account of all receipts and expenditure authorised by the Deputy Inspector General; but the District Superintendent will be held responsible that the accounts are faithfully kept, and that no interpolations are permitted in the register.

Processes.

36. The establishment of the Nazir of the Magistrate's Court having been abolished, and his duties having been undertaken by the police, the service of "process," in petty cases not cognizable by the police, and usually instituted by petition, will devolve on the police. But it is to be understood that the fees usually charged under the existing laws and practice for service of such processes shall continue to be levied before issue thereof, and this must be provided for in the order which the "magistrate" will, as heretofore, pass upon petition of plaint.

37. There will be an Inspector of Police, with a party of police attached to the court of the "magistrate of the district," and an officer of police to each "magistrate's" court. To the inspector in attendance on the court of the "magistrate of the district" every complainant will be directed to pay the regulated amount of tulubana for the service of subpœna, summons, or other process; and on the inspector certifying, by indorsement on the petition, that the money has been paid, the process will be forthwith prepared in the magistrate's office in the usual form, and handed to the said inspector for service.

Appendix, No. 3.

38. The inspector, after entering the process in the Register of Processes (Form C, appended to rules for guidance of police officers, dated 26th December 1860), will forthwith cause the process to be directed to the officer in charge of the police station nearest to the residence of the parties cited to appear.

39. The amount of the fees received by the inspector for service of processes will be paid to the District Superintendent.

At the close of the week the District Superintendent will deposit in the Treasury, under "General Police Fund," all sums received during the week, and enter the amount in his account of the "General Police Fund."

Savings of establishment.

* Appendix, No. 7.

40. The Pay Abstract, forwarded to the Civil Paymaster, will include the pay of the whole sanctioned force. The statement* attached to the Pay Abstract provides for the separate exhibition of all savings of establishment. On return of the audited Pay Abstract, pay will be distributed to the force. The amount of "savings" will be reserved by the District Superintendent, and deposited by him in the Treasury, to the credit of Government, under "General Police Fund," and will also be entered in that officer's monthly account of the fund.

General Remarks.

41. The General Police Fund is the property of Government. The fund is constituted under Act V. of 1861, and is applicable, under "section 16, to the maintenance of the force, under such orders as the local Government shall pass."

42. The Lieutenant Governor accordingly resolves that this fund shall not be applicable to any other than the following purposes, without the express sanction of the Government:

1st. To the repayment to Government of the cost of all police, whether municipal, cantonment, or ferry, or forming gaol guards, whose cost, though included in the Pay Abstracts, will be provided for by special payments on the part of the "magistrate of the district," the cantonment joint magistrate, or the officer in charge of the gaol.

2dly. To the pay of special police parties, furnished under sections 13, 14, and 15 of Act V. of 1861, to public departments or officers, or to firms or individuals, in those instances in which such parties cannot be furnished from the reserve force.

43. In regard to the first, it has been pointed out above (paragraph 40) that the Pay Abstract, to be forwarded to the Civil Paymaster, will include the pay of the whole permanent police force, that is to say, it will include the police whose pay will be met from Municipal, Cantonment, or Ferry Funds, as well as the police whose pay will be met from the funds of the State. The punctual disbursement of pay is thus secured in the way of advance from the Government Treasury on account of the former, and by audited pay bill for the latter body. In repayment of the advances referred to, the District Superintendent will pay over to the Collector, to be credited to the Government, under the head of "Police," all payments that may be received on account of Municipal, Cantonment, or Ferry Funds. He will credit such payments in his accounts of the "General Police Fund,"

Fund," and debit himself per contra with a remittance of the same amount to the Collector. The remittance will be made in cash, with a memorandum, in the following form:—

FORM.

The District Superintendent of Police, in the District of , remits to the Collector the sum of rupees, to be credited to Government, in his "General Treasury Account," under the head of "Police," as follows, viz.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On account of Municipal Police of , for the month of - - - - -	0	0	0
On account of Cantonment Police of , for the month of - - - - -	0	0	0
TOTAL - - - Rs.	0	0	0

44. The Collector will give his receipt for the amount so remitted in a corresponding form.

45. Under the second heading, it will be sufficient to remark that the special police parties furnished, whether to public departments or to private individuals, will be charged for in full, according to the directions given in Notification No. 589 A, dated 12th June (*vide* para. 32), whether such parties be composed of men specially entertained, with the sanction of the Deputy Inspector General, under clause 16 of Rules of Inspector General of Police, dated December 1860, or whether they be drawn from the force in reserve. The District Superintendent will defray all proper or authorised charges on account of such special police parties, and bring the same into the accounts of the General Police Fund.

46. The accounts of the General Police Fund will be kept under the following headings:— Accounts of General Police Fund.

1. Municipal.
2. Cantonment.
3. Gaol.
4. Guards, escorts, and special police parties, under sections 13, 14, and 15, Act V. of 1861.
5. Processes, and rewards and forfeitures, under section 41, Act V. of 1861.
6. Savings of establishment.

47. A daily ledger account will be kept by District Superintendents. All sums received will be entered at the time of receipt, and all sums expended at the time of paying the same. A monthly account will be despatched by each District Superintendent to the Deputy Inspector General on the first day of each month (not being a Sunday), and a quarterly account will be furnished by each Deputy Inspector General to the Inspector General on the 10th day of August, November, February, and July, for the preceding quarters, ending the last day of July, October, January, and April.

48. Half-yearly accounts will be rendered by the Inspector General of Police to the Secretary to Government, for each half-year, ending with 31st October and 30th April.

49. The monthly accounts rendered by the District Superintendent will be in a full detail, showing every receipt and every disbursement under each heading of account, and the balance in deposit at the close of the month. (*Vide* Appendix, No. 9.)

50. The quarterly account of the Deputy Inspector General will give the total of receipt and expenditure under each heading of account for each district; and the half-yearly account of the Inspector General will exhibit the same totals for each Deputy Inspector General's circle.

51. The Inspector General of Police will direct, that at the close of each month each District Superintendent shall deposit in the Government Treasury the balance standing to the credit of the General Police Fund of his district.

52. In submitting the accounts of the General Police Fund of the six months ending on the 30th April, the Inspector General will take the orders of the Government as to the disposal of the aggregate balance standing to the credit of the fund of the entire "General Police District."

53. The general duties of the police are detailed in sections 23, 25, 30, and 31 of Act V. of 1861; and the police are not to be employed in any other duty, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Inspector General, as laid down in section 10 of the Act named. These powers, the Lieutenant Governor observes, are very generally described in the sections referred to; but there are one or two points on which His Honor thinks remarks may be made with advantage. Duties of the police, Sections 23, 25, 30, and 31.

Collection and communication of intelligence.

54. The first point that attracts attention is the injunction "to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace." This is a duty which, it is believed, very few native police officers can appreciate in its whole extent, and it is one which has not formed a principal object of his attention. Still it must be obvious that a familiar acquaintance with all the events occurring within his division or his beat may frequently enable an intelligent police officer to determine the origin, to trace the progress, and put his finger upon the perpetrators of a particular crime. European officers, who are all more or less acquainted with the system of police in England, will readily recognise the truth of what has been above stated; but it is not to be doubted that, before natives can be made to appreciate fully the usefulness of general observation and to connect the results of that observation with the occurrence of particular crimes within their circle, a great deal of explanation and teaching on the part of the European officers of police will be requisite; for example, not to speak of an assembly of people in other than ordinary numbers, near wealthy towns, as indicating an evil purpose on their part, or of gipsy encampments, as likely to contain persons of bad character and predatory habits, or of other equally obvious and prominent objects of observation. It will possibly happen that a police officer on his beat may observe the occurrence of a personal quarrel between two or more parties, who separated on his interference, and were thus prevented from committing further violence. But it may happen that such a quarrel may lead, in the course of time, to a murder, attempt to murder, or other crime of violence, and the police officer having observed the personal quarrel and made himself acquainted with the parties, will be in a position to give a reasonable clue to the detection of the culprit; or, as a second illustration—

A stranger is seen in the house of, or in company with, a person of known bad character. An intelligent police officer would take note of this, would ascertain all particulars of such stranger; and should a theft occur, it is probable he will have, by such observation, obtained a clue which will lead to discovery of the offender.

55. The foregoing are intended to be only *illustrations* of the advantages to be derived *from the observation* of police officers, and it is to be understood that this observation may, and should, be carried on by the officer of police on whatever duties he may happen to be engaged away from the police station. If charged with service of process, he can still, as he passes on, take note of everything that comes within his view or hearing. Even if absent on leave, he is still, under section 22 of Act V. of 1861, considered to be on duty, and carries with him the powers of a police officer throughout the whole of the "General Police District," and must, therefore, be taught not to relax this important duty of "collecting and communicating intelligence affecting the public peace" under any circumstances.

Prevention of crime, &c.

56. The next point that attracts attention is the injunction to "prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances." This is a point to which the Lieutenant Governor believes the native police officers, under the old system, have never given sufficient consideration, and this partly because the observation insisted on in the preceding paragraph has never been practised. From unacquaintance with the general occurrences and state of feeling between different parties residing within their beat, and from the fact that a police officer has hitherto seldom left his post or station, except when called upon to inquire into a crime already committed, it has been out of his power to anticipate the commission of a crime in any particular quarter, or consequently to take steps for its prevention.

57. The object of the Lieutenant Governor is, that the police should not restrict themselves to watching large assemblages of people, whether on occasion of a fair, or of a religious ceremony, or marriage procession, which are usually notorious; but that they should extend their vigilance and their observation to smaller every-day occurrences, and note particularly, and at the time, any such as may seem likely to result in a breach of the peace, or other offence within their primary cognizance. The prevention of public nuisances will be more particularly treated of in connexion with the Lieutenant Governor's remarks on sections 30, 31, 32 and 34 of Act V. of 1861.

58. The duty of police officers in the prevention of crime will be greatly facilitated by the power which is conferred upon them by sections 28, 29 and 30 of Act XIII. of 1861. The terms of section 28 make the exercise of this power permissive; but the Lieutenant Governor would remark that no police officer should hesitate to take upon himself the responsibility of acting with promptitude under these sections, whenever he may see reasonable cause to justify him in making an arrest which is warranted by law.

59. The Inspector General of Police will give his careful attention to the last clause of section 23 of Act V. of 1861, regarding the inspection of gaming shops, drinking houses, &c., to which bad characters are in the habit of resorting, and will issue such instructions on this point as he may think proper.

60. Sections 30 and 31 of Act V. of 1861 give a substantial legality to Acts which the magistrate and police officer, it is true, have hitherto performed under the obligation to preserve the peace and maintain the public safety, but which they have not been authorised to enforce by specific penalties.

61. This

61. This power, it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, may be exercised with very great advantage to the public comfort and the public safety, and his Honor would direct the especial attention of all police officers and magistrates to these sections.

62. It may be well left to the police officers, under the direction of the "Magistrate of the District," to provide for the peaceful conduct of all assemblies and processions, especially on occasions when a breach of the peace may, for any reason, be apprehended; but it seems necessary to call attention to the minor duties which are laid upon the police by section 31, and which, however unimportant they may appear, must not be overlooked. The assembly or stoppage of crowds on the public thoroughfares, the occurrence of disorderly conduct on such thoroughfares, and the encroachment upon such streets or thoroughfares, are hardly less public nuisances than those which are so specifically designated in section 34 of the Act, and it will be the duty of every police officer, under the control which is reserved by section 33 to the "Magistrate of the District," to give himself to their prevention and to their correction wherever observed.

63. Adverting to section 24 on the subject of public nuisances, and to the duty which is laid by section 23 upon every police officer to prevent them, the Lieutenant Governor has to point out that every police officer is empowered by the law to take into custody, without warrant, any person who may commit within his view any such public nuisance, provided that the above section shall have been extended to the town or other locality in which such offence may have been committed. It is certain that the prompt and judicious exercise of this authority will deter the people generally from the commission of such acts.

64. The provisions of section 34, Act V. of 1861, shall be extended to the following cities, towns and thoroughfares, and his Honor the Lieutenant Governor requires that the magistrates of the several districts, within which these several towns, &c., are situated, shall give local notice by proclamation of this extension to the provisions of the law:— Provisions of Section 34 extended to certain towns, &c.

Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.	Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.
Seharunpore - -	Seharunpore. Roorkee. Deobund. Chilkanah.	Futtehghur - -	Futtehghur Station, Town and Cantonment. Furruckabad City. Goorsahaegunj. Chubra Mow.
Mozuffernuggur -	Mozuffernuggur. Khutowlee. Shamlee. Poor.		Jelalabad. Merun-ke-Seraee, including Kunouj.
Dehra - - -	Mussorie. Dehra. Rajpore.	Meerut - - -	Ghazeeabad. Haupur. Sirdhanah. Bhagput. Ghurmuktesur.
Boolundshuhur -	Boolundshuhur. Khoorja. Secunderabad. Anoopshuhur.	Muttra - - -	Muttra. Bindrabun. Govurdhun. Sydabad.
Allyghur - -	Allyghur Station and Fort. Coel, city. Hatrass. Secundra Rao. Somna. Sasnee.	Agra - - -	Agra City, Cantonment and Bazars and Suburbs attached thereto. Futtehpore Sikree. Khundowlee. Ferozabad. Itmadpore.
Meerut - - -	Meerut, city, Cantonment and Bazars attached thereto.	Etawah - - -	Etawah. Juswuntnuggur. Mynpoorie. Ghiroor. Shekoabad.
Etah - - -	Etah. Khasgunj. Soron. Patteealee. Allygunj.	Mynpoorie - -	Bhowgaon. Bewur. Kerowlee. Nubeegunge. Kurhul.

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Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.	Name of District.	Name of Town or Thoroughfare.
Bijnore - - -	Bijnore.	Bareilly - -	Bareilly City, Cantonment and Bazars attached thereto.
	Nugeena.		Pillibheet.
	Nujeebabad.		
Moradabad - -	Moradabad.	Mirzapore - -	Mirzapore.
	Umroha.		Chunar.
	Chundowsee.		Bindachul.
	Sumbhul.		Gopeegunge.
	Kasheepore.		
Budaon - -	Budaon.	Benares - -	Benares City and Suburbs, Secrole, Cantonments and Bazars.
	Bilsee.		Rajghat.
	Oojhanee.		Sigree.
Shahjehanpore -	Shahjehanpore.		Ramnuggur.
	Jelalabad.		
Cawnpore - -	Cawnpore Cantonment, Station and Bazars.	Jounpore - -	Jounpore.
	Jajmow.		Muchleeshuhur.
	Sheorajpore.		Shahgunj.
	Bilhour.		
		Azimghur - -	Azimghur.
Futtehpore -	Futtehpore.		Mhow.
	Korah Jehanabad.		Burhul.
			Deoree Ghat.
Banda - - -	Banda.		
	Tirohan and Kirwee.	Ghazeepore - -	Ghazeepore.
			Koruntadhee.
Allahabad - -	Allahabad City, including Kydgunj, Daragunj and Kutra, Colonelgunj.	Goruckpore - -	Goruckpore.
	Allahabad Cantonment, Station and Bazars attached thereto. Phoolpore.	Kumaon - -	Nynee Tal.
			Almorah.

All Railway Stations opened for traffic and all encamping grounds.

Rewards, penalties, &c., Section 41.

65. Section 41, Act V. of 1861, seems to call for some explanation. By the term "rewards" are not intended rewards specially authorised by the Government or its officers for the apprehension of absconded offenders, escaped convicts, or for any special service. These will be payable to the parties performing such service. But they are the "rewards and forfeitures" contemplated by Regulation VII. of 1824, for information of infraction of Abkaree laws; for infraction of the opium laws under Regulation III. of 1816, and such like. To such rewards no police officer, giving the information referred to, will be entitled, because he is a paid servant of the Government, entertained for the enforcement of all laws. The whole of such rewards and forfeitures will, however, be claimed from the department authorised to award such, and will be credited to the General Police Fund.

Diaries to be kept, Section 44, Act V. of 1861.

66. As required by section 44, the Lieutenant Governor directs that every inspector of a division and every chief constable of a station shall keep a general diary, as laid down by the "rules for guidance of police officers," and a special diary of their proceedings, whenever engaged in any local inquiry, under section 62, Act XIII. of 1861.

67. The

Returns to be submitted, Section 45, Act V. of 1861.

67. The Lieutenant Governor directs, under section 45, Act V. of 1861, that the following periodical Returns and Statements shall be submitted, as shown below:—

No. of Appendix.	Designation of Return or Statement.	By whom to be submitted.	To whom to be submitted.	Date.
	MONTHLY RETURNS:			
4	Return of Crimes, &c.	District Superintendent	Inspector General	5th
5	Return of District Police Force	ditto	ditto	2d
6	Pay Abstract	ditto	Civil Paymaster, through Inspector General.	2d
7	Distribution of Pay	ditto	ditto	2d
8	Contingent Bill	ditto	ditto	6th
9	General Police Fund Account	ditto	Deputy Inspector General	1st
10	Superannuation Fund Account	ditto	Inspector General	17th
	QUARTERLY RETURNS:			
	General Police Fund Account	Deputy Inspector General	Inspector General	10th day of Aug., Nov., Feb., and July.
11	Report of Inspectors	District Superintendent	Deputy Inspector General, for transmission to Inspector General.	10th day of April, July, Oct., and Jan.
	HALF YEARLY RETURNS:			
	General Police Fund Account	Inspector General	Secretary to Government, N. W. P.	25th Nov. & 25th May.
	ANNUAL RETURN:			
	Superannuation Fund Account	Inspector General	Secretary to Government, N. W. P.	31st Jan.
	Return of Crimes	District Superintendent	Deputy Inspector General	20th Jan., with Annual Report.

The forms of the above Returns are appended to this Resolution.

Annual Police Report.

68. An annual police report, showing the administration of the department throughout the "General Police District," will be submitted to Government by the Inspector General on or before the 1st of April. The materials for the annual police report will be obtained from the reports and annual police returns of the "Magistrate of the District," which will henceforth be submitted to the Inspector General of Police instead of to the Commissioner of the Division.

69. It will be in the discretion of the Inspector General to call for such further departmental reports as he may find necessary.

70. The change in the constitution of the police makes it necessary that certain modifications should be introduced in the Resolution of Government, dated 22d March 1855, which was circulated with circular No. 2, dated 16th April 1860.

71. Of the forms prescribed in paragraph 2 of that Resolution, Return No. 2 of "Distribution of Business," and Return No. 4 of Chowkeedaree assessment may be entirely discontinued; and as magistrates will not be at liberty to issue circular orders to the new police force, Return No. 3 will cease to be submitted by the magistrates of the districts. Return No. 1, being the "Triennial Comparative Statement," will accompany the report in the usual form.

72. Paragraphs 4, 5, 7, and 8 of the Resolution above referred to are cancelled; and in substitution of paragraph 5, the Lieutenant Governor directs that magistrates will, with the annual police statement, draw up, for submission to Government, through the Inspector General of Police, a report showing the result of police administration during the year, with such remarks on the working of the system, its merits, or defects, as may appear called for.

73. Circular No. 745 A, dated 25th May 1854, which was republished with the circular, dated 16th April 1860, is cancelled, in so far as the police department is concerned, because under section 4, Act V. of 1861, the "Magistrate of the District" is the only officer who is vested with the general control and direction over the administration of the police.

Authority of District Superintendent of Police over village police, Section 47.

74. The Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under the authority conveyed by section 47, Act V. of 1861, to declare that the authority hitherto exercised by "magistrates" over village watchmen for the purposes of police, shall be exercised, subject to the general control of the "Magistrate of the District," by District Superintendents of Police.

Act XIII. of 1861.

75. The Lieutenant Governor having in the preceding paragraphs recorded such observations and instructions relative to the provisions of Act V. of 1861 as have appeared to him to be called for, proceeds to direct attention to those parts of Act XIII. of 1861 which

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which have the most important bearing on the police administration, or which for any reason appear to require explanation.

Distinction to be observed between terms "magistrate" and "magistrate of the district."

76. The distinction between the "Magistrate of the District" and a "magistrate" runs through the whole Act, and must always be carefully borne in mind. The "Magistrate of the District" is the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district. A "magistrate" includes all persons who exercise any of the powers of a magistrate; *e. g.* an assistant magistrate or a tehsildar, who is invested with magisterial powers, is, under these Acts, a "magistrate;" for instance, under section 3 of the Act, "a warrant issued by a magistrate" will ordinarily be executed within the jurisdiction of the "Magistrate of the District" in which it has issued. In other words, a warrant issued by a tehsildar and deputy magistrate in pergunnah B. is good, and will be ordinarily executed in any other pergunnah within the jurisdiction of C., the "Magistrate of the District," and may be executed beyond, is specially ordered, or under the circumstances and provisions of section 4, Act XIII. of 1861.

Warrant of arrest and search, and summons.

77. As provided by sections 2, 16, and 20 of the Act, every warrant of arrest, every summons, and every search warrant must be addressed either to the District Superintendent or the head officer of the police in attendance in the court of the "magistrate" issuing the warrant. If the officer, to whom the warrant, summons or search warrants may be addressed, should be unable to serve it himself, he may delegate the duty to any other police officer, but he must, in every such case, endorse the process to such other officer, the purpose of the law being that the name of the individual police officer, executing any such process, shall be apparent on the order itself.

78. In executing a warrant, every police officer must scrupulously observe the directions contained in sections 5 and 6 of the Act. These may appear of trivial importance, but in point of fact an arrest may become illegal by reason of their neglect, and inconvenience may arise.

79. In serving a summons, under the circumstances contemplated in section 18, a difficulty may arise, if the police officer, charged with the duty, should be illiterate. In any such case the serving officer must carry the summons to the nearest police station, and having obtained a copy, duly attested by the officer in charge of the station, he will proceed to serve the process according to the directions of the section cited.

80. The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that, whenever a house or place is to be searched, either on the warrant of a magistrate under section 19, or by an officer in charge of a police station in person, under section 50, or upon the requisition of any officer in charge of any other police station under section 51, such search shall be made between the hours of sunrise and sunset, unless there be special reasons demanding immediate search, even during the hours of night. Whenever any such exception must be made to the rule, the reasons must be reported to the District Superintendent, for the information of the "magistrate" having jurisdiction.

81. A general search warrant, as contemplated in section 19, will be drawn up in the form No. 10, appended to Regulation XX. of 1817, copy of which, for facility of reference, is here given.

Form of Search Warrant.

"Whereas there is strong cause to suspect that plundered or stolen goods or effects are within the dwelling house or premises of [*name and caste of suspected person*], inhabitant of ——; you are hereby authorised and required, with necessary and proper assistance, to enter into the said dwelling house or premises of the said ——, and if any goods or effects shall be found therein which there may appear cause to suspect to have been plundered or stolen, you are required to bring the property so found, and also the person of the said ———— to the police station of ————."

82. But it may be noted that the search warrant, referred to in sections 50 and 51, is quite distinct, in its character and its purpose, from that authorised by section 19. The object of the latter is to recover plundered or stolen property, suspected to be concealed in the house to be searched. The object of the former is to discover any particular thing, not necessarily plundered or stolen, the production of which is considered by the police officer in charge of a station essential to the conduct of an inquiry into any offence within his primary cognizance. It follows, therefore, that in search warrants, issued under section 50 or 51, the particular thing which is wanted must be specified, and the form of a warrant will therefore be as follows:—

"Whereas it is essential to the investigation of a charge of [*name of offence*] brought by ———— against ———— that [*name of particular thing wanted*] which is believed to be within the dwelling house or premises of [*name and caste of occupant or owner*] should be produced, you are hereby authorised and required to enter into the said dwelling house or premises, and if the said [*name of particular thing*] shall be found therein, you are required to bring the said [*name of particular thing*], and also the person of the owner or occupant, to the police station of ————."

83. It will be noted that, under section 26, every search must be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the place where the house searched is situate;

situate; and it will be proper to require such persons to attest, by their signature, the inventory of the property which may be found, lest it should become necessary to summon them to attend the magistrate's court as witnesses; and it should further be observed by all police officers, that the provisions relative to general search warrants, contained in sections 20 to 27 of the Act, are applicable to the warrants which may be issued under sections 50 and 51.

Arrest by police without warrant. Section 28.

84. Under section 28 of the Act, the several cases are specified in which a police officer may arrest without warrant of a "magistrate." The second clause of this section calls for explanation.

85. It will be the duty, under this section, of the police officer, when receiving complaints against any person named, to make immediate and summary oral inquiry from the person charging, and any other persons who may happen to be present; and with reference to the facts elicited by this interrogation, to judge whether the complaint is "reasonable" or not; and if "reasonable," whether there are grounds of "reasonable suspicion" against the party charged or not.

86. It will be in the exercise of a just discrimination on this and the like points, that the efficiency of a police officer will chiefly become apparent. It is obviously impossible to lay down any principles or rules by which the police officer shall be guided in forming his judgment; but it is important for him to bear in mind, that, while precipitation and hasty conclusions must be guarded against, as calculated to expose innocent persons to the unmerited degradation of arrest, a failing to exercise the powers of immediate arrest, from whatever cause arising, may favour the escape from justice of a great criminal.

87. If, in the judgment of the police officer, the complaint should not appear reasonable, or if reasonable in itself, there should be no grounds of reasonable suspicion against the person charged, the police officer will abstain from making arrest, and will proceed, under sections 46 and 47 of the Act, to report the substance of the complaint or information, for the orders of the "magistrate," in the sheet of charges refused. (Form No. 2 of Appendix.)

Enquiries to be made by police, Sections 44 and 45, &c.

88. Reading section 44 in connection with section 45 of Act XIII. of 1861, and having regard to the fact, that clause 2, section 2, Regulation II. of 1832, has not been specially rescinded, the Lieutenant Governor cannot think it to be the intention of the legislature to require, by section 44, that, whenever any of the offences, specified in the schedule of the Act shall be committed, the officer in charge of the police station shall either himself proceed, or depute a subordinate officer to proceed to the spot for the purpose of a local inquiry; but that such local inquiry shall be obligatory only on those occasions, when an offence, heinous in itself, and serious by reason of the circumstances attending it, and obscure owing to want of information as to the offender, shall have been perpetrated; or when a specific demand for inquiry shall have been made by the person considering himself to have been aggrieved. If any other interpretation than this were placed upon these sections, the officers in charge of police stations would never be at rest; and in order to avert constant visits and perquisitions of the police, no complaints would be preferred, and no informations would be lodged, and the result would be a most extensive and injurious concealment of crime.

89. It must be observed further upon this point, that some of the offences entered in the schedule to Act XIII. of 1861, however serious they may be in themselves as regard individuals, do not, in point of fact, threaten the disturbance of the peace, or injury to the police at large, *e. g.*, "aggravated assault," "exposure of infants," or "attempt to commit suicide," none of which it seems to the Lieutenant Governor is it the part of the police force to investigate *proprio motu*. If the parties, considering themselves injured, choose to demand the interposition of the police, then both the law and considerations of expediency require that the assistance should not be withheld; but it does not appear to be the intention of the law, and it is certainly not consistent with administrative policy, to compel any private person to prosecute for an offence, which, while it does not affect the public peace or the public safety, or the public morality, the aggrieved party himself is prepared to condone.

90. It appears to have been, on this principle, that clause 2, section 2, Regulation II. of 1832, was framed to inhibit inquiry by the police into cases of burglary and of theft unattended with personal violence, excepting upon a written application from the party injured, and this principle should continue to be observed.

91. The Lieutenant Governor understands then, that the intention of section 44 is that whenever a complaint or information of any of the offences, specified in the schedule appended to Act XIII. of 1861, may be "preferred" to a police officer in charge of a station, a local investigation must be made in respect of every serious offence, affecting the public peace, the public safety, or the public morality, with a view to the discovery of the offenders; but that in certain classes of cases, such as simple theft, burglary or aggravated assault, in which prosecution should be optional, the police officer, unless specially called upon, shall merely record the substance of the complaint or information in his diary, for the information of the magistrate.

92. In the first class must be understood to be included "murder," "thuggee," "dacoitee," "highway robbery," "culpable homicide," "receiving stolen property," "arson," "affray," "rioting," "counterfeiting the Government coin or stamps," "administering poisonous drugs," and attempts to commit any of the above. In the second

second class will be included all other of the offences mentioned in the schedule, and it is hardly possible but that complaints of the commission of these or any of them, theft and burglary excepted, will be made against some person "by name;" and it is very probable that they will frequently be of no "serious nature;" and, therefore, in these cases it will be in the discretion of the police officer in charge of the station, under section 45, to make a local inquiry in person or by deputy, or not, as he may think fitting.

93. The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that, whenever a charge is preferred before an officer in charge of a police station shall involve loss of property, a schedule of the property, said to have been lost, must be forthwith demanded and reduced into writing.

94. Instructions having been given above, as to arrests which should and should not be made, and as to the cases which should and which need not necessarily be made the subject of local investigation, it is proper to call the attention of police officers to sections 52 to 58 of Act XIII. of 1861, describing the manner in which the inquiries of the police officer should be conducted. It will be seen, that though contrary to the practice observed under the old law, no statements of evidence are to be recorded, and no confessions or admissions of guilt are to be excepted, the range of the police officer's inquiry is not limited. He may enforce the attendance of any person within the limits of his station, know, or supposed to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case under inquiry; he may examine them orally, he may take down in writing for his own use, though not for evidence, the statement of any person so examined; he may commit to writing any voluntary admission or confession of guilt made by a person accused of an offence, for his own information and guidance, and though such admission or confession, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a "magistrate," cannot be used as evidence against the person making it, it is important to note that if any fact be discovered by the police officer, in consequence of any information contained in such admission or confession of guilt, and be deposed to by the police officer, then such information may be received in evidence as laid down in section 58. For instance, A. accused of murder, voluntarily states that he committed the murder with which he is charged; but he also describes the weapon used, and the place in which, after murder was committed, it was deposited. If upon this the police officer should discover in the place pointed out, a weapon corresponding with that described by the accused, this would be a "fact" discovered in consequence of information given by the accused; and, consequently, if deposed to by the police officer, so much of the information given by the accused, as led to the discovery of the fact, would be receivable in evidence against them.

Again, B. is charged with a theft of property belonging to C., he makes a voluntary admission of guilt, which by itself would not be admissible in evidence against him. But he further describes minutely the premises and the means by which entry was made and the theft effected. The police officer, in consequence of this information, examines the premises and finds the description given of them to be quite correct. He also discovers a ladder mentioned by the accused, as the means by which entry was effected. These discoveries will, under the law, be "facts" to which the police officer will be able to depose; and consequently, so much of the information given by the accused as led to the discovery of these "facts" will be received in evidence against him.

95. The Lieutenant Governor has thought it proper to point out how far the admission or confession of guilt, made by an accused person, may be used in evidence against him; but his Honor must at the same time insist upon the strictest attention to the injunctions contained in sections 14 and 54 of the Act, that no police officer shall offer to a person arrested any inducment, whether by threats, promise, or otherwise, to make any disclosure or confession. The person under arrest need not be cautioned or warned in any way against making disclosures, but these must be left to be entirely spontaneous, and then they may be used in the manner above indicated.

96. It will have been understood that as the police officer, by section 28, is authorised to arrest, without warrant, any person against whom a reasonable suspicion of crime exists, so he must be authorised by the law to arrest any person against whom reasonable evidence of criminality may be elicited by the inquiry to be made by police officers under sections 44 and 45 of the Act.

97. The accused having been arrested, it becomes incumbent on the police officer to determine, within 24 hours from the period of arrest, whether "there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well-founded," or, in other words, whether the person arrested appears, from the information obtained within that period, to have committed the offence charged; that is, whether the "reasonable suspicion" that led to his arrest remains or has been removed. In the one case the accused must be forwarded to the "magistrate" at the close of the period stated, in the manner prescribed by section 60, whether the inquiry has been completed or not.

98. In the other case, that is to say, when the "reasonable suspicion" which led to the arrest of the accused has been removed, or sufficient evidence against him has not been obtained within 24 hours, the accused must be released on bail or on his own recognizances, pending the completion of the inquiry, and the orders of the "magistrate" on the report of the case.

99. The

99. The Lieutenant Governor assumes, that in the majority of cases contemplated by sections 44 and 45, the inquiry of the police officer will have been virtually completed before arrest of the accused party, and that in other cases in which arrest may have been made without warrant under clause 2, section 28, there will be little difficulty in bringing the inquiry to a close within 24 hours. In any case the prohibition of section 60 against the detention of an accused person in custody for a longer period than 24 hours, must be implicitly obeyed.

100. Whether parties arrested as above shall be sent into the Court of the "Magistrate" for trial under section 59, or whether they shall be released on bail, or on their own recognizances under section 61, the report of the police officer shall be drawn out in the form "Charges taken" (Appendix, No. 1, Form 1), which will exhibit all the particulars required by section 63. In the case of the former the police officer is expressly prohibited from expressing any opinion as to the guilt of the accused. In the case of the latter, the police officer will certify, on the back of the "charge sheet," the substance of the evidence obtained on the inquiry, or the absence of all evidence, and the amount of the bail or recognizance taken.

101. It only remains to the Lieutenant Governor to subjoin a few general remarks on the subject of the Acts prefixed to this Resolution.

102. The administration of the police, throughout the local jurisdiction of "the magistrate of the district," is, by section 4, Act V. of 1861, vested in the District Superintendent of Police, under the general control and direction of such magistrate. The District Superintendent is at the head of the police force employed in the district. He is responsible that the duties devolving upon them shall be properly and efficiently performed; that the discipline of the force shall be maintained; that orders of the judicial or other competent authority shall be promptly and correctly obeyed: and that the subordinate officers and constables shall be at their post. It follows that all communications between the "magistrate" and the police force must be conveyed through the District Superintendent, and that the subordinate police shall receive all instructions and orders from him, who is their immediate superior. The several reports, informations, and returns required to be made to the "magistrate," or the "magistrate of the district," under sections 40, 41, 46, 59, 60, 61, 63, and 68, will, therefore, be made by the subordinate police to their head, the District Superintendent; and all orders issued by the "magistrate" will be issued to the District Superintendent, or to the head officer of police in attendance in the court of the "magistrate."

103. It will be the duty of the District Superintendent to lay before the "magistrate of the district," or where ruled, the "magistrate" having jurisdiction, all informations, reports, or returns received from the district police, without delay and without omission.

104. The orders of the "magistrate" will be either in the shape of warrants, summons, subpœnas, or other process, or in the shape of specific instructions on special points.

105. All orders other than warrants, or other processes, will be entered in an "Order Book," to be kept for the purpose in each magistrate's court. Warrants or other processes will be entered in the Register (Form No. 3 in Appendix).

106. In communicating such orders to the district police, it is not necessary that separate orders or purwannahs should be addressed. Much unnecessary manual labour is incurred by this practice. In lieu, an extract from the "Order Book" should be sent to each chief constable or inspector, containing all orders applicable to him that have been issued during the day, in the manner shown in the following exemplar:—

Police Orders, dated

To Chief Constable of ——— Police Station.

Division A.

A. Prisoners Gunga and Ramdeeal released on bail, reported on "Charge Sheet" No. 13, to be discharged.

B. Inquiry to be made in complaint of aggravated assault reported in 14th entry of diary of 30th August. If proved, accused parties to be forwarded with customary "charge sheet."

C. Reports on "charge sheet" refused. Numbers 4 and 6, dated 29th August, approved.

D. Your refusal to arrest Sookha, charged with arson, on the ground of there being no reasonable ground of suspicion disapproved of. You are directed to enter into local inquiry, and after inquiry to act according to circumstances elicited.

107. These extracts, when received by the police officer to whom addressed, will be entered according to date of receipt in his station order book, and so soon as the orders

received have been carried out, the extract will be returned, endorsed with the report of the manner of execution, in following manner:—

Order A. Prisoners discharged 2d September.

B. After inquiry, Lala Brahman transmitted on bail with "Charge Sheet No. 21."

C. Reply entered on Station Check Report.

D. Sheet of "Charge refused." No. 9 sent in, showing reasons, after full inquiry, for not proceeding to arrest, pending orders.

Dated 4th September.

Chief Constable.

108. The following books and registers will be kept at each police station:—

		Appendix.
No. I.	Register of charges taken - - - - - - - -	Form 1.
No. II.	„ „ refused - - - - - - - -	Form 2.
No. III A.	„ „ warrants and other processes - - - -	Form 3.
No. XII.	„ „ crimes reported.	
No. XIII.	„ „ property stolen and recovered.	
No. XIV.	Absconded criminals and escaped offenders living, or having connexions within station circle.	
No. XV.	Register of offenders who have been released from jail on expiry of sentence, and notorious bad characters.	
No. XVI.	Register of villages forming constables' walks in circle, with names of chowkeedars.	
	Station Diary Book - - Inspection Report Book - Station Order Book - - } Blank.	

109. The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct, what whenever the trial of a person who is detained (pending the result of such trial), under custody of the police, shall for any reason be adjourned, a day shall be fixed by the magistrate for the re-hearing of the case, and it will be the duty of the District Superintendent to ensure the punctual attendance of the prisoner on the day fixed. By these means the inconvenient and unnecessary labour imposed upon the police of conveying and guarding day by day a number of prisoners to the magistrates' court, whose attendance is not required, will be avoided.

Ordered, That copies of this Resolution and Appendix be sent to—

Register, Nizamut Adawlut,
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General,
Civil Paymaster,
Commissioners of Divisions,
Magistrates of Districts,
Inspector General of Police,
Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
District Superintendents,
Assistant Inspectors General, and
Assistant District Superintendents, for information and guidance.

Ordered, That notifications to the effect of paragraphs 2 and 63 of the Resolution be issued and published in the Government Gazette.

(signed) *G. Couper*,
Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

(Appendix, No. 1.)

FORM No. 1. (*Para.* 99.)

MOFUSSIL POLICE, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

CHARGES taken at Police Station on the day of 186 .

Number of Charge.	Date and Hour brought to Station, and by whom.	Name, Address, and Occupation of Persons Charged.	Charge.	Persons Charging—Name, Address, and Occupation.	Witnesses—Names and Address.	Taken into Custody by whom, and at what Hour.	Property found on Person or elsewhere, and by whom.	Weapons, or Instruments found, connected with Crime.	At the Station House.		Signature of Police Officer taking the Charge.	Number of Charge.	Magistrate before whom the Charge is brought.	Charge how disposed of by Magistrate, and what Offence proved.	Remarks by Magistrate.
									Detained in Custody.	Hour admitted to Bail or Recognizance, and Amount.					

(Appendix, No. 2.)

FORM No. 2. (*Para.* 86.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES' POLICE.

REPORT of CHARGE refused at the Police Station, dated 186 .

DATE.	Hour brought to the Station.	Name and Address of Complainant.	Nature of Charge or Complaint.	Name and Address of Person Accused.	Name of Officer on Duty at Station.	Reasons why Charge was refused.	REMARKS.

(Appendix, No. 3.)

FORM No. 3. (*Para.* 38.)

REGISTER of WARRANTS, SUMMONS, and other PROCESSES, issued by Magistrates of Zillah Court of .

Date of Issue of Process.	Number.	Nature of Process.	Name of Person at whose Instance Issued.	Names of Persons entered in Process, and Residence.	Object of Process.	Police Station to which Forwarded, or Officer to whom Delivered.	How Executed, when, and by whom.	Why not Executed.	Amount Received for General Police Fund.	Remarks.

(Appendix, No. 4.)

FORM No. 4. (*Para.* 66.)

RETURN of CRIMES in the District of the Value of Property Stolen and Recovered, and the Number of Persons committed for Trial and Discharged, in the Month of 186 .

Description of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Value of Property Stolen.	Value of Property Recovered.	Number of Cases in which no ultimate Loss incurred.	Number of Persons						Number of Cases not Detected.	Value of Property not Recovered.	REMARKS.
					Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Committed.	Discharged.			
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*									*Rs. a. p.*	

(Appendix, No. 5.)

FORM No. 19. (*Para.* 66.)

PART 1.

District.

Monthly Return for 18

INSPECTORS.											CHIEF CONSTABLES.					HEAD CONSTABLES.			MOUNTED AND FOOT CONSTABLES.			TOTAL of all Ranks.	ALTERATIONS AND CASUALTIES.
1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Mounted.	1st Class Foot.	2d Class Foot.	3d Class Foot.	TOTAL.	
																								Total Strength on ———
																								Enlisted during month.
																								Promoted ditto.
																								Received from reduction ditto.
																								Received from other districts, ditto.
																								- - - TOTAL.
																								Promoted during month.
																								Reduced.
																								Discharged
																								Deserted.
																								Died.
																								Transferred to other districts.
																								TOTAL Strength on ———

PART 2.

NOMINAL ROLL of Reductions and Casualties in the District of during the Month of 18 .

Number.	Rank.	Name.	REDUCTIONS and CASUALTIES. Number.	Date of.	REMARKS.

PART 3.

STATEMENT of Fines levied during the Month of 18 , from Men of the Police.

Number.	Rank.	Name.	AMOUNT.	Why fined.
			Rs. a. p.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

(Appendix, No. 6.)

FORM No. 7. (*Para.* 66.)

ABSTRACT of SALARIES and Establishment of the District Police of for the Month of 186 .

NAMES.	Designation.	Salary, with Deductions.	Monthly Salary.	Deduction on account of Income Tax. Imperial, at 3 per cent.	Local, at 1 per cent.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*

(Appendix, No. 7.)

FORM No. 8. (*Para.* 66.)

ABSTRACT of PAY BILLS of the Force employed in the District of in the Month of 186 .

DISTRICT.	Pay and Allowances as sanctioned			POLICE DEDUCTIONS.			Total Deduction.	Amount paid to Force.
				General Police Fund.	Police Superannuation Fund.			
	Number.	Rank and Grade.	Total Amount sanctioned.	Savings from Vacancies in Establishment, or Pay of Absentees without Leave.	On Account Subscriptions.	On Account, Fines and Surplus Savings of Pay of Absentees on Leave.		
			Rs. a. p.					

(Appendix, No. 8.)

FORM No. 9. (*Para.* 66.)

ABSTRACT of CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE on Account of the Force in District during the Month ending 186 .

Date.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount.	Why Purchased.
		Rs. *a.* *p.*	

Certificate of Disbursing Officer.

(Appendix, No. 9.)

FORM No. 12. (*Para.* 66.)

GENERAL POLICE FUND ACCOUNT for the District for the ending

Dr. *Cr.*

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Date.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	Date.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Account "Municipal" - - - -		Account "Municipal" - - -	
"Cantonment" - - -		"Cantonment" - - -	
"Guards, Escorts, and Special Police" - - - -		"Guards, Escorts, and Special Police" - - -	
"Gaol" - - - - -		"Gaol" - - - -	
"Processes" - - - -		"Processes" - - - -	
"Savings of Establishment" -		"Savings of Establishment" -	
		TOTAL - - -	
		Balance in hand - - -	
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	

(Appendix, No. 10.)

FORM No. 13. (*Para.* 66.)

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND ACCOUNT for the District, for the Month of 186 .

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Date.	Amount.	Date of Payment.	Amount.
	Rs. *s.* *d.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
By Deductions from pay as per Statement, Form No. 8 - - -		Nature of Payment and number and date of Order of Government - - -	
Fines imposed and realised by magistrates, as per Fine Statement -		Balance in favour of fund - - -	
Sale of useless and condemned - -		Particulars of Balance:	
Sale, proceeds of, unclaimed - -		Remitted by transfer receipt, No. , dated , to Inspector General - -	
Sale, proceeds of moveable property of absconded offenders - - -		In hands of District Superintendent -	
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		TOTAL - - *Rs.*	

(Appendix, No. 11.)

FORM No. 18. (*Para.* 66.)

QUARTERLY REPORT on the Police Inspectors in the District of for the Quarter ending

Number.	Class.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications as regards Zeal, Smartness, Knowledge of Duty, and General Progress.	General Character and Conduct, with Instances of good Service and Conduct or otherwise during Quarter.	REMARKS.

(Appendix, No. 12.)

(*Para.* 107.)

REGISTER of CRIMES reported at the Police Station, during Year 186 , Christian Æra.

Number.	Date of Occurrence.	Name of Village, or Place of Occurrence.	Crime Reported.	Name of Prosecutor, or Injured Party.	Number of Persons concerned or supposed to be Implicated.	Number Arrested.	Name of Police Constable or Village Chowkeedar on Duty to prevent Crime.	REMARKS.

(Appendix, No. 13.)

(*Para.* 107.)

REGISTER of PROPERTY Plundered and Recovered, during Year 186 , Christian Æra.

Number in Annual Register of Crimes Reported for Year.	Description and Value of Property Plundered.	Description and Value of Property Recovered.	Date of Recovery.	REMARKS.

(Appendix, No. 14.)

(*Para.* 107.)

REGISTER of absconded Offenders and escaped Prisoners whose Apprehension is required from the Police of the Police Station.

Number and Date of Warrant or Order for Apprehension.	Name, Caste, and Parentage of Offender.	Village or Villages in which Resident at time of, or previous to, Escape.	Supposed Age.	Personal Description.	Crime with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Reward Offered.	Reports of Officer in charge of Station, recording measures from time to time taken, or clues obtained to Hiding Place of Offender.	Date of Apprehension, Surrender, or ascertained Death.

(Appendix, No. 15.)

(*Para.* 107.)

REGISTER of notorious bad Characters and of Persons of bad Character released from Gaol on expiry of Sentence.

Name, Parentage, and Caste of Individual.	Residence.	Ostensible Means of Livelihood.	Previous Convictions, and Grounds on which obnoxious to Suspicion.	Dates of Release from Gaol.	Date of Entry of Name.	Dates and Grounds of subsequent Arrest by Police, and Record of subsequent Convictions.	REMARKS.

(Appendix, No. 16.)

(*Para.* 107.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Villages, and Register of Village Watchmen appertaining to Police Station of

Name of Village.	Distance and Direction from Police Station.	Out-post to which Attached, or Number of Walk to which belonging.	Names of Malgozars or Managers.	Names of Chowkeedars, or Watchmen attached to the Village.	Estimated Number of Houses.	REMARKS.

CHAP. XII.

North-Western Provinces.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Police Department (No. 1306 A.); dated Camp Keylgaon, in the Lullutpore District, 31 December 1861.

READ again the Resolution in this Department (No. 767 A.), dated the 2d July 1861.

Read Act XXV. of 1861.

As Act XIII. of 1861 will cease to have effect from and after the 1st January 1862, and as in lieu thereof chapters IV. to IX. inclusive of Act XXV. of 1861, will come into force, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor directs the following rectifications to be made in the Resolution above referred to, viz.:—

Para. 58, *for* "sections 28, 29, and 30 of Act XIII. of 1861," and *for* "terms of section 28," *read* "sections 100, 101, 102, and 104, chapter VI. of Act XXV. of 1861," and "the terms of section 100."

Para. 66, *for* "under section 62, Act XIII. of 1861," *read* "under section 154, chapter IX. of Act XXV. of 1861.

Para. 75, *for* "parts of Act XIII. of 1861," *read* "parts of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 76, *for* "under section 3 of the Act," *read* "under section 83, Act XXV. of 1861," and *for* "section 4, Act XIII. of 1861," *read* "section 84, chapter V., Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 77, *for* "sections 2, 16, and 20 of the Act," *read* "section 80, chapter V.; section 70, chapter IV.; and section 116, chapter VIII. of the Act."

Para. 78, *for* "sections 5 and 6 of the Act," *read* "sections 90 and 91, chapter V. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 79, *for* "section 18," *read* "section 72, chapter IV. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 80, *for* "under section 19, or by an officer in charge of a police station in person, under section 50, or upon the requisition of any officer in charge of any other police station under section 51," *read* "under section 115, chapter VIII., or by an officer in charge of a police station in person under section 142, or upon the requisition of any officer in charge of any other police station under section 143, chapter IX. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 81, *for* "section 19," *read* "section 115, chapter VIII. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 82, *for* "sections 50 and 51 is quite distinct in its character and its purpose from that authorised by section 19," *read* "sections 142 and 143, chapter IX., is quite distinct in its character and its purpose from that authorised by section 114, chapter VIII. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Again, *for* "issued under section 50 or 51," *read* "issued under section 142 or 143, chapter IX. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 84 and marginal reference, *for* "section 28," *read* "section 100, chapter VI. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para. 87, *for* "under sections 46 and 47 of the Act," *read* "sections 137 and 139, chapter IX. of the Act No. XXV. of 1861."

Para. 88, *for* "section 44 in connexion with the section 45 of Act XIII. of 1861," *read* "section 135 in connexion with section 136, chapter IX. of Act XXV. of 1861;" and again, *for* "by section 44," *read* "section 135."

Para. 89, *for* "schedule to Act XIII. of 1861," *read* "column 3 of the schedule annexed to Act XXV., as offences in which police officers may arrest without warrant."

Para. 91, *for* "intention of section 44," *read* "intention of section 135;" and again, *for* "specified in the schedule appended to Act XIII. of 1831," *read* "specified in column 3 of the schedule appended to Act XXV. of 1861, as an offence for which police officers may arrest without warrant."

Para. 92, *for* "under section 45," *read* "under section 136, chapter IX. of Act XXV. of 1861."

Para.

Para. 94, *for* "sections 52 to 58 of Act XIII. of 1861," *read* "sections 144 to 150, chapter IX. of Act XXV. of 1861;" again, *for* "section 58," *read* "section 150."

Para. 95, *for* "sections 14 and 54 of the Act," *read* "section 98, chapter V., and section 146, chapter IX. of the Act."

Para. 96, *for* "section 28," *read* "section 100, chapter VI. of the Act XXV. of 1861;" and again, *for* "sections 44 and 45 of the Act," *read* "sections 135 and 136, chapter IX. of the Act."

Para. 97, *for* "section 60," *read* "section 152, chapter IX."

Para. 99, *for* "sections 44 and 45," *read* "sections 135 and 136;" again, *for* "clause 2, section 28," *read* "clause 2, section 100, chapter VI.;" and again, *for* "section 60," *read* "section 152, chapter IX."

Para. 100, *for* "section 59," *read* "section 151, chapter IX.;" *for* "section 61," *read* "section 153," and *for* "section 63," *read* "section 155."

Para. 102. *for* "sections 40, 41, 46, 59, 60, 61, 63, and 68," *read* "sections 129 and 130, chapter VIII., and sections 137, 151, 152, 153, 155, and 160, chapter IX."

Ordered, That copies of this Resolution be sent to—

Register, Nizamut Adawlut, North Western Provinces,
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General,
Civil Paymaster,
Commissioners of Divisions,
Magistrates of Districts,
Inspector General of Police,
Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
District Superintendents,
Assistant Inspectors General, and
Assistant District Superintendents, for information and guidance.

(signed) *George Couper*,
Secretary to the Government of North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX II. to SECTION IV.—POLICE.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of MURDERS, HOMICIDES, and OFFENCES against PROPERTY for the Year 1860-61.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Murders, and other Offences attended with Murder.		Homicides.		Dacoitees, Aggravated.		Dacoitees, Unaggravated.		Highway Robberies.		Burglaries.		Thefts.		Cattle Stealing.		Theft by Poisoning.		REMARKS.
		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	
1st, or Meerut Division	Meerut	16	26	10	6	–	–	–	–	7	13	435	568	690	1,090	468	601	2	2	
	Allyghur	8	11	5	7	–	–	1	2	1	7	533	755	671	831	170	277	2	3	
	Seharunpore	6	8	2	5	–	–	1	–	9	4	317	314	373	486	277	354	1	–	
	Moozuffernuggur	7	7	8	7	–	–	–	–	7	3	105	138	138	228	259	242	–	1	
	Boolundshuhur	6	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	317	544	325	547	550	859	1	–	
	Dehra Doon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	15	42	52	–	5	–	–	Returns for two months only.
	Total	43	60	26	25	–	–	2	2	29	41	1,712	2,334	2,239	3,234	1,724	2,338	6	6	
2d, or Agra Division	Agra	8	11	4	2	–	1	1	5	12	9	684	663	1,328	1,134	226	259	–	–	
	Muttra	7	10	6	2	1	–	1	1	4	6	370	217	404	255	91	145	7	2	
	Furruckabad	17	15	8	7	–	–	–	–	5	4	303	417	298	369	64	92	1	–	
	Mynpoorie	8	9	10	7	–	–	–	2	4	6	267	256	252	322	87	136	–	1	
	Etawah	10	8	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	80	81	152	271	53	76	–	2	
	Etah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total	50	53	31	18	2	1	2	8	27	27	1,704	1,634	2,434	2,351	521	708	8	5	
3d, or Rohilcund Division	Bareilly	13	11	8	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	584	702	1,701	1,325	432	315	–	1	
	Bijnour	1	10	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	9	239	450	347	477	169	280	2	1	
	Moradabad	8	16	4	9	–	–	–	–	4	1	448	409	1,010	974	687	769	–	–	
	Budaon	9	11	6	4	–	–	–	–	7	8	409	375	1,155	1,094	605	600	1	1	
	Shahjehanpore	8	11	4	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	555	562	471	494	116	123	1	–	
	Total	39	59	25	27	–	–	–	–	19	19	2,235	2,498	4,684	4,364	2,009	2,087	4	3	
4th, or Allahabad Division	Allahabad	6	5	16	14	2	–	–	–	2	2	113	95	308	299	45	32	–	1	
	Cawnpore	12	16	4	9	1	2	–	3	15	13	324	449	517	583	51	70	2	2	
	Futtehpore	7	10	1	5	–	–	–	–	4	7	183	186	118	218	44	24	2	2	
	Banda	6	4	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	154	124	380	265	66	44	1	–	
	Total	31	35	28	34	3	2	–	3	21	27	774	854	1,323	1,365	206	170	5	5	
5th, or Benares Division	Benares	6	5	7	7	–	–	–	–	3	2	156	225	468	579	44	51	2	2	
	Goruckpore	11	2	18	16	4	1	2	–	4	4	631	403	860	638	247	163	1	4	
	Azimghur	4	2	12	14	1	–	1	2	5	7	401	520	352	394	238	201	–	–	
	Jounpore	4	9	5	9	–	1	–	–	2	2	186	277	177	169	90	92	1	–	
	Mirzapore	5	7	8	9	1	1	4	2	5	2	142	144	302	126	77	50	1	3	
	Ghazeepore	9	5	–	1	–	5	6	3	9	8	331	403	203	284	199	160	1	–	
	Total	39	30	50	56	6	8	13	7	28	25	1,847	1,972	2,362	2,190	895	717	6	9	
	GRAND TOTAL	202	237	160	160	11	11	17	20	124	139	8,272	9,292	13,042	13,504	5,355	6,020	29	28	

Office of Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces; dated Nynee Tal, the —— June 1862.

M. H. Court,
Inspector General of Police, N.W.P.

APPENDIX II. A. TO SECTION IV.—POLICE.

ABSTRACT of REPORT of MAGISTRATES of the North Western Provinces.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	1. CRIMES.—HEADINGS. 1 to 41.*			42.†			2. ATTEMPTS. 43.‡			3. PROSECUTED TO CONVICTION.			4. CONCERNED IN CRIME.			5. OFFENCES IN WHICH NO APPREHENSION.			6. COMPUTED VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN.			7. COMPUTED VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			GENERAL REMARKS.
											Cases.	Persons. Before Sessions.	Persons. Before Magistrates.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.				1859.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
1st or Meerut Division	Meerut	1,164	1,709	2,451	992	1,139	1,105	195	215	243	1,068	99	2,864	4,582	4,065	4,071	942	1,229	1,659	59,931	59,739	79,604	10,238	18,194	20,124	A.—Estimated.
	Allyghur	1,312	1,130	1,939	615	665	745	198	205	210	0	35	1,376	No return.			No return.		1,563	No return.	30,208	29,150	0	4,476	4,183	
	Saharunpore	744	1,012	1,190	456	582	456	102	139	137	791	25	1,291	1,470	1,374	1,894	552	772	831	20,455	49,394	31,669	3,053	4,295	10,672	
	Moozuffernuggur	641	659	680	591	386	247	373	430	307	366	33	807	2,047	1,614	1,533	911	975	728	25,156	30,597	32,119	7,252	5,662	15,111	
	Boolundshuhur	933	1,257	2,022	800	639	691	123	212	200	856	75	1,456	3,445	3,267	4,226	629	1,144	1,703	21,313	19,428	1,39,003	5,268	4,151	6,284	
	Dehra Dhoon	19	49	73	31	102	49	No return.			20	2	21	78	206	155	5	92	75	114	1,469	744	20	77	70	Returns for 2 months only.
	Total	4,813	6,116	8,355	3,494	3,453	3,289	991	1,207	1,097	Incomplete.	269	7,815	Incomplete.		15,179	Incomplete.		6,559	Incomplete.		3,12,649	Incomplete.		30,855	58,450	
2d or Agra Division	Agra	1,342	2,373	2,194	1,207	1,226	1,228	1,893	169	113	1,426	50	2,120	No return.		B 4,000	1,310	1,742	1,522	49,588	59,830	62,707	16,022	7,135	7,082	B.—Estimated.
	Muttra	1,077	930	684	510	609	591	317	241	134	714	33	1,179	1,600	1,031	2,274	1,098	799	307	26,095	37,104	17,809	5,080	10,210	4,144	
	Furruckabad	1,018	782	974	1,099	1,035	882	118	126	108	993	52	1,552	2,957	3,158	2,908	Not given.		1,031	23,287	26,030	29,254	2,913	4,865	13,524	
	Mynpoorie	0	647	768	0	484	432	0	112	70	0	28	862	0	2,335	1,585	0	547	547	0	25,065	20,072	0	1,550	4,270	
	Etawah	325	332	415	499	824	1,471	236	257	347	581	21	878	2,905	2,905	3,588	436	479	594	5,092	5,536	9,124	5,741	1,218	3,086	
	Etah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No returns received.
	Total	Incomplete.	5,064	5,095	Incomplete.	4,228	4,624	Incomplete.	926	832	Incomplete.	184	6,591	Incomplete.		13,350	Incomplete.		4,061	Incomplete.	1,54,595	1,39,116	Incomplete.	24,918	32,608	
3d or Rohilkhund Division.	Bareilly	2,275	2,873	2,147	921	863	832	730	430	337	885	42	1,307	5,235	5,591	5,345	No return.		C2,400	36,767	43,592	35,302	5,653	7,869	5,191	C.—Estimated.
	Bijnour	673	774	1,218	341	384	425	82	73	63	512	38	779	1,402	1,497	1,708	543	537	811	10,301	35,565	28,108	2,097	22,838	4 301	
	Moradabad	1,483	2,210	2,232	2,787	3,630	2,221	87	176	96	765	62	1,139	12,619	5,637	4,766	3,290	4,015	3,257	23,622	30,000	30,653	8,815	10,692	1,255	
	Budaon	1,713	2,250	2,168	485	588	550	469	585	524	850	83	1,535	8,845	3,320	4,918	1,874	1,988	2,015	12,391	18,351	17,574	8,295	9,416	9,355	
	Shahjehanpore	950	1,220	1,271	405	963	1,504	55	37	26	806	34	136	1,736	2,787	2,710	688	921	923	13,883	16,784	22,221	2,474	4,401	4,950	
	Total	7,133	9,327	9,366	4,939	5,834	5,544	1,423	1,307	1,046	3 820	261	4,896	29,837	19,132	19,537	Incomplete.		9,406	96,764	1,44,022	1,39,086	28,184	55,140	25,052	
4th or Allahabad Division.	Allahabad	498	0	483	768	0	1,008	61	0	40	0	65	1,978	No return.		2,985	0	215	120	0	19,093	14,463	0	3,269	3,063	
	Cawnpore	781	969	1,205	1,228	732	1,140	53	72	61	1,280	53	1,230	Not given.		2,869	Not given.		1,108	Not given	22,122	30,726	0	3,537	8, 22	
	Futtehpore	331	307	479	379	521	555	7	18	11	337	14	581	1,181	1,379	1,743	133	235	309	5,878	9,274	4,331	1,277	859	753	
	Banda	651	620	473	504	527	703	60	92	35	461	11	919	1,036	1,773	2,066	502	511	323	11,695	8,863	8,353	1,678	2,319	2,638	
	Total	2,261	Incomplete.	2,640	2,939	Incomplete.	3,406	102	Incomplete.	147	Incomplete.	143	4,408	Incomplete.		9,003	Incomplete.		1,802	Incomplete.	60,252	58,056	Incomplete.	9,084	14,570	
5th or Benares Division	Benares	929	713	920	1,163	974	979	35	52	47	1,590	83	1,623	3,783	3,694	3,212	380	245	276	57,962	41,733	46,901	21,550	14,568	16,984	
	Goruckpore	1,807	1,805	1,265	391	550	550	12	16	15	783	22	1,105	3,210	4,175	2,927	1,550	1,418	929	10,556	25,856	43,496	2,873	7,115	12,777	
	Azimgurh	1,372	1,684	1,184	413	463	480	76	84	102	427	56	688	2,323	2,298	2,368	1,004	845	902	27,405	16,103	16,784	7,207	3,144	4,359	
	Jounpore	206	128	99	105	102	97	0	1	7	78	4	152	620	430	311	122	57	57	5,290	2,257	2,593	1,390	221	1,118	
	Mirzapore	695	611	599	1,243	1,580	1,367	53	41	51	1,498	108	1,051	3,155	3,340	1,987	734	1,108	866	17,715	20,091	27,725	5,150	7,007	9,521	
	Ghazeepore	715	857	948	637	785	636	25	34	35	679	24	1,088	4,137	5,502	4,115	465	554	523	37,598	21,895	38,208	5,985	3,006	4,922	
	Total	5,988	5,108	4,985	4,042	4,553	4,118	207	228	257	5,045	297	5,707	17,228	18,708	14,920	4,371	4,207	3,593	1,56,456	1,36,910	1,85,617	43,973	35,121	49,681	
	GRAND TOTAL	Incomplete.		39,441	Incomplete.		29,981	Incomplete.		3,379	Incomplete.	1,154	29,417 Total 30,571	Incomplete.		73,589	Incomplete.		25,481	Incomplete.	6,66,804	8,35,424	Incomplete.	1,02,024	1,80,367	

*1. 2. 3. Murder — By thugs. On the river. Other cases.
4. Wounding with intent to murder.
5. Homicide, culpable.
6. 7. 8. 9. Dacoity — With murder. With torture. With wounding or personal injury. Unattended with aggravating circumstances.
10. 11. 12. River Dacoity — With murder. With wounding or personal injury. Unattended with aggravating circumstances.
13. 14. 15. Highway Robbery — With murder. With wounding or personal injury. Unattended with aggravating circumstances.
16. 17. 18. Burglary — With murder. With wounding or personal injury. Unattended with aggravating circumstances.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. Theft — With murder. Ditto of children for their ornaments. With wounding or personal injury. By administering poisonous or stupefying drugs. Other cases.
24. 25. Cattle stealing — With murder. With wounding or personal injury.
26. 27. 28. Child stealing — Unattended with aggravating circumstances. For the purpose of selling into slavery. For other illegal purposes.
29. Receiving stolen or plundered property knowingly.
30. Importation of slaves, and sale or purchase of imported slaves.
31. 32. Affray — With homicide. With violent breach of the peace.
33. Assaults with wounding or personal injury.
34. Arson.
35. Incendiarism.
36. Forgery or uttering forged documents or papers.
37. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin.
38. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
39. Rape.
40. Adultery.
41. Suttee, aiding and abetting.
‡42. Crimes and offences not specified above.
‡43. Attempts to commit any of the above.

H. H. Court.

APPENDIX III. to SECTION IV.—POLICE.

MEMORANDUM on the existing laws regarding the responsibilities of Landholders for the commission of offences within the limits of their estates or farms, and for the early and punctual communication to magistrates and police officers of the commission of certain offences.

IN the province of Benares a permanent settlement was concluded with proprietors of land, the terms and conditions of which settlement were embodied in Regulation II. of 1795.

2. Amongst other conditions was the following, which is thus recorded in Clause 8, Section XIV. of the above quoted Regulation:

> "To be responsible, subordinately to the aumil, for the maintenance of the peace, and for apprehending all disturbers thereof in and throughout their respective estates and farms; not to harbour thieves or robbers, but to secure their persons and deliver them up for trial, as well as to recover, or in failure thereof to be answerable for, and to make good the value of, all property robbed or stolen within their respective limits."

3. This condition led to the enactment, in the same year, of Regulation XVII. of 1795, styled, "A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient Police in the province of Benares," which, so far as hereafter quoted, is still in force in the province, and by Regulation XXXV. of 1803, has been extended to the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier, and to the conquered provinces and Bundelkund by Regulation IX. of 1804, and is now, therefore, in force throughout the entire North-Western Provinces.

4. The 1st section of Regulation XVII. of 1795 is given entire, as it shows plainly the purport of the Regulation, and the extent of the responsibility of the village landholders. It is as follows:—

> "Section I.—The establishment of an efficient police in the province of Benares being as essential towards deterring people from committing crimes as the speedy and impartial trial of offenders when apprehended, a clause was inserted in the engagements entered into by the landholders and farmers with Government, rendering them responsible [subordinately to the tehseeldars heretofore termed aumils] for maintaining the peace, and for apprehending all disturbers of it in their respective estates and farms; and binding them not to harbour thieves or robbers, but to secure their persons and deliver them up for trial, as well as to recover, or in failure thereof to make good the value of, all property robbed or stolen within their respective boundaries, [and in like manner as each proprietor or farmer entered into such engagements as far as regarded the limits of his own estate or farm, so each tehseeldar executed similar engagements with Government for the entire pergunnah or other division with the charge of the police and the collection of revenue of which he was entrusted, containing, however, a provision entitling him to have recourse, for his own indemnification, to the landholder or farmer within whose limits a loss by theft or robbery might occur.] But the parties thus made responsible having represented that robberies and thefts committed on Beoparees and others were often perpetrated in consequence of their stopping and remaining during the night, with their cattle and goods, in the open fields or woods, instead of putting up in the villages and giving notice of their arrival, so as to admit of their security being duly attended to, it was provided by a general notification, issued by the resident on the 29th of January 1789, that no person should be entitled to restitution or indemnification by the [aumils] landholders or farmers for losses by theft or robbery committed at night in the open fields or woods, and that restitution or indemnification should be claimable only in cases in which the owners of the property had put up at some town or village and given notice of their arrival. But it having been subsequently considered that it was the duty of the [aumils] landholders and farmers to have information conveyed to them of the arrival of merchants and travellers within their respective limits, and to provide for their security and protection, and it having appeared improbable that travellers and merchants in general would be apprised of the requisition for the giving notice of their arrival at a town or village, it was deemed inconsistent with the principles of justice that any omission in this respect on their part should be allowed to exempt the [aumils] landholders or farmers from making good any losses they might sustain by theft or robbery. It accordingly became an established principle throughout the province that for night robberies in the open roads or woods the [tehseeldars] landholders and farmers were not to be held responsible, unless it should be proved that they had such knowledge of the circumstances as might reasonably have been expected to have enabled them to have prevented the theft or robbery; but that for thefts or robberies committed in inhabited places they were liable to be made responsible, whether notice of the arrival of the parties should have been given to them or not, if, under the circumstances of the case, the magistrate should be of opinion that the perpetration of the theft or robbery was committed with their

Rescinded by Section 2, Regulation XIV. of 1807.

In effect nullified by Regulation XIV. of 1807.

their connivance, or was ascribable to their want of due care and vigilance. In conformity to the above principles, and for the establishment of an efficient police in the city of Benares, and the towns of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore and Jounpore, the following rules have been enacted:—

5. By Section 2 the police of the country, subject to the control of the magistrates, is to be considered under the joint charge of the landholders and farmers of land, who are bound and responsible for the preservation of peace.

6. Section 3 declares as follows:—

"[Tehseeldars] landholders and farmers of land are in future to be considered responsible for robberies or thefts committed in their respective limits, estates or farms [the tehseeldar in the first instance, and the landholders and farmers to the tehseeldar], in the manner specified in Clause 8, Section XIV. [and XV.], Regulation II. of 1795; it being understood, however, that for night robberies in the open roads or woods the [tehseeldars] landholders or farmers are not to be held responsible, unless it shall be proved that they had such knowledge of the circumstances as might reasonably have been expected to have enabled them to have prevented the theft or robbery; but that for thefts or robberies in inhabited places they are considered as liable to be made responsible, whether notice of the arrival of the owners of the property shall have been given to them or not, if, under the circumstances of the case, the magistrate shall be of opinion that the theft or robbery was committed with their connivance, or that the perpetration of it was ascribable to their want of care or vigilance."

The several words between brackets are rescinded by Regulation XIV. of 1807.

7. By Regulation VIII. of 1797, prosecutions instituted for the recovery of losses sustained by theft or robbery were made cognizable in the Courts of Civil Judicature, and are so to the present day.

8. Up to this period the responsibility of zemindars was confined to that of making good losses by theft or robbery. The law, as quoted above, was extended by Regulation XXXV. of 1803 to the ceded provinces, and by Regulation IX. of 1804 to the conquered provinces. No part of the law has been repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, although other parts of the several Regulations have been rescinded.

9. The system of police was subsequently amended by Regulation XIV. of 1807. By Section 2, "so much of Regulation XVII. of 1795, or of any other Regulationas declares the police of the province of Benares to be under charge of the tehseeldars, or which relates to the duty or responsibility of the tehseeldars as officers of police, is rescinded;" and by Section 3, "so much of Regulation XXXV. of 1803 [extended to the conquered provinces and Bundelkund by the Regulation IX. of 1804], or of any other Regulation as declares the police of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier, of the conquered provinces in the Doab, and on the right bank of the River Jumna, or of the ceded territory in Bundelkund, to be under the charge of the tehseeldars as officers of police, is hereby rescinded."

10. The constitution of the police was altered, defined, and placed under the sole control of the magistrates, but the responsibilities of the village landholders were not diminished, but, on the contrary, extended by Section XIX., which is as follows:—

"Clause 1.—Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to affect the responsibility of the landholders and farmers in the province of Benares, and in the ceded and conquered provinces, for robberies or thefts committed within their respective estates and farms, as declared in Section 3, Regulation XVII. of 1795, and Clause 1 of Section 3, Regulation XXXV. of 1803, extended to the conquered provinces and Bundelkund by Regulation IX. of 1804.

"Clause 2.—They are further hereby declared responsible for the value of any stolen or plundered property proved to have been brought into their estates or farms with their knowledge or connivance, and which they may not have caused to be delivered up, or have given timely information respecting it, to the local police officer or to the magistrate.

"Clause 3.—All claims upon the landholders and farmers for the value of stolen or plundered property under this section are to be instituted, tried, and decided in the Civil Courts, subject to the general rules of appeal."

11. Thus far the Regulations quoted define the responsibilities of landholders to all persons for the prevention of thefts and robberies, and to indemnification of losses.

12. I will now notice the laws which imposed certain duties to be performed by officers of Government, and the penalties which attach to neglect of these duties.

13. By Section 2, Regulation II. of 1797, it is enacted that the landholders and farmers of land who, by Regulation XVII. of 1795, are entrusted with the police of their several estates and farms, are required, with the assistance of their pykes, chowkeedars, punshans, and other description of village watchmen, to give at all times their utmost care and vigilance to prevent affrays, assaults, and all other acts of violence and breaches of the peace within their respective estates and farms, as well as to deliver over any person who may be found in the act of committing a breach of the peace, or whom they may be required to apprehend in execution of the duties vested in them.

14. Clause 2, Section 35, Regulation XXXV. of 1803 imposes the same duty on landholders, &c., in the ceded provinces, and the law is extended by Regulation IX. of 1804 to the conquered provinces and Bundelkund.

15. By Section 2, Regulation VI. of 1810, it is enacted that all zemindars, talookdars, and other proprietors of land, whether malgoozaree or lakheraj, all sudder farmers and under-renters of land of every description, all dependent talookdars, all naibs and other local agents, all native officers employed in the collection of the revenues and rents of lands on the part of Government, or of the Court of Wards, are hereby declared especially accountable for the early and punctual communication to the magistrates and police darogahs, either publicly or secretly, as the informants may judge proper, of all intelligence which they may obtain respecting the resort to any place within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them, of any person or persons of the different classes of people ordinarily known by the appellation of dacoits, cozanks, thugs, or buddeeks, or of any other description of robbers.

16. By Section 10, Regulation I. of 1811, the same persons and officers are hereby declared accountable for the early communication to the magistrate, either secretly or publicly, of all information which they obtain respecting the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them.

17. The remainder of the section defines the penalty for neglect of this duty; but by Act XVII. of 1862 the whole regulation is repealed, excepting so much of Section 10 as declares landholders and others accountable for the early communication of information respecting receivers of stolen property.

18. Section 4, Regulation III. of 1812 provides as follows:—

"Clause 1st. Regulation VI. of 1810 defines the duty required from zemindars and others with respect to the resort of criminals within the limits of the estates or farms held or managed by them.

"Clause 2d. With the view of affording the magistrates more early and punctual information of public offences committed within the limits of their respective jurisdiction, all zemindars (and other persons as before detailed) are hereby declared especially accountable for the early and punctual communication, to the magistrates or police darogahs, of all information which they may obtain respecting the commission of robberies, and likewise regarding the offence of breaking into houses, tents, or boats, or other places of habitation, perpetrated within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them."

19. The remainder of the section, which provides a penalty for neglect, is rescinded by Act XVII. of 1862.

20. By Section 2, Regulation VIII. of 1814 the same duty is exacted "respecting the commission of murder, and likewise regarding the offences of arson and theft perpetrated within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them."

21. All of the old regulations which provided penalties for neglect of these several duties have been repealed, as the penal code (Act XLV. of 1860) provides punishment.

22. The sections applicable are as follows:—

"Sections 154, 155, 156 and 187 to breaches of duty imposed by Section 2, Regulation II. of 1797, or Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation XXXV. of 1803.

"Sections 176 and 202 to neglecting to give the information required by—

"Section 2, Regulation VI. of 1810.

"Section 10, Regulation I. of 1811.

"Section 4, Regulation III. of 1812.

"Section 2, Regulation VIII. of 1814."

23. It will be clearly seen that the responsibility attaching to landholders are of two distinct descriptions: first, to Government they are responsible under penalties for the communication of the resort of robbers or receivers of stolen property; of the commission of murder, arson, and all offences against property, as well as for all information they may obtain respecting the commission of these offences, and for the maintenance of the peace and suppression of riots or affrays.

Secondly. They are bound to prevent thefts and robberies, *i.e.*, bound to take such precautions as will prevent them, or in event of their occurring, they are personally and pecuniarily responsible to all persons for the value of property stolen or plundered within the limits of their estates, excepting for night thefts committed in the open woods or fields, the exception not holding good if it be proved that they had such knowledge of the circumstances as might reasonably have been expected to have enabled them to have prevented the theft or robbery.

Thirdly. That they are personally and pecuniarily responsible for the value of all property stolen or plundered which is proved to have been brought into their estates either with their knowledge or connivance, or which they may not cause to be delivered up, or of which they have not given timely information to the nearest police officer.

24. The

24. The law appears very complete, and if the responsibility were enforced, zemindars will and can prevent depredation, as they do in the province of Kumaon, where, the law being in practice, property is more secure than elsewhere, though a Government police is unknown.

25. I presume it is under Clause 2, Section 19, Regulation XIV. of 1807, that in certain districts (chiefly of the Delhi Province), cattle stolen and tracked from one village to another were claimed, or the value thereof demanded, from the village to which traces were found, and beyond which the track could not be discovered. The law certainly applies to such cases, and to all others where property can be clearly proved to have been brought into a village under such circumstances as preclude the supposition that it could have been brought without the knowledge of a landholder who takes such precautions as are necessary for the discharge of his duties.

26. The laws are not, to my belief, known to the landholders, the people, or even the officers of Government; and I believe there is an impression that the landholders have been relieved from all responsibility by the silence in Act XLV. of 1860 on the subject, and by the repeals effected by Act XVII. of 1862; I would, therefore, suggest that the laws bearing on this subject may be made known in every possible way, and especially to the zemindars, talookdars, mokuddums or farmers of villages in the North Western Provinces, either through the magistrates and police officers, or tehseeldars and village putwarees.

27. I would further recommend that the attention of magistrates be prominently directed to the extent of the responsibility of landholders, &c., to the prevention of thefts. The selection and appointment of the village police is given to them, and although not amenable to penalties should thefts occur, they are pecuniarily responsible to indemnify for losses that occur in inhabited places, if, in the opinion of the magistrate, the perpetration of the theft or robbery was ascribable to their want of care or vigilance.

It is not necessary that connivance be shown; indeed the landholder may be perfectly innocent of any complicity, or even absent from and non-resident in, the village; but this does not absolve him from the responsibility attaching to him, and in consequence of which he has the selection and appointment of the police of the village.

28. Enforcement of this responsibility is unfortunately dependent on the will of the plundered party; and it is probable that residents of the village will never take advantage of the law, and thereby expose themselves to retaliation by the landholder under whom they live. But cases are of frequent occurrence where the injured parties are travellers to whom the law affords easy redress, and where undoubtedly the landholder is, to say the least, culpable for not preventing the crime; for instance, nearly every robbery reported is committed on travellers returning from market villages to their homes and on village roads. These are invariably committed on nearing villages and in daylight. Such crimes are easy of prevention, and could not fail of being detected were the zemindars alive to their duty and to the responsibility attaching to them, "which is to secure the persons of all robbers and thieves, and to recover, or in failure thereof, to be answerable for, and to make good, the value of all property robbed or stolen within the limits of their respective estates; and in cases thus openly committed within short distances of villages, the parties plundered have a clear right, under the law, to be indemnified for their loss."

29. It appears, however, necessary that the magistrate should record his opinion whether the perpetration of the crime was ascribable to want of care or vigilance, or no. This appears necessary as the ground of action, and sufficient to carry decree of the civil judge, whose only task would be to determine the extent of the loss.

(signed) *M. H. Court,*
Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX I. TO SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

RESOLUTION, General Department.—No. 2664 A., dated Nynee Tal, 10 October 1861.

READ again, Proceedings of this Government in the Revenue Department, dated the 11th June 1860, Nos. 145 to 148.

Read again, Proceedings, Revenue Department, dated the 30th March 1861, Nos. 1 to 3.

Read an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3417, dated the 15th March 1861.

Read again, Proceedings, Revenue Department, Nos. 11 and 12, dated the 27th of April 1861.

Read Act No. XIV. of 1861, entitled, "An Act to remove certain Tracts of Country in the Rohilkund Division from the Jurisdiction of the Tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts."

Read letter to Commissioner of Rohilkund, No. 637 A., dated the 21st of June 1861.

Read letter from Commissioner of Rohilkund, No. 42, dated the 11th of September 1861.

CHAPT. XII. North Western Provinces.

1. The Lieutenant Governor records the following observations and instructions:—

2. The Act above cited enacts that certain pergunnahs of the Bareilly and Moradabad districts, named in the schedule thereof, together with such portion of Pergunnah Kasheepore and Juspore as the Local Government may determine, shall be formed into a separate district, which shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of civil and criminal judicature, or to the control of the offices of revenue constituted by the regulations of the Bengal code, and by the Acts passed by the Governor General in Council and the Legislative Council, nor to the system of procedure prescribed for the said courts and offices. And the Act further directs that no Act hereafter passed relative to the constitution and procedure of the said courts and offices shall be deemed to extend to the tracts forming the Terai district, unless the same be specially named therein.

3. The Act was passed in pursuance of the representations contained in the proceedings of this Government, in the Revenue Department, above cited, No. 148, and in the extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3417, dated the 15th of March 1861, the scheme of administration proposed by this Government (as sketched briefly in the said extract), was sanctioned experimentally for three years.

4. But, in anticipation of the passing of the Act XIV. of 1861, on receipt of the orders of the Government of India, No. 1917, dated the 16th of February 1861, the Terai pergunnahs, then under the control of the Commissioner of Kumaon, were transferred to, and declared to be a part of, the Rohilkund division by notification, No. 228, dated the 26th of March 1861; and, by another notification of the same date, Mr. Elliot Colvin was appointed to be superintendent of the Terai district.

5. After inquiries, which have been attended with undesirable delay, the Lieutenant Governor has resolved that the entire pergunnahs of Kasheepore and Juspore remaining, as heretofore, attached to the district of Moradabad, the pergunnah of Bazpore, Roodurpore, Guddurpore, Kilpooree, Nanuk-Muttha and Bilharee, shall form the Terai district, and shall be in all departments of administration in the jurisdiction and under the control of the superintendent of the said district; subject to the instructions to be recorded in this resolution, and to the rules which it shall prescribe for the conduct of business in each department. As required by Section VII. of Act No. XIV. of 1861, a notification will be published in the Government "Gazette," declaring the said Act to be in force, within the limits above described, from and after the 1st of November next ensuing; and it will be the duty of the Commissioner of Rohilkund to cause a translation thereof to be published in the manner prescribed in the section cited, and, furthermore, at the tehsildaree stations of the Rohilkund division.

6. In like manner the superintendent of the Terai district will give publicity to the notification, by causing a translation of it to be stuck up at each tehsildaree and at all police posts within his jurisdiction; as well as at his own principal office, at the offices of the Commissioner and the senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, and at all the tehsildarees or similar offices in the Bhabur.

7. The superintendent of the Terai district will have primary authority in all matters relating to the administration in all departments. He will have power to assign to the assistant superintendent such duties, executive, fiscal or judicial, within the limitations to be elsewhere described, as he may be deemed qualified to discharge.

8. It appears desirable to treat of each department separately.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

9. The tract now called the "Terai district" has boundless resources in the natural richness of its soil and in the abundance of its water; and it requires only an industrious population, fair roads and skilful drainage, to convert what is now a pestilential prairie into a prosperous district.

10. The population is sparse and scattered, composed in great part of Tharoos and Baksas, the former in pergunnah Bilharee, Nanuk-Muttha and Kilpooree; the latter in Roodurpore, Guddurpore, and Bazpore. These tribes are migratory, and can never be depended on. An imaginary evil spirit, a quarrel, or any trifle, may disturb a whole village; and they leave houses and lands which they have occupied and cultivated for years without any apparent regret. They are, moreover, very improvident, and seldom or never accumulate property.

11. It cannot be hoped that the extensive wastes of the Terai will ever be brought under the plough and made productive by people of this character. They want the patient and trusting industry which distinguishes the agricultural population of Rohilkund and the Doab, and, though they are useful as pioneers, there can be no doubt that the Terai can only be reclaimed by immigration of settlers from the south. These must be attracted by low rates, and by the assurance of liberal treatment and of assistance when occasionally needed.

12. It seems certain that some years must elapse before the system of regular settlements for fixed terms of years can be introduced. Before this can be successfully done, villages must be established; the immigrants must acquire an abiding interest in the lands which they occupy, and an united community, having fixed and defined rights of occupancy at least, must be formed. A village settlement in proprietary right, with parties who have no common

mon interest, and who have not brought themselves to regard their new village as their home, and the land which they have redeemed from the waste as the inheritance of their children, would surely be a failure.

13. Settlements now existing need not be interfered with; but it is thought that the best hope of bringing the Terai into cultivation lies in a judicious Kham management, and in the appropriation of the proceeds, as sanctioned by the home authorities many years ago in respect of the Bhabur tract; to the drainage of swamps; to the construction of dams and channels of irrigation; to the opening up of communications; to the settling and hutting of immigrant cultivators, and generally to the improvement of the tract.

14. In this view there will be obvious advantage in regarding all the pergunnahs composing the Terai districts as one undivided estate, and in authorising the superintendent to regulate his expenditure without reference to the proportion of Kham collections from each pergunnah. Hitherto the officers in charge of these pergunnahs have been required to account for receipts and disbursements in respect of each. Under this system the expenditure is local, and so also is the improvement, and it has been impossible to undertake any extensive works of general utility, or to extend improvements to those parts which may most specially need it. The most backward pergunnahs, yielding the smallest revenue and needing the greatest care, have been at a stand still, and the general progress of the whole tract has been retarded.

15. There can be little doubt that every useful work which can be executed will be beneficial, in a greater or lesser degree, to every part of the tract. In the improvement of communications all the pergunnahs must be interested. From the drainage of swamps, the excavations of irrigation channels, and the extension of cultivation, advantages accrue to all, indirectly, in the improved salubrity of the surrounding country, which always follows clearances after the first two or three years.

16. The superintendent will, therefore, be guided, in his appropriation of Kham collections towards having for their object the improvement of the Terai, by a consideration of what will tend, in the largest degree, to benefit the whole tract. As heretofore, he must exhibit in his accounts the amount of revenue realised from each of the component pergunnahs; but his account of disbursements will be general for the entire district under his charge, showing of course the various works on which money may have been expended, but without any reference to locality.

17. It must be understood that the orders issued, and the arrangements made by the superintendent relative to the settlement of new assamees, the rates of rent to be paid by them, and all other details of Kham management, will be subject to no appeal; nor will his control over the water available for irrigation, or his directions regarding its distribution, or his orders as to removal of dams which cause swamps, and as to the course of new channels, be open to appeal; provided always that, on or before the 15th of October of each year, he shall submit to the Commissioner of Rohilkund, for transmission to the Board of Revenue, a full report of the revenue administration for the preceding revenue year;* and shall at the same time lay before the Commissioner, for submission direct to Government, a statement of the new works, as *e. g.*, roads, large bridges, dams, irrigating channels, which he proposes to undertake during the ensuing revenue year; with remarks, showing the object contemplated in each work, the probable cost of it, and the means which exist for meeting it. The Commissioner, in forwarding the latter report to the Government, will express his own opinion as to the propriety of the selections made; but it is to be understood that the superintendent shall, nevertheless, have power to incur any expense on account of tukkavee, hutting new assamees, clearing old village gools, repairing existing roads, and such like works, without prior reference to higher authority. The expenditure will appear in the superintendent's annual account of disbursements.

* "Revenue" year extends from the 18th of October to the 30th of September. "Agricultural" year extends from the 1st of July to the 30th of June.

18. The revenue of settled villages will be realised according to the Kistbundee, and credited, without any deductions, to Government. In case of necessity the usual coercive processes will be adopted at the discretion of the superintendent.

19. Reverting now to the 13th paragraph of this resolution, the Lieutenant Governor thinks it proper to entrust to the superintendent of the Terai the power, subject to the confirmation of the Sudder Board of Revenue, of conferring proprietary right in land on cultivators who may have formed villages in the Terai, and been settled upon the lands for a period not less than 10 years, and may have brought under cultivation not less than half the culturable area assigned to them.

20. But it is the opinion of some who are well acquainted with these tracts, and have had experience in the management of them, that it will not be advisable to confer these rights too freely or too early. It is apprehended that the cultivator while under Kham management feels that he will be treated liberally and assisted, would become alarmed at the responsibility which would accompany a fixed unvarying demand; that, if proprietary right were recognised and a fixed jumma assessed, as soon as a village or a fair portion of it were brought under cultivation, the village itself might prosper, but that progress elsewhere would be retarded by reduction of the surplus profits from Kham management held available for the general improvement of the Terai district; and it is thought that the object to be aimed at in giving proprietary right will be as surely attained in the end by holding out

hopes of such rights, at the next settlement, to those who had earned them by their industry; and of "Mourousee" rights to other having lesser pretensions, and more slender claims to favour.

21. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, is unwilling to lay down any undeviating or imperative rule. The superintendent will use the authority conferred upon him in general accordance with the principle above indicated, and in the manner which he may see best fitted to produce the largest benefit to the Terai district generally.

22. It is hardly needful to observe that the utilization of the water, which, after its subterraneous passage through the forest, rises to the surface at the upper edge of the Terai, is a matter to which the constant attention of the superintendent will need to be directed. The extension of cultivation, the enhancement of the land revenue, the progress of the people towards a state of prosperity, and the improvement of the now deadly climate, all depend upon the proper application of the water to be drained from the swamps of the Terai. The Bhabur offers an example of what can be accomplished in these respects by very simple means, and with little professional assistance, and the Lieutenant Governor is sanguine, that the superintendent of the Terai district will before long bring about similar results in that tract by the like means. It is mainly, though not solely, to help the superintendent in utilizing the water of Terai, that the appointment of an assistant has been sanctioned.

23. No further remarks or instructions of a general kind seem to be called for. The superintendent will bear in mind that the object, with which all these pergunnahs have been formed into one district, and placed under his direct charge, is the reclamation of the Terai. The introduction of a simple and uniform administration, adapted to the rude nature, the social backwardness, and the primitive customs of those who form the greater part of the population, will assist the furtherance of this object, but success will depend chiefly on the temper, the discretion, and the energy of the superintendent; and the Lieutenant Governor is glad to think that in Mr. Elliot Colvin all these qualities are united, and that to him may be confidently entrusted the duty of carrying out the measures, which are looked to for the conversion of this pestilential and unproductive tract into a flourishing district, yielding its due contribution to the revenues of the State.

Rules for the guidance of Revenue Courts.

24. Rules for the guidance of Revenue Courts in summary and revenue suits are appended to this resolution.

Treasury.

25. All monetary transactions connected with the Terai district, will be conducted in the district treasury of Bareilly. Revenue realized from settled villages according to the Kist-bundee, or from the sale of stamps, or from Abkaree, will be paid into that Treasury, and credited to Government in its accounts. Collection under Kham management from pasturage dues, or from miscellaneous forest produce, will be paid into the same Treasury, and held in deposit to the credit of the superintendent of the Terai district, who will draw upon it as he may require. The deputy auditor and accountant general will issue such further and detailed instructions as he may see fit.

Stamps.

26. Stamps will be supplied by the officer in charge of the Bareilly treasury to the superintendent of the Terai district on his indents, and will be accounted for by him in usual course.

Act No. XXXVI. of 1860 in force.

27. The Stamp Act, No. XXXVI. of 1860, as amended by subsequent enactments, and as modified in its application to the Non-regulation Provinces, by notifications of the Government of India, Nos. 1,828 and 2,095, dated respectively the 25th of September and the 26th of October 1860, is to be considered in force within the limits of the Terai district.

Abkaree.

28. A small revenue is derived from this source in the pergunnahs of the Terai district, and there is no reason why it should be relinquished. The management in this branch of the revenue department will be regulated by the instructions contained in the circular order of the Sudder Board of Revenue No. 1, dated the 1st of May 1857; and by such further orders as may have been, and may from time to time be, issued by the said authority.

29. Lastly, as incidentally mentioned above, all transactions with the cultivators will be regulated according to the "agricultural year," extending from the 1st of July to the 30th of June, and all revenue collections, balances, &c., will be accounted for to the superior revenue authorities according to the "revenue year," extending from the 1st of October to the 30th of September, as recently set on foot in the North Western Provinces generally. An annual report of the revenue administration must be submitted, showing demands, collections, and balances from settled villages, with accounts of Kham collections on account of each pergunnah, and accounts of disbursements from those collections as incurred for the benefit of the whole tract. This Report will be drawn up for the revenue year, and will be submitted in duplicate to the Commissioner, who will forward one copy to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and the other direct to Government, for the Lieutenant Governor's early information of what has been done during the year past.

30. Further, it will be necessary that, in connexion with the above Report, the superintendent should, as soon after the 1st of October as possible, submit to the Commissioner of Rohilkund, for transmission direct to Government with his remarks, a (*quasi*) budget statement* of the works, whether roads, irrigating channels, drainage lines, or others which he

* See paragraph 17.

he proposes to undertake during the ensuing year, taking care that, so far as possible, all the works shall be of a reproductive character, and that the amount of the funds available for their execution, as well as the approximate cost of completing each, shall be exhibited in the statement, or in the report accompanying. CHAP. XII. North Western Provinces.

Police and Administration of Criminal Justice.

31. In the thinly inhabited pergunnahs, which compose the Terai district, the normal crime is cattle theft. Property of other kind there is little to tempt the professional thief; crimes of violence are believed to be rare; affrays, from the very nature of the country, must be almost unknown. Police.

32. Hitherto the tehsildars and their subordinates have been employed both in the Revenue Department, and in the performance of police duties. The system has not been unsuccessful.

33. After full consideration of the subject, in communication with the Inspector General of Police North Western Provinces, and other officers of local knowledge and experience, it has been resolved that the existing system shall not, for the present, at least, be disturbed. There are sufficient reasons of this determination,—First, in the fact that the cost of a constabulary police, organised and enrolled under Act V. of 1861, would be out of all proportion to the revenue of the Terai district, and the measure cannot, therefore, be justified in a financial point of view; second, in the consideration that the villages are so scattered, the population so small and so poor, and serious crime, comparatively speaking, so rare, that even if the financial difficulty did not intervene, the need of a constabulary police would still be more than doubtful; third, in the social status of the people, which is so backward that the refined system of procedure, which is prescribed for constabulary police organised under Act V. of 1861, by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), would be unacceptable to the people themselves; would weaken the hands of the superintendent and his subordinates, and would injuriously hinder their action. The police agency in the Terai district will remain unaltered. The officers, engaged in the performance of police duties, will continue to be guided by the spirit of Regulation XX. of 1817. And in respect of police management, as of all other branches of administration, the superintendent of the Terai district will be subject to the control of the commissioner of Rohilkund, who is hereby declared to be superintendent of police.

34. The rules in accordance with which the administration of criminal justice is to be conducted are appended to this resolution.

35. All offenders sentenced to imprisonment by the magisterial courts of the Terai district will be sent either to the central gaol at Bareilly, or to the district gaol at Moradabad, as may from time to time be most convenient.

Administration of Civil Justice.

36. By the rules, which have been above prescribed for the guidance of the Revenue Courts, the trial and dismissal of all regular suits, for proprietary and accessory rights in land, have been reserved to those courts, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts being restricted to the disposal of regular suits for orchards, gardens, and wells appertaining thereto; or for houses or other buildings, the private property of individuals, with the land on which such houses or buildings are erected, and the enclosures around them. In addition to these, the Civil Courts will, of course, have cognisance of actions for debts or bond, or otherwise, respecting partnership, and accounts not being partnership accounts, injuries to person or character, &c.

37. The functionaries to be employed in the administration of Civil Justice will be—

The Commissioner of Rohilkund,
The Superintendent of Terai district,
The Assistant Superintendent,

each of whom will exercise the powers defined in the rules appended to this resolution, and will be guided in their procedure by the same rules.

38. No provision is made at present for investing tehsildars with authority to try civil suits,—first, because they are employed as police officers; second, because it is believed that the superintendent will not require their assistance in this branch of the administration; and third, because it is thought that the duties falling upon them in the department of revenue, police, and criminal justice, will be too onerous to admit of their being employed with advantage in the trial and disposal of civil suits. If this measure should appear, hereafter, to be desirable, it may be brought under consideration.

39. In the preparation of the rules, the exclusion of all needless technicalities has been kept in view. In order, however, to secure uniformity and order in the proceedings of the Civil Courts, it is necessary to lay down certain simple forms of procedure, and nothing more has been attempted. Whenever these rules may cease to be applicable to the state of things, and to the nature of ordinary transactions among the people in the Terai district, it will be easy to amend and enlarge them.

40. Monthly statements of business in this department, in the forms appended to this resolution (X and Z) will be submitted to the commissioner, who, after passing his own remarks and orders thereupon, will forward them to the Government, together with a statement,

ment, in a corresponding form, of regular and special appeals, and miscellaneous cases disposed of by himself during the month.

41. An annual report on the Administration of Civil Justice, with statements showing the number of suits instituted, disposed of and pending, the manner of their disposal, and the proportion disposed of in each Civil Court; the classes of suits brought, whether for real property or debts on bonds, or accounts, &c., and the number of appeals preferred and their results, together with any other particulars illustrative of the administration in this department, will be submitted by the superintendent of the Terai district as soon after the close of each calendar year as possible, to the commissioner of Rohilkund, who will forward the report, with his own remarks, direct to the Government.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution, with copies of the rules for the administration of Criminal Justice, be sent to the Nizamut Adawlut for information and guidance. That copy of this resolution, with copies of the rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts be sent to the Sudder Board of Revenue for information and guidance. That copy of this resolution, with copies of the rules for the administration of Civil Justice; of the rules for the administration of Criminal Justice; and of the rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts, be sent for information and guidance to the following officers, viz.:—

The Commissioner of Rohilkund.
The Superintendent of the Terai district.
The Assistant Superintendent of the Terai district.

The magistrates and collectors of Bijnore, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Budaon; and for information to the Commissioner of Kumaon, and the senior and junior assistants of Kumaon.

Ordered further, that copy of the resolution only be sent to the Financial Department for communication to the deputy auditor and accountant general, and civil paymaster.

(signed) *George Couper*,
Secretary to Government of the
North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX II. to SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

List of the Instruments and Books supplied.

No.	Description.	Uses.	Number of Column of large Form in which to be Registered.
1	Barometer, marine, with lock and key.	Pressure of atmosphere - -	1, 30
1	Maximum thermometer - -	In air - - - - -	21
1	Ditto - ditto - -	Wet bulb - - - - -	24
1	Minimum ditto - -	In air - - - - -	22
1	Ditto - ditto - -	Wet bulb - - - - -	25
1	Standard ditto - -	For comparison.	
1	Ditto - ditto - -		
1	Black bulb ditto - -	Solar radiation - - - -	18
1	Ditto - ditto - -	Ditto ditto (spare).	
1	Minimum ditto - -	For terrestrial radiation (plain bulb or grass).	19
1	Ditto - ditto - -	For sky radiation (black bulb)* -	20
1	Wet and dry bulb hygrometer	Amount of evaporation, &c. -	6, 8, 35, 37
1	Ditto - ditto - -	Ditto - ditto (spare).	
1	Lind's anemometer - -	Direction and force of wind -	13, 14, 42, 43
1	Pithball electrometer - -	Intensity and kind of atmospheric electricity.	16, 17, 45, 46
1	Rain gauge - - - -	Rain-fall on ground - - -	27
1	Ditto - - - -	Ditto feet above ground -	28
6	Thermometers (japanned metal cases).	1 for temperature of earth 6″ below surface.	4 & 33
	BOOKS.		
1	Barometer Manual - -		
1	Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry.		
1	Kaemtz's Meteorology - -		
1	Introduction to Indian Meteorology.		

* A parabolic reflector requisite.

INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS for taking METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DAILY observations are to be taken regularly at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The indications of the self-registering instruments are also to be taken at 10 a.m. (Double maxima and minima, when they occur, if remarkable, should be recorded seperately in a diary as supernumerary, and their accompanying circumstances should be notad.)

As these hours fall within the usual working hours of officers and of their assistants, all of whom may be instructed accurately to read and register the instruments, it is trusted that the observations at these hours will be made with great care and regularity; but it is hoped that many of the observers will take an interest in meteorological science, and make arrangements to have observations also taken at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., for which a separate register is supplied.

Hourly observations should, if possible, be taken on the 21st March, 21st June, 21st September, and 21st December, commencing at 6 a.m. on those days unless they fall on a Sunday, in which case the observations should commence at 6 a.m. on the 22d. If this should be found so inconvenient as to be almost impracticable, the observations might be made every three hours—say at 1, 4, 7, 10 a.m. and p.m., on the four regular term days just mentioned.

The same form of register will answer for the hourly observations, using, for the hours of the day, 24 of the lines for the days of the month.

It would add greatly to the value of the observations of the station if the hourly observations are taken more frequently, and it is recommended to those who are desirous to furnish more exact information, to take hourly or three-hourly observations on the 21st of each month.

Occasional observations should be taken hourly, or even more frequently, say every 10 minutes, when any sudden great rise or fall in the barometer should seem to indicate great atmospheric changes, as well as during periods of hurricanes, or very severe gales of wind, or earthquakes.

Occasional remarks on the character of the weather, personal sensation, should be inserted in the column of "Remarks"; they will assist, in conjunction with the registered observations of the instruments, in determining the atmospheric conditions which are most favourable, or otherwise, to health.

Other points that may be noted with advantage are:—The depth of the surface of water in wells, and depth of water; depth of water in adjoining rivers, canals, or tanks. These are observations which it would be sufficient to record once a week, or twice a month. The time of ripening and cutting of certain crops is another matter to be noted in the general remarks, and along with these another periodical record would be important, if obtainable, viz.:—of the most prevalent forms of disease during each month,—the registers of the gaols and of the dispensaries, as well as of the military hospitals, would furnish much important information under this head; and possibly, nothing more general and equally reliable can be looked for at present, except in times of epidemics and well marked disease, nor means of obtaining correct local statistics of mortality.

A few remarks annually should be given on the physical topography of the place of observation and neighbourhood within a defined range, say a radius of three miles, including a detail of the cultivated area and nature of cultivation.

The Tables appended to the article "Meteorology" in the "Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry" should be used in reducing and correcting the observations, and reference should be had to that article also for general information and guidance. The 2d vol. (old series) and 1st vol. (new series) of the Royal Engineers' Professional Papers, also contain memoranda, worth consulting on the subject, by Sir H. James, whose instructions are also published separately.

The spare instruments should be carefully put away, so as to be at once available in case of breakage or disarrangement of those in use; and to obviate any break in the continuity of the observations.

The observations might be furnished to the local papers weekly.

BAROMETER.

The barometer is the most important of all meteorological instruments. Its office is to measure the actual pressure of the atmosphere on a given horizontal surface at the time and place of observation. Its fluctuations are observed to have considerable relation to changes in the weather, and especially of the wind; hence its use as a weather-glass.

A barometer should be examined, before setting it up, for air-bubbles in the tube, and for the existence of air above the mercury in the upper part of the tube: this is done by gently inclining the instrument either way from the horizontal position, a little up and down, when air bubbles, if large, will be seen to run to and fro, and must be evacuated by invert-

ing the instrument, and by gentle blows on it with the hand, driving them up into the cistern. If this cannot be done the instrument is useless. If air exists to an objectionable amount above the quicksilver, it will not tap sharp against the upper end of the tube when the barometer is inclined from a vertical position, so as to make the mercury rise to the top. If the blow is puffy and dead, or is not heard at all, the amount of air must be considerable, and may be expelled by inversion.

In fixing the barometer choose a good light near a window, but not exposed to sunshine, in a retired apartment, little liable to sudden changes of temperature or to drafts of wind: adjust the tube to a vertical position by a plumb-line, and fix it so as never to shift from that position. Before reading off give a few taps on the instrument, enough to make the upper end of the column of quicksilver shake visibly, as the mercury is apt to adhere to the glass, and give erroneous readings. In reading bring the index always opposite to one part. The correct part to choose is the summit of the convexity of the mercury, to which the index should be made a tangent; but if this be difficult to hit, either from the construction of the index or the want of a proper fall of light, the line of junction of the mercury and glass may be taken; in that case the tapping should never be omitted. Whichever mode of reading is once adopted should be stated, and always adhered to. A piece of white paper placed behind the upper part of the tube will generally enable any one to read off by the convexity of the quicksilver. In placing the index, notice whether it appears to shift a little up and down, as the eye is raised or depressed: this is called parallax, and is a source of uncertainty, to be avoided by placing the eye in reading always on the exact level of the top of the mercurial column.

Barometric observations require corrections of three kinds; and to render them available and comparable with others, it is necessary that their amount should be ascertained and distinctly stated. The first is called the zero correction; it includes several subordinate corrections arising from different sources, such as that originating in the faulty placing of the scale of inches, that due to the capillary depression of the mercury in the glass tube, and the constant part (which at a fixed station is nearly the whole) of the depression arising from the presence of air or vapour in the upper part of the tube.

To determine the zero correction the barometer must be compared with a standard instrument, such as that at the Royal Observatory for instance, or some other which has been compared with it, or with some standard of equal authority. (This has been done at Calcutta, and the comparison paper accompanies each barometer.) Such comparison ought never to be omitted before forwarding the barometer to its place of destination, nor should any opportunity be neglected of comparing it, when fixed in its place, with a good portable barometer. In making such comparisons all that is necessary is to record the readings of both the instruments, after at least an hour's quiet exposure, side by side, that they may have the same temperature. If compared by two observers, each should read off his own barometer in his usual manner, and each should take a mean of several readings, then each should verify the other's results; by this means the zero of one standard may be transported over all the world, and that of others compared with it ascertained.

The amount of the zero correction is often very large, as two or three tenths of an inch; but its influence on the mean results of recorded observations falls wholly on the determination of the heights of the station of observation above the mean level of the sea, and affects little, if at all, any conclusions of a meteorological nature which may be deduced from them: hence, if proper care be taken to preserve a barometer once set up, immovable, a long and regular series of observations with it has a value independent of any knowledge of this element; and it is fortunate that this is the case, as the zero correction is one extremely difficult to determine exactly *à priori*.

In transporting a compared barometer to its place of destination great care is necessary. It should always be carried upright, or considerably inclined, and inverted, and over all rough roads should be carried in the hand or on a small dooly. The inversion should be done with great care, and gently. In fact this instrument cannot be handled too delicately.

The next correction, and the most important of all, is that due to the temperature of the mercury in the barometer tube at the time of observation. To obtain this every barometer requires to have attached to, or fixed very near, it a thermometer, called the attached thermometer, which must be read and registered at each observation of the barometer. It is preferable in practice to read off this thermometer first, to avoid the error arising from breathing on, or standing long near it, while reading the barometer itself.

The third correction applicable to barometric observations arises from change of level of the mercurial surface in the cistern, owing to the transfer of a portion of its contents to or from the tube. In barometers with small cisterns, and where the lower level cannot be adjusted at each observation, its amount may be large; and its effect being always to make the apparent fluctuation less than the real, in a fixed proportion, it ought, if possible, to be ascertained. The data necessary to be known are, first, the internal and external diameters of the tube; secondly, that of the cistern containing the mercury, at the surface where the tube plunges into it. These particulars, as they must be known to the maker, ought to be engraved conspicuously on some part of the instrument.

As observers may not have been accustomed to instruments with verniers, the following directions may be found useful for reading them:—

Suppose the scale to be divided into inches, tenths of inches, and half-tenths, or ·05, and the vernier to be graduated to ·002, so that the observer can read to ·001, or the one-thousandth part of an inch by estimation.

For example, in reading such a number as 29·763, 29·750 will be read on the scale and ·013 on the vernier;

Total reading - 29·763

That is, the coincidence of the lines will not be exactly at ·012 or ·014, but would be intermediate between them.

A learner should set the bottom of the vernier exactly at 30 inches; then, slowly raising the vernier, mark the coincidence of the lines of the vernier and scale at 30·002, ·004, ·006, ·008, ·010, ·012, &c., to ·050, when he will see that the bottom of the vernier has also reached the ·05 on the scale, so that continuing to raise the vernier he commences to read again at the bottom of it, but adding the ·05, the readings become 30·052, ·054, ·056, ·058, ·060, ·062, &c., to ·098, ·100, ·102, &c. A very little practice will enable anybody to read off the instrument accurately and quickly; and it is important that the observations should be taken quickly, as the heat of the body and of the hands is very rapidly communicated to the instrument, and will affect the readings.

THERMOMETERS.

Maximum thermometers are of three patterns. In one kind the thread of mercury is simply broken, and the detached portion being pushed forward by any increase of temperature is left there, indicating the maximum temperature of the air or of evaporation during the period between which the observations are registered.

The thread of mercury in these thermometers is easily broken at any point required, by simply raising the bulb end and allowing the mercury to run into the open cell at the end, and, as it descends, detaching, with a slight jerk, as much of it as may be thought necessary, which would be an inch or an inch and a half.

In the second kind a small steel index is pushed forward by the mercury as it rises, and is left to indicate by its lower end the maximum temperature as it recedes. In the third kind a small piece of enamel is fixed in the tube near the bulb above which the mercury can freely rise; on a fall of temperature, the mercury in contracting detaches the portion in the tube above the enamel, which is left to indicate by its upper end the maximum temperature. After this is registered the detached column may be made to reunite with the rest of the mercury by depressing the bulb.

The minimum thermometers are filled with spirits of wine, and have a double-headed index in their tubes, like miniature "life preservers" or "dumb bells."

As the temperature decreases the spirit draws back the index with it, whilst on an increase of temperature the spirit flows round the index without disturbing its position; the upper end of the index, therefore, shows the minimum temperature of the air, or (if the bulb be wet) evaporation between the periods at which the observations are registered.

In travelling self-registering thermometers should never be carried with the mercury bulb downwards; if this should happen they are sure to arrive in a state unfit for use. When the steel index gets immersed in the mercury it cannot be moved by a magnet, and lets the mercury pass by its side, To correct this is tedious, and always hazards fracture; with great care, however, it may be done as follows:—First cool the bulb (by evaporation of ether, if necessary) till the mercury is either fairly drawn down below the index, or a separation takes place in the column, leaving the index with mercury above it; endeavour then by tapping, warming the tube, or by the magnet, to loosen the index ever so little; then apply heat to the bulb, and drive up the index, with its superabundant mercury, quite into the air vessel. This requires many trials and much patience. When there hold the instrument bulb downwards and suspend the index by a magnet at the top, allowing any globule of mercury to drop into the origin of the tube below; then heat the bulb cautiously over a very small clear flame of an oil lamp, till the mercury rises to the very top of the tube, and fairly unites with the globule there awaiting it. This must be done very gradually and watched very carefully, for if over-done the tube will be fractured. Let the bulb cool and the mercury will sink in one united column; if not, heat it again. When this is accomplished the index may be set loose by withdrawing the magnet, and restored to its proper position in the tube.

POSITION OF THE THERMOMETERS.—Observers who combine their observations should suspend their thermometers in positions and under circumstances as much as possible similar; the bulb of the dry thermometer should be four feet from the ground, and the temperature shown by it will be due to the stratum of air at that distance from the soil; it should be sheltered in every way, not only from the direct rays of the sun, but also be so far removed from walls and buildings as to be out of the way of the reflected heat,

or that derived from radiation; it must be protected from rain, but the air must be allowed an uninterrupted passage around it in every direction. All these advantages may be ensured by a stand of the following construction, in which should be suspended the dry bulb thermometers, and also the thermometers which register the greatest and least degrees of heat:—

The stand is doubly boarded on the east, west and south sides, the instruments facing the north without any screen; hence, when the sun shines on the outer covering, a stratum of air intervening, the inner case does not get heated by its rays: holes are bored in various parts of both the inner and outer case, with special care that they be not opposite to each other, lest the sun's rays should find admission to the thermometers; the air thus circulating freely is supposed to be of an equal temperature with that in the shade in any position, however sheltered from the sun; a pent-house, or sloping roof, also double, throws off the rain, and thus the thermometers are kept dry. The upright support of the stand is firmly fixed in the ground, and braced, to prevent agitation; the whole should be at least 12 or 15 feet from lateral walls, and 40 or 50 from walls directly south, which would reflect the sun's rays, and influence the instruments. The thermometers face the north, and are about four feet from the ground.

If not isolated in the manner just described, the thermometers may be suspended in an open verandah with a northern aspect, protected from driving rain, and on the flanks from the early morning or late evening rays of the sun, or from any direct radiation or reflection from buildings, water, &c., in the vicinity. If such a verandah be not available, a small thatched hut on posts may be erected, open all round, with the eaves projecting sufficiently to prevent the sun or rain getting at the instruments.

The max. and min. dry and wet thermometers should be placed horizontal. They should be attached to the frame, or stand somewhat as in the sketch. The black bulb thermometer for maximum in the sun's rays, and the minimum with plain bulb for terrestrial radiation, may be disposed as in the sketches, or the former may be placed in an open box on the ground, screened from lateral wind. The bulb may be blackened with a coat of Indian ink. The latter should be placed on grass, or wool, or hair, and may be either protected by a covering during the day or taken up and placed in a groove prepared for it on the frame, on which also the hygrometer should be conveniently placed. Should the hygrometer be not available from any cause, the readings (not the minimum readings shown by the indices) of the minimum (spirit) dry and wet bulb thermometers may be observed at the appointed hours of registration in lieu.

For observing the sky radiation, a minimum self-registering thermometer (if available) should be placed with its bulb, which should be blackened, in the focus of a parabolic reflector turned upwards to the sky, and screened from currents. (The reflectors may be supplied hereafter.)

After the observations are registered, the detached portion of mercury in the maximum thermometers should be all but reunited with the thread from the bulb; this is done by simply turning up the thermometer, and gently tapping it. If they have steel indices, a magnet should be used.

In like manner the index in the minimum thermometers should be allowed to slide down to the end of the thread of spirit. If in transit the index should be shaken out of the spirit, or the thread of spirit broken, the instrument can be put in order by holding it with the bulb down, and giving it a sharp swing, to send the index into the spirit; and to close the spaces in the thread of spirit after this is done, the instrument should be suspended with the bulb downwards for half an hour, and it will then be in perfect order for use.

The standard thermometers should be kept by themselves in a box in cotton, comparisons with those in use being made at intervals; such comparisons extending over the whole scale included in the range of the thermometer. For this purpose artificial means of reducing the temperature must be resorted to.

There are half a dozen common thermometers in metal cases supplied. Of these one may be placed with its bulb six inches below the surface of the ground, and recorded daily. Another as many feet below the surface as can be conveniently arranged and recorded at intervals (say) of 10 days, and noted with the depth in the column of remarks. The latter may be placed in a blanket, or pounded charcoal, or dry sand, in a drain tile or chatty. Others may be brought into use as may occur to the observer; one, for instance, might be placed some distance above the ground, so as to obtain the true temperature of the air; a point referred to in the following extract from the Philosophical Transactions, Part II., 1847:—

"SMALL HEATING POWER OF THE SOLAR RAYS ON THE ATMOSPHERE.—Several thermometers, fully exposed to the sun's rays at different distances from the earth's surface, were read at short intervals during the day and night, and it was found that the reading of a thermometer 12 feet from the earth's surface was very nearly identical with the true temperature of the air. During the summer of 1844 and the year 1845, the reading of this thermometer was found always thus to agree. Hence there is no doubt that if a thermometer be freely suspended in the air, with its bulb at the height of 13 feet above the soil, its readings will represent the true temperature of the air at the time, and much more truly than those of any one placed near the ground, or within a few feet of walls and buildings."

MASON'S DRY AND WET BULB HYGROMETER consists of two thermometers, the bulb of one of which is covered with fine muslin, and supplied with moisture by capillary action through

through cotton wick or floss silk, from a small vessel of water, which it is advisable to remove several inches from the bulbs, so that there may be no chance of incorrectness by its moistening the air around the dry bulb, and so affecting its reading. The temperature of the air and the temperature of evaporation are to be noted, beginning with the former.

The reduction of the observations to derive the elastic force of vapour at dew-point is effected by the formulæ of Dr. Apjohn:—

$$F = f - \frac{d}{88} \cdot \frac{h}{30} \cdot \ldots (a); \quad F = f - \frac{d}{96} \cdot \frac{h}{30} \cdot \ldots (b).$$

(a) to be used when the reading of the wet thermometer is above 32°, and (b) when below. In these, d is the hygrometric depression, or the difference between the readings of the dry and wet bulbs, h the height of the barometer, f the elastic force of vapour for the temperature shown by the wet thermometer, to be taken from Table III., Appendix to Meteorology, Admiralty Manual, and F the elastic force of vapour at the dew-point, which (all the other quantities being known) these formulæ enable us to calculate. With F so calculated enter the same table under the column of force of vapour, and the corresponding temperature is the dew-point.

The degree of humidity of the air is found by dividing the elastic force of vapour at the temperature of the dew-point (F), by the elastic force of vapour at the temperature of the air—the maximum saturation of air at any temperature being represented by unity.

The wind-gauge should be fixed in a position free from the influence of surrounding trees or buildings and a vane, if wanting, attached, so as to keep the mouth of the tube ever towards the direction of the wind. It may be made to register the extreme pressure exerted by the wind by fitting into the long tube of the syphon a piece of pith, which resting on the surface of the water shall be forced up by it and left as it falls owing to diminished pressure.

The amount of cloud and wind should be estimated respectively according to instructions in Admiralty Manual, pp. 146 and 154.

One of the rain gauges should be on the ground; one (say) 20 feet above it (on the roof of a building) the position of both being free from eddies of wind.

The phænomena of dew are of great interest. The amount collected by a given surface of any bibulous radiant, as cotton, &c., in clear nights, in exposures perfectly open to the sky, and on the level of the soil, should be registered. If accompanied with observations of the depression of the terrestrial radient thermometer, and also of the hygrometer, such observations would acquire additional value.

Whenever the electrometer is effected by atmospheric electricity, the pith-balls will diverge. In order to ascertain the kind of electricity, a rod of glass, excited positively (P) by being rubbed gently with dry silk, or a stick of lac or sealing wax, excited negatively (N) by being rubbed with a dry woollen cloth, should be presented to the cap of the instrument. If the balls be caused to diverge more, the electricity is the same as that of the excited glass, or stick used, and *vice versâ*.

The intensity or quantity will be measured by observing on the graduated arc the amount of divergence of the balls.

DIRECTIONS with Table for recording Observations on LUMINOUS METEORS.

1. Compare with magnitudes of stars, or diameter of moon.

2. State whether brightness increased or decreased during the appearance.

3. Distinguish the kind of streak or train, whether continuous, broken, or afterwards becoming curved; if stationary for many seconds, examine it with a telecope if possible.

4. If possible, state precise time of appearance and disappearance, especially if larger than Venus at her brightest.

5. Give the direction, as from one star to another; or the altitudes of appearance and disappearance; and when crossing the observer's zenith, or moving horizontally, to note especially from what point of the compass to another it moved; also length of path.

6. Note any unusual peculiarity, or whether it bursts.

7. In case of the bursting of very large meteors, listen attentively for any noise for some minutes, noting the intervening time.

8. In such cases make special inquiry in the neighbourhood as to whether anything has been seen to fall.

9. If many be seen on any one night, state general direction, average length of path, and note the radient point.

10. It is desirable to make special observations at, as uniform hours of the evening as may be convenient, say from 9 to 10 p.m. in winter, and 10 to 11 p.m. in summer; and if on any night large meteors should be found to be more than usually numerous between these hours, to extend the watch on that night somewhat longer.

11. The days in each month most favourable for seeing meteors may be stated to be as follows:—January 2d and 10th; February 6th; March 1st; April 19th; May 18th; June 6th and 20th; July 17th, 20th and 29th; August 3d, 7th to 13th; September 10th; October 1st and 23d; November 9th to 19th, 28th and 30th; December 8th to 14th, especially 11th; at which times it is very desirable to notice as accurately as possible their proper direction as compared with that of the earth, in accordance with the instructions noted in No. 5.

TABLE.

Date.	Hour.	Place of Observation.	Apparent Size.	Colour.	Duration.	Appearance; Train, if any, and its Duration.	Length of Path.	Direction; noting also whether Horizontal, Perpendicular, or Inclined.	Position or Altitude and Azimuth.	Remarks.	Observations.

OZONOMETER.

Faraday defines ozone as oxygen in an altered or allo-tropic condition.

Dr. Andrews, Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Belfast, says—"There can be no doubt of the formation of ozone from pure and dry oxygen by the action of the electric spark, and nothing is easier than to convert the whole of a given volume of oxygen into ozone in presence of a solution of iodide of potassium.

"Ozone is converted by heat into ordinary oxygen, and would, at the common temperature of the air, if preserved in an hermetically sealed glass tube, gradually change into common oxygen."

Dr. Moffat's ozonometer consists of slips of paper prepared with iodide of potassium and starch.

These papers are suspended so as to be exposed to the free access of air, but not to the direct rays of the sun, which may be managed by placing them in a large box, painted black inside, from which light is excluded, but which is perforated at the bottom for the admission of air.

These papers, when affected by ozone, are found tinged with various shades of brown, of which the intensity is measured by a scale of ten gradations. They should not be moistened; and if kept in the dark, or between the leaves of a book, may be retained for years.

The brown tinge of the ozonometer is produced by the decomposition of the iodide of potassium; the oxygen of the ozone combining with the potassium, and setting free the iodide, which now forms the iodide of starch.

These papers may be obtained from Casella, 23, Hatton Garden, London.

Dr. Moffat observes, that a current of air passing over a locality charged with the products of decomposition will be that of the minimum of ozone; and another proceeding from a locality in which these products are not in sufficient quantities to take up the ozonized air will be that of the maximum of ozone; and that in places where the air is stagnant, and during calms, ozone will be at its minimum.

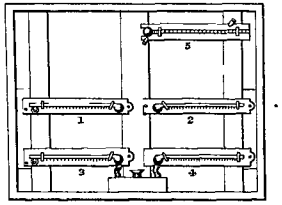
It has been observed that in England ozone is more generally present in the atmosphere during the prevalence of the southerly winds than during the prevalence of the northerly winds; and that the presence of ozone is indicative of a pure atmosphere, and its absence of an impure and unhealthy atmosphere. It is desirable, therefore, that a note should be taken at least once a day of the indications of the ozonometer papers, and entered in the Meteorological Register.

Should test papers be prepared or obtained they will be distributed with a scale for comparison. Sketches of a suitable box for exposing the test papers are attached.

To face page 324

FRONT VIEW OF FRAME

FOR SUPPORTING SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS



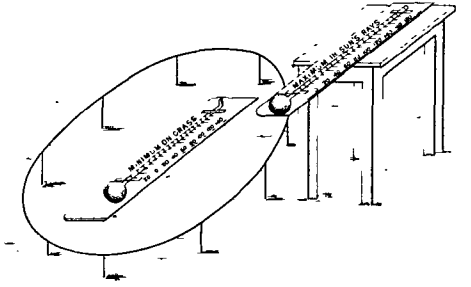
N° 1 is for the maximum temperature of the air in the previous 24 hours, and.

N° 2 for the minimum temperature of the air during the same period.

N° 3 is for the maximum indications of the wet bulb-thermometer, and

N° 4 is for the minimum indications of the wet-bulb thermometer during the previous 24 hours.

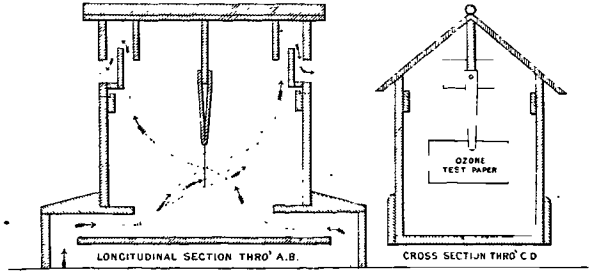
N° 5 is the position of the minimum-on-grass thermometer during the day.

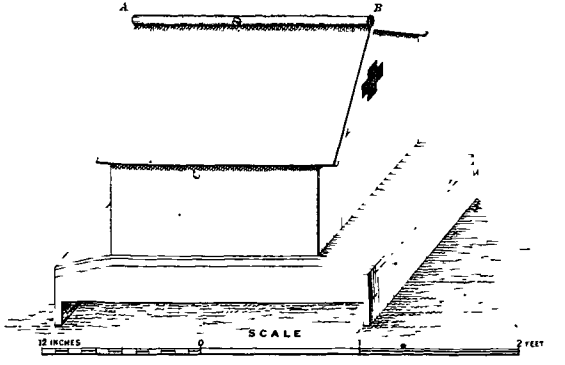


COPIED FROM SIR H. JAMES'S "INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS"

DRAWING WITH SECTIONS

OF BOX FOR EXPOSING OZONE TEST PAPERS (DR. MOFFATT'S) TO THE CURRENTS OF AIR WITHOUT THE ADMISSION OF LIGHT





"True Copy"

Secretary to the Gov.t of the North-Western Provinces.

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CHAPTER XIII.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

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* Both combined in one.

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CHAPTER XIII.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the CENTRAL PROVINCES, for the Year 1861-62.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

I PROCEED to submit the Administration Report for the Central Provinces up to the 1st August 1862. As this Administration was constituted on the 2d November 1861, the present is the first Report. The affairs of one portion of the new Provinces (namely, the Saugor and Nerbudda territories) have indeed, from time to time, been reported upon in conjunction with those of the North-Western Provinces; and the affairs of another portion, namely, Sumbulpore and its dependencies, in conjunction with those of Bengal. But the affairs of one main portion, namely, the Nagpore Province, have never yet been reported to the Supreme Government.

Administration formed for the Central Provinces.

2. By the Government Resolution of 2d November 1861 the Province of Nagpore and its dependencies, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, were formed into the Central Provinces. By the Government Resolution of 30th April 1862, Sumbulpore and its dependencies were added thereto. In this Report it will be necessary to treat of these various Provinces as one whole under their joint appellation of the Central Provinces.

Their external boundaries.

3. These Provinces, then, are of great extent. They stretch from Bundlecund in the north to the Madras Presidency in the south; from the frontier of Bengal in the east to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west. Their extreme length from north to south may be computed at 510 miles, and their extreme breadth from east to west, at 550 miles. They extend from the 18th to 24th degree of north latitude, and from the 77th to 83d degree of east longitude. Their estimated area amounts to 150,000 square miles. Among the ancient divisions of India they comprise portions of Hindostan and Malwa, and the greater part of Gondwana; but in a strict sense they do not comprise any part of the Deccan. A glance at the map prefixed to this Report will show how the several frontiers are formed. It will suffice here to state that these Provinces are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundlecund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree, Lullutpore (belonging to the North-West Provinces), by the Bhopaul State, by Scindia's dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State, under Madras jurisdiction; by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mehals and the North-West Frontier Agency; and by the Rewa State.

Their general shape.

4. In general terms, then, the Central Provinces may be described as an extensive British territory, situated in the very heart and centre of the Indian Peninsula, dissociated, geographically and politically, from other British Provinces; and though occasionally touching upon neighbouring British districts, yet, for the most part, surrounded on all sides by foreign territory. But, on the other hand, they are compact within themselves; their jurisdiction, though expansive, is not straggling; their frontiers, though exhibiting some irregularities, run generally in regular lines, and their shape is that of a vast triangle.

5. The country, thus comprised, possesses physical and external features so numerous and varied, that to describe them all within the limits of this Report would be impossible. But I shall attempt such description as may convey a general idea of the main characteristics.

The Sautpoora Hills.

6. The first striking feature in the Central Provinces is their division into nearly two halves by the Sautpoora Hills. This range runs south of the River Nerbudda from east to west. Within itself it embraces considerable tracts of table land, which have been formed

into several districts. It may be said, then, that there are three kinds of districts; first, those north of or above the Sautpoora Hill; second, those belonging to the hills; and third, those south of or below the hills. The districts in and above the Sautpoora Hills have the better climate, and are the more interesting. Those below the hills have a less desirable climate, but they are the greatest, and the most capable of development.

Districts north of the Hills.

7. The district north of or above the Sautpoora Hills, then, commence from where the table land of Bundlecund is supported or flanked by hills, which, with their scarped faces, their rugged bastions, their elongated horizontal summits, appear like the fortresses of Nature. The north-west portion of the tract, which is known as the Saugor and Dumoh territory, is an undulating or hilly country diversified by the off-shoots of the Vindya Range, and to the south resting upon the range itself. Though often either rugged or arid or overgrown with jungle, it has much scattered cultivation, and contains many spots of richness and beauty. Then to the south there comes the Vindya Hills, a comparatively low and irregular range overlooking the Valley of the Nerbudda River. This valley commences from the western limit of Hoshungabad district (not far from Mhow and Indore), passing through the Nursingpoor district on to Jubbulpore. It is bounded on the north, then, by the Vindyas, and reaches to the Sautpooras, which form its southern boundary. At Jubbulpore it is gradually cut off by the off-shoots of the Sautpoora Hills. Though deep it is, on the whole, broad, often having a breadth of 30 miles. Its extreme length may be more than 200 miles, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end. For the most part it is a sheet of excellent cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and wheat, and is one of the finest parts of the Central Provinces. In the cold season the prospect is remarkable, consisting in long plains waving with harvest, and bounded on either hand with ranges running almost parallel to each other, and stretching out in seemingly endless perspective.

The Nerbudda Valley.

8. Then from Jubbulpore running northwards towards Mirzapore, up to the frontier of the Rewa Agency, there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda Valley, though it is not permeated by any stream of note. It is about a 100 miles in length and of varying breadth. In fertility it is hardly inferior to the Nurbudda Valley. It is now traversed by the Trunk Road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore. And the entire tract from the frontier of Rewa to Jubbulpore, and thence along the bank of the Nerbudda to the extremity of Hoshungabad, is to be traversed by a railway. Here, then, is to be found one of the principal arteries of wealth and traffic within these Provinces.

The Districts in the Sautpoora Hills.

9. The districts in the Sautpoora Range from the Hill Region of the Central Provinces, commence from the elevated Plateau of Umurkuntuk, where the River Nerbudda has its source. The plateau itself now belongs to the Raja of Rewa; but the cool and fertile, though wild valleys in its neighbourhood are British. As they approach the valley of the Nerbudda they become lower and less healthy. These several tracts are known as the Mundla District, once the seat of a mixed Gond and Rajpoot dynasty, sparsely peopled, scantily cultivated, rich in resources, poor in development, in parts fit for European settlements, in parts fit only for the habitation of tigers.

10. Due west there comes the Sconce district, generally wild and hilly, but with some rich valleys and plateau. This is traversed from end to end by the Trunk Road from Jubbulpore to Nagpore; westward again is the Chindwara district, once the seat of the principal Gond dynasty in these Provinces. It contains the Muthoor and the Puchmurree hills, important places, on which rest the hopes of establishing Sanataria for these Provinces, and on one of which it is proposed to establish an European convalescent depôt. Again, to the west is the Baitool district, possessing one extensive table land, where the river Taptee has its source, and one fine valley which produces the best opium in these Provinces. In this district there are situated the Khamlee Hills, where a possible, though not certain, project of a sanatarium has been formed.

11. The districts south of or below the Sautpoora range constitute, in the first place, the Province of Nagpore Proper. These are separated from Berar and the Nizam's dominions by the river Wurdh, running from north to south. It is along the left bank of the river that there is situated the great cotton field of the Central Provinces. In the north, where the river debouches from the Sautpoora hills, the cotton cultivation consists of a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strip widens as it proceeds southwards, till, owing to a semi-circular curve of the river, it attains a width of 50 miles at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the well known cotton mart. Here is the great plain of black loamy soil cultivated partly with cotton and partly with wheat and maize, but capable of being cultivated chiefly with cotton. The flat unvarying champagne of unbroken cultivation contrasts strangely with the stony, jungly, rugged, and undulating tracts around it. Then it gradually becomes narrower and narrower, still hugging the banks of the river, but more and more encroached upon by the brushwood and forest till it becomes lost a little below the old city of Chanda. At this point the desert and the garden are brought into juxtaposition. On one side of the city there is the black loam and the cotton crops; on the other side there is the barren unpropitious ground covered with low forest and brushwood, and tenanted by wild beasts. This black soil tract, then, cannot be less than 100 miles in length, while its breadth is varying. Its probable area may amount to 3,985 or 4,000 square miles; and this area one day may, and will, be cultivated chiefly with cotton.

The Valley of the Wurda.

12. The

12. The next great division is the valley of the Wyngunga, which flows nearly parallel to the Wurda from north to south. Towards the north, where the river debouches from the Sautpoora hills, the valley is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank, opposite the capital, Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth till it is separated only by some hilly country from the Valley of the Wurda. Here, then, is the great plain of Nagpore stretching from the capital to the River Wyngunga for 40 miles of flat unbroken cultivation of wheat and maize. On the opposite side of the river the country is more broken or undulating, and but partially cultivated, chiefly by means of irrigation from tanks. These tanks are so numerous, and some of them so large, being many miles in circumference, that this tract might almost be called the Lake Region of Nagpore. Here a tank is not a piece of water with regular banks, crowned with rows or avenues of trees, with an artificial dyke and sluices, and with fields around it. But it is an irregular expanse of water; its banks are formed by rugged hills covered with low forests that fringe the water where the wild beasts repair to drink; its dykes, mainly shaped out of spurs from the hills, are thrown athwart the hollows, a part only being formed by masonry; its sluices often consist of chasms or fissures in the rock; its broad surface is often, as the monsoon approaches, lashed into surging and crested waves.

The Valley of the Wyngunga.

Lakes and tanks.

13. Proceeding southward the valley of the Wyngunga becomes narrower but continues rich, abounding in rice cultivation, and highly irrigated, until at last it joins the Wurda (there called the Pranhita) below Chanda. Its feeders have also valleys of a similar character. But the cultivation is hemmed in by low forest or rank jungle; and even in the cultivated tracts the malaria is so prejudicial, that during the autumn and early winter no European could enter there and live. As, then, the Valley of the Wurda is the cotton field, so the lower valley of Wyngunga is the rice field of these Provinces.

The rice country.

14. Proceeding eastward the attention is arrested by the plateau of Chutteesghur. This tract is considered to be one of the finest and most promising portions of the Central Provinces.

15. After running in a comparatively straight line, west to east, from the banks of the Taptee, past the valleys of both Wurda and Wyngunga over a distance of nearly 300 miles, the Sautpoora Range culminates at Amurkuntuk, a celebrated spot, and already mentioned. After that the range turns abruptly and shapes its course northwards. Beneath and beyond the remarkable angle thus formed there lies the undulating table land of the plateau of Chutteesghur, now called (after the name of the principal station) the district of Raepore. The northern or upper portion has its surface broken up by a variety of small hills and ranges of irregular formation. It is not well cultivated nor thickly peopled. Its principal place is the old city of Ruttunpoor. Proceeding southwards the country becomes more open and better cultivated.

The plateau of Chutteesghur.

16. From the forest-clothed hills far down to the south there rise the Mahanuddy and the Sew Rivers. These run northwards almost parallel to each other, and both intersect the plains of Chutteesghur in the neighbourhood of Raepore. The extensive tracts, then, adjacent to or situate between these rivers possess remarkable productive powers. They produce wheat and rice in abundance. The ground is on a high level, stretching out in long and gentle undulations, presenting the sight of endless cultivation without any break or interruption for many miles. The harvests have increased of late, and will increase indefinitely until Chutteesghur becomes one of the great granaries of the country.

17. Eastward, beyond the valley of the Mahanuddy, there intervene the petty States, dependencies of Sumbulpore. A stream (one of the feeders of the Mahanuddy) named the Jank, forms the boundary between the Raepore District of the Nagpore Province and these States. Here, there appear various ranges of wild wooded hills generally running from north to south. In some places the hills rise to a considerable altitude, and the wilderness becomes a noble forest. These tracts are now poor and barbarous, yet possessing great capability of improvement, held by feudal chiefs, tributaries of the British Government. Thus the country continues for more than 50 miles, till the valley of the Mahanuddy once more meets the view. That river, having, as already mentioned, run its course northward, turns round and proceeds in a south-easterly direction in its progress towards the sea. In this neighbourhood its valley is sometimes shut in by hills, and sometimes opens out into a fine expanse. It is here that Sumbulpore and the British territory pertaining to it are situated. And, truly, in an economic point of view, the situation is a commanding one. For many miles above this point the Mahanuddy is navigable during the monsoon months only, though not during the greater part of the year; but a few miles below Sumbulpore the river becomes navigable all the year round, right down to the sea. It is to this point, then, the head of the Mahanuddy navigation, that we hope to carry by land transit the vast produce of Eastern Nagpore. Thence the passage to the seaport will be sufficiently easy.

The Gurjat States.

18. The Sumbulpore territory, then, consists in reality of the valley of the Mahanuddy and its feeder the Eebe, which traverse the whole district from one extremity to the other. The remainder of the district, though extensive in area, consists chiefly of hill and forest, with occasional valleys partially reclaimed. Even the valley of the Eebe is is rugged and narrow; but the valley of the Mahanuddy is in most parts open, and attains to a considerable width opposite Sumbulpore. It is but partially cultivated as yet; but its natural capabilities

The Valley of the Mahanuddy.

capabilities are supposed to be enormous. It produces cotton, sugar-cane, and rice. It possesses a complete system of tank irrigation, and an industrious, though scanty population. As already explained, the western valley of the Mahanuddy is bounded by wooded hills, some of which abut abruptly on the river itself. To the eastwards, again, there appear the hills and the forests; and about 40 miles to the north of Sumbulpore there is the frontier of the wild and almost unknown Hill States subordinate to the North-west Frontier Agency of the Bengal Government. In that direction, the hills rise higher and higher, step by step, till they flank the salubrious table land of Chota Nagpore. Again, about 40 miles to the east and south-east of Sumbulpore, there runs the frontier of the tributary States of Orissa, and of the Cuttack district.

19. The eastern confines of the Central Provinces having thus been reached, it remains only to notice the southern and south-eastern.

20. Thus the south-eastern portion of the Nagpore Province is a great wilderness. It stretches from the valley of the Wynegunga, and the plains of Chutteesghur, down to the Godavery on the south, and almost to the range of the Eastern Ghaut Mountains that overhang the littoral districts of Bengal and Madras. It is divided into two portions by the Indrawatty river, which, rising in the Eastern Ghauts, runs in a south-west course to join the Godavery.

The Central Wilderness.

21. With a few small and rare exceptions, the upper portion, north of the Indrawatty, is composed of outlying portions of the Chanda, Bhundara, and Raepore districts, and of Bustar State. It is entirely uncultivated and uninhabited; it is unsurveyed, and almost untrodden by man, except in one line traversed once or twice a year by the hardy Bunjarra traders with their long strings of laden bullocks. This track is the solitary mark of human occupation. The whole tract is believed to abound in hill and wood, and to be malarious, even deadly, in climate. In some places it is known to contain, or to have contained, valuable and extensive forests. In the hills to the north of it the River Mahanuddy has its source. In the south-west, nearer to the Godavery, there is the solitary mount of Soorjaghur, rising to a height of 4,000 feet, and said to be crowned with some Hindoo temples. On the whole, it is one of the wildest portions of the British dominions in the east, and is a blank in the map of India. In area it is as large as two or three districts in the settled Provinces. Yet its total revenues are under a few thousands of rupees, and its population under a few thousand souls.

22. The lower portion, south of the Indrawatty, if not quite so desolate as the portion just described, is still very wild. Its climate, if not deadly, is still malarious and unhealthy. The Indrawatty itself does not contribute much to agriculture, or to human habitation. There are but few villages (and those wretched) along its banks, and but scanty cultivation in its valley. In some places it is fringed with forests. It has some noble cascades, and often rushes over rapids. It is neither navigated nor navigable. On

The Bustar State.

the south bank is situated Jugdulpoor, in itself a village, but the capital of Bustar, a native State, under political control of British authority, with a large area, and a small half-civilized population. This part, also, has heretofore formed a blank in Indian geography. But recent inquiries have thrown some light on these dark regions. The country is described as an interminable and primeval forest, with a sprinkling here and there of small villages with patches of cultivation. There are various ranges of hills occasionally clothed with forests of saul and teak; and at one point near the Indrawatty there is a group of hills from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and having a cool climate. Beyond Bustar, stretching far to the north-east, close up to Sumbulpore, there is the outlying State of

The Kalahundy State.

Kharonde or Kalahundy, also a petty principality under the political control of British authority. This territory is somewhat similar in character to that of Bustar. But the country is more open and salubrious. Again, the eastern limits of Bustar touch upon the Jeypore State, which is under the political jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency. In the Eastern Ghauts, near to Jeypore, there rises the Selree River, which runs southwards to join the Godavery. In character it resembles the Indrawatty, though it is on a smaller scale. It is partially fringed with forest, and timber can sometimes be floated down. But it is not navigable. Its junction with the Godavery is near that great gorge where the Godavery bursts through the Eastern Ghauts in its course to the sea, and also near the boundary of the Rajahmundry, or Godavery district of the Madras Presidency.

The Godavery district.

23. There only remains the long strip of territory lying along the left bank of the Godavery, and between the southern boundary of the Bustar State and the river. There is a fringe of villages and cultivation along the river bank; but in the interior, beyond that margin, the country is the same as that already described. To the north of this strip there stands the new station of Sironcha, near the junction of the rivers Wurda, Wyngunga,* Indrawatty and Godavery. Lower down the river is Doomagoodum, the head quarters of the Godavery Navigation Department.

Physical features.

24. The various kinds of districts have now been described. Such briefly, then, in their external aspect, are the Central Provinces; vast in geographical area, infinitely varied in local and topographical details, sometimes flat and fertile, but generally wild and rugged abounding

* The combined rivers Wurda and Wyngunga form the Pranheeta.

abounding in hills, forests and brushwood, sparsely populated and scantily cultivated for the most part, but occasionally opening out into long and broad tracts covered with harvests and thickly inhabited; on the whole, poor and unproductive at present, but rich in various resources, and capable of indefinite development in the future.

Past history.

25. For the purposes of this report, it will suffice to touch only on those portions of the past history of this country which may have materially affected the condition of things as they appear at the present day.

Ancient Hindoo dynasties.

26. The earliest dynasties in this part of India, of which anything is now either recorded or remembered, are those of the Gond Rajpoots. But prior to these, and superior to them in civilization, there must have been several Hindoo dynasties, which are only now known by architectural remains; some at Jubbulpore, on the banks of the Nerbudda, some in the hilly part of Chutteesghur, and some at Bustar, in the heart of the wilderness.

The Gond tribe.

27. As already stated in this chapter, the ancient Gondwana, or country of the Gonds, comprises most of the countries now included in the Central Provinces, both below and above the Sautpoora range. The earliest settlers in the woods and hills, and the oldest dynasties were Gonds. The Gonds seem without doubt to have been one of the most powerful and important of the aboriginal races of India. Existing prior to the advent of the Hindoos, they possessed their own forms of heathenism, which often are preserved entire and intact to this day, and which have always and under all changes impressed their mark on the character of the tribe. But some Gonds, while retaining their external and distinctive characteristics, adopted the Hindoo and some few the Mahomedan religion. Thus there are seen in the present age, as respects faith and custom, three kinds of Gonds, namely, the aboriginal Gonds, the Hindoo Gonds, and the few Mussulman Gonds. While in physique and morale all three seem much alike. The Hindoo conquered, of the Gonds, were principally Rajpoots. These intermarried with the conquerors, and their descendants are called Rajpoots, and pride themselves on their descent. Most of the indigenous Rajpoots, so called, are really Gond Rajpoots. These mixed races, becoming acclimatised to countries that would have proved deadly to many civilized nations, spread themselves over wide domains, and in arms and policy emulated the achievements of superior tribes. Their original boundary in the south may, perhaps, have been the Godavery. If it was, they must have crossed that river, and extended far into the Deccan.

The Gond Rajpoots.

Their four kingdoms.

28. They formed from first to last four kingdoms within the present limits of these Provinces. The northern kingdom had its capital at Mundla, and at Gurra (near the modern city of Jubbulpore), and dominated the greater part of the Nerbudda Valley; while the remainder, together with the northern or Saugor district, was occupied by Boondela Rajpoots, and by Hindoos of various tribes. Of the two midland kingdoms one had its capital at Deoghur, on the southern face or slopes of the Sautpoora range, overlooking and commanding the plains which now belong to Nagpore. Deoghur is now ruined and utterly desolate; but it was a city before Nagpore was even a village. The other midland kingdom has its capital at Kherla, a hill commanding the rich valley of Baitool in the heart of the Sautpoora Hills. To this also belonged the celebrated forts of Gawilghur and Nurnalla, both in the same range. The southern kingdom had its capital at Chanda on the Wurda, and comprised a vast but wild territory; it stretched far up to the north-east, and again commanding the Godavery stretched far down to the south. These four dynasties existed at least some time before the formation of the Mogul Empire. They were brave and independent, but they could never have been rich or powerful. Still, each of them must have possessed an annual revenue of some lakhs of rupees. They were quite inferior in art and civilization to the Hindoo and Mahomedan dynasties known in other parts of India; but still they each left architectural remains and monuments of great interest at Mundla, at Deoghur, at Kherla, and at Chanda. These ruins surrounded by, or adjacent to, the waste or the rocks, or the forest, fill the modern inquirer with surprise, and attest the former energies of half-civilized races, contending with the wildness of nature. As the Mahomedan rule absorded the different parts of Central India, it attacked these Gond kingdoms in turn. The northern kingdom, however, in some struggles, well known to local tradition, maintained something of its independence, though it may have lost many of its richer provinces. The southern kingdom also does not appear to have been entirely subdued, though it was rendered tributary; but its branches across the Godavery were carried away, and added to the Mahomedan kingdoms in the Deccan. That dominion indeed spread over both banks of the Godavery, and up to a recent period the strip of territory on the left or Nagpore side of the river belonged to the Nizam. The midland kingdom was, at all events, rendered tributary, and its princes were by force, or influence, converted to Islam.

Their remains.

Dynasty of Wurungul in the Deccan.

29. Besides these four kingdoms, there was a Gond Rajpoot dynasty at Wurungul in the Deccan. When that place fell to the Mahomedans, the Raja fled northwards across the Godavery, and established himself in wild independence among the inaccessible forests.

Mahomedan rulers.

30. The Mahomedan princes and generals who were settled in Malwa (somewhat beyond the present north-western frontier of the Central Provinces) did sooner or later occupy the finest parts of the Nerbudda Valley. And the city of Hoshungabad was named after the well known Hoshung Khan. The Mahratta Province of Nagpore, too, having been brought under Mahomedan rule, was made a dependency of the vice-royalty

of the Deccan. As the Mahomedan Empire became broken up, and a general scramble for empire commenced, and as the tide of Mahratta invasion ebbed and flowed, revolutions swept like so many waves one after the other. The Nerbudda districts suffered, in common with Malwa, a long series of misfortunes. Thus the landholding portion of the Hindoo population were trodden out or banished, and the Gonds were driven to the hills and woods. And at the last, these much vexed Provinces suffered partially from Pindarry incursions; the robber tribe of Pindarries having fixed their head quarters in the wild and strong country on the banks of the Nerbudda below Hoshungabad. The depopulation and devastation which occurred in those successive periods of evil, greatly modified the circumstances and character of the people, and the effects are clearly traceable to this day. Ultimately, however, the districts of Saugor and Dumoh, and part of the Hoshungabad district, became incorporated in the dominion of the Mahratta House of Scindia, while the rest of the country now included in the Central Provinces formed the kingdom established by the Mahratta House of Bhonsla.

Misfortune of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

The great Bhonsla kingdom.

31. The Bhonslas did, indeed, accumulate a great extent of territory. They subdued successively each of the four Gond Kingdoms already mentioned.

There are no traces now left of the Royal Gond families of Mundla and Kherla. But the descendants of the Mahomedan Gond Princes of Geoghur, and of the Hindoo Gond Princes of Chanda, still survive as state pensioners. The Bhonslas also reduced the Gond Rajpoot Chief who, driven out from the Deccan by the Mahomedans, had established himself in the wilds of Bustar near the Godavery, and also over the Gond and Gond. Rajpoot Chieftains, who dwell in the districts of the Mahanuddy, now known as Sumbulpore and its dependencies. Thence they extended their possessions over the Cuttack Province, right down to the sea. It is also to be remembered that the Bhonslas owned as one of their first possessions the Province of Berar, and bore the title of Rajahs of Berar. Hence Nagpore has sometimes been erroneously compared with Berar. After the first Mahratta war in 1803, Berar was shorn off from the Nagpore Kingdom, and transferred to the Nizam of the Deccan, under whose sovereignty it has since remained. At the same time the Province of Cuttack was ceded to the British. The power of the Bhonslas culminated under the first and greatest of the Rughojees. He ruled from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Adjunta Hills overlooking Kandeish in the west, from the Nerbudda in the north to the Godavery in the south, over one of the greatest kingdoms ever founded by a Mahratta prince. His revenues amounted to about a million sterling per annum. He died in 1755. It was in the reign of the second Rughojee (1803) that Cuttack and Berar were lost to the Bhonslas, and the kingdom reduced by more than one-third. From that time also a British resident was established at Nagpore. Rughojee the second died in 1816, and Appa Sahib was placed on the throne. It was his treachery and defection in 1817 that brought on those events that ended so well for the British cause in the defence of the residency under Sir R. Jenkins, and the battle of Seetabuldee. One result of these affairs was the cession to the British of the districts on the Nerbudda and of the tributary states on the Mahanuddy. From that time also the two small hills of Seetabuldee (at Nagpore itself) and a few square miles of ground for a cantonment were also ceded to the British. These several cessions were ratified by the treaties of 1817 and 1826; and the several districts under the designations then recognized are all named in the schedules annexed to the last named treaty. At the same period, after the conclusion of the second Mahratta war, the Saugor and Dumoh districts were ceded to the British Government by Dowlut Rao Scindia in 1817 and 1818, and the territories under their then recognized designations are to be found in the schedules attached to the treaty of 1818. Saugor is also included in the cessions made by the Peishwa in the treaty of 1817. Thus were acquired by the British Government the districts so long known as "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territory."

Its extent.

The first and second Rughojee.

Cession of territory to the British Government and to the Nizam.

Ultimate limits of the Nagpore kingdom.

32. The remnant of the Bhonsla dominions now consisted of the Province of Nagpore itself. After the final deposition of Appa Sahib in 1818 (who, after continued acts of treachery, fled to Hindostan), Rughojee the Third, then a minor, was placed on the throne by British authority. During the long minority and regency which ensued, the Government was virtually conducted by the resident, Sir R. Jenkins. Some European officers were appointed to superintend the several districts; and a regular staff of native officials was appointed. This administration, if not quite equal to that of regular British Provinces, was consonant to the usages and circumstances of the country, and superior to anything known previously. It is still remembered with favour by the people. It lasted till 1830, when the Government was assumed by the Rajah himself. Rughojee died in 1853, without heirs begotten or adopted, and the kingdom lapsed to the British Government as paramount in 1854.

It lapses to the British Government.

Minor cessions.

33. In 1860 several additions accrued on the several frontiers. Certain portions of the Saugor and Hoshungabad districts, previously assigned to British management (together with other districts not connected with these Provinces) were ceded in perpetuity, in virtue of certain territorial arrangements concluded with Maharajah Scindia. A portion of the Shahghur Principality, confiscated by reason of the rebellion of its Rajah in 1857, was included in the Saugor district. An important strip of territory extending along the left bank of the Godavery for 140 miles was ceded to the British Government in virtue of the recent territorial arrangements made with His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan in 1860.

34. This

34. This sketch may be concluded with a summary of the dates on which the various territories now incorporated in the Central Provinces were acquired by the British Government:—

Dates of acquisition of territory.

1817	Nerbudda Districts - - - -	From the Bhonsla Mahratta.
„	Seetabuldee Hill (Nagpore) - -	From „ „
1818	Saugor Districts - - - -	From Scindia Mahratta.
1826	Sumbulpore and its Dependencies -	From Bhonsla.
1854	Nagpore Province - - - -	From „
1860	Part of Shahhgur (Saugor) - -	From Bundlecund.
„	Hindia Hurdee (Hoshungabad) - -	From Scindia Mahratta.
„	Godavery Talooks - - - -	From Nizam of the Deccan.

Mahratta rule and associations.

35. It will be observed that almost the whole of these Provinces have been under Mahratta rule. In Nagpore Proper, which is between the Wurda and Wyngunga rivers, the Mahrattas have thoroughly left their impress upon the face and features of the country. There the manners and customs, the language, the ideas and associations, are all Mahratta, both among high and low, both in town and country and village. With certain modifications, this part of the country much resembles Berar; and the Mahratta country of the Bombay Presidency. But in the rest of these dominions the Mahrattas remained distinct as a governing class; and although everywhere indications of Mahratta influence are visible, yet with the mass of the people neither the language nor the associations are Mahratta. In the eastern part of Nagpore and Sumbulpore the Hindee language prevails with some admixture of the Bengalee and Oorya languages, inasmuch as the frontier now reaches to within 150 miles of Cuttack district, and within 120 from the district of Midnapore near Calcutta. To the south, in the districts bordering on the Godavery, the Teloogoo language is used. To the north, in and above the Sautpoora Range, the Hindee and Oordoo languages prevail; and in the extreme north above Saugor there is much affinity with Bundlecund and Hindostan. Throughout all the hill regions and in the more remote districts the Gondee dialect prevails, and there are many wild tracts where this dialect alone would be understood. In general terms, however, the Hindostanee is the lingua franca now understood with few exceptions, even in the villages throughout these Provinces.

Different languages used in the Central Provinces.

Various tribes and castes of the population.

36. Of the population, generally, it is difficult, if not impossible, to convey any comprehensive idea in a few words. There are not here, as in some parts of India, particular classes in power, and particular classes in subjection, or particular tribes in substantial occupation of large tracts of country. The people here, indeed, present every variety of tribe and caste mixed up together. There are few tracts of country, even few villages, where any one tribe can be said to predominate. It must suffice to mention some of the principal tribes.

The Gonds.

37. The Gonds have been already mentioned. They are principally found in the hill districts of the Sautpoora Range, and in the wild regions to the east and south; but a few of them are scattered about in the plains of Nagpore. The Mahomedans, generally, are not numerous, nor have they any large stake in the country. They have principally been attracted by service or adventure. There are but few Pathans from Northern India, some Moguls, a sprinkling of Deccanees, and some from Arcot in Madras. There used to be swarms of Arabs and Rohillas in the capital at Nagpore in the service of the second Rughojee, just as there are now in the Deccan. These men were mischievous and turbulent; they were happily driven out from Nagpore long ago; and there is apparently not one of them left. There are, fortunately, but few of the fanatical and priestly class of Mahomedans. Of Brahmins from Hindostan there are few; but there is, of course, a sprinkling of Mahratta Brahmins (Maharashtree), who are known to be a class of eminent ability and influence; the proportion of these, however, is small for the number of Mahrattas generally, except in the city of Nagpore, where they are numerous. But Brahmins of the poorer class are largely sprinkled all over the country as writers and petty traders, much of this kind of business being in their hands. The Rajpoots, of more or less pure descent, are numerous, especially to the east, and hold much land, some of them being large feudal landlords. As already explained, this race is much mixed with that of the Gonds, and most of them would not be acknowledged by the real Rajpoot of Northern India. In the Saugor and Dumoh districts there are some of that formidable and untractable Boondela tribe of Rajpoots that possess Bundlecund.

The Mahomedans.

Brahmins.

Rajpoots.

Mercantile classes.

38. Of the educated and mercantile class there are many Kayeths from Hindostan, introduced, a few before and many after British rule, into the public offices and departments. The Purbhos from the Bombay Concan, and the Parsees are very few. That very important class of Marwaree merchants and bankers (whose native country is in Jodhpore) are well represented in the principal towns; some of them are men of real ability and enterprise. Some of the Madras mercantile class have found their way here in connexion with the troops and the public departments.

Agricultural tribes.

39. Of the great agricultural section of the community nearly all tribes and castes are represented. The best of them are as yet, however, altogether inferior in skill, strength and industry to the great husbandman classes of Hindostan and the Punjab. But one of the chief are the Koonbees, who appear to be identical with the great Koonbee tribe in the Mahratta country of Bombay, from which tribe the dominant Mahratta race is sprung.

The Koonbees.

The Lodhees.

The Nagpore Koombees are chiefly found in the villages of the Wurda and the Wyngunga. The Koormees and Kachees, Pomvars and Bagrees, similar tribes but of Hindostanee origin, are found chiefly in the northern and central districts; they are skilful, careful and excellent husbandmen. The Lodhees possess and cultivate much of the land in most parts of these Provinces; they are found alike in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and in Nagpore; they are reputed to be fair husbandmen, but they are not of so quiet and contented a disposition as the other agricultural classes. The Chumars (leather makers or tanners), a low caste, abound in Chutteesghur, and indeed cultivate the greater part of that rich and fertile tract. Their character is as yet inferior; but from their possession of such fine land they have a great chance and opportunity of progress. The ground is so productive that it does not call forth their energies at present. In the south, near the Godavery, the cultivators often are Telingees (from the Madras Telingâna), speaking the Teloogoo language.

Tribes dwelling in the wilderness.

40. The villages thinly dotted over the great wilderness in the centre of the Nagpore Province are chiefly held by that section of the Gonds named Mârees, a semi-barbarous race, extremely shy and timid, quite wild men of the woods, and seldom seen by an European. Of that remarkable class of Deccanee labourers, the Wuddeas, there are a few employed on the railway works; they possess superior physical energy, and are the "navvies" of these Provinces.

The Bunjairah traders and carriers.

41. To this cursory notice there should be added a mention of the Brinjarees, or Bunjairahs, or Lubanees. These men are to Central India what the Lohanee and Puracha traders are to the north of India. As traders and carriers these Bunjairahs ramify all over the country, and form a free-masonry among themselves. They travel from Bombay to Mirzapore, from Bundlecund to Masulipatam. At this moment the land carriage for cotton is entirely in their hands. In the north of India the caravans have strings of camels. But these Bunjairahs, instead of camels, have vast herds of bullocks. In the north of India the armed traders have to face the snows, and the rocky passes, and the fierce mountaineers. But these Bunjairahs have to meet different dangers, in the damp and dark forest, the putrefying vegetation, the malarious exhalation, the pestilential swamp. In the height of the rainy season, however, they have a recess, and they permit their bullocks to graze in the boundless pasturage. The character of these men is in some respects fair; but they are often daring and turbulent, and sometimes suspected of participation in robberies.

General character of the people.

42. The general disposition of the people is quiet, peaceable, and patient. Those classes which are wild or barbarous are not fierce nor aggressive. Fanaticism in any shape is rare. To the north of the Nerbudda the people are more spirited and sensitive. But they are not turbulent, and are of a milder character than the population of the neighbouring territory of Bundlecund. The upper class of the population is fairly interspersed everywhere; but its standard of education and civilization is not high. The middle class is numerous, and, all things considered, tolerably educated and intelligent. The lower class and the mass of the population must rank low, even in an Indian scale, in respect to skill, industry and intelligence; and education among them is even more rare than elsewhere in India.

The various breeds of cattle.

43. As might be expected in such a pastoral country, there are vast herds of bullocks, cows and buffaloes. But all the bovine herds are of an ordinary description, rather below than above the general Indian average, except perhaps on the banks of the lower Wurda, and the Godavery, and in a few exceptional places. In few parts is there really superior indigenous breed of cattle. The best draught cattle come either from the southern Presidency or from the Deccan. There is no breed of horses or ponies worthy of the name; the Deccan chiefly supplying these animals for the local demand. Camels are not found here, and those that are imported do not thrive in this comparatively humid climate.

Wild animals.

Elephants thrive here, and can be caught in the hills to the eastward. Wild animals of many species are abundant. The tigers, cheetahs and panthers infest all the districts of these Provinces, and are most destructive to human life. The wild boars are plentiful, and prove very mischievous in eating up the crops. The bison and the wild buffaloe is to be met with in many of the forests.

Agricultural products.

Cotton.

Cereals.

Oilseed.

Opium.

Sugar-cane.

Indian corn and millet.

44. Of the agricultural products the most valuable and characteristic is cotton, which grows already to a great extent in the valley of the Wurda and in Chutteesghur, and might be indefinitely increased. The next best cotton is raised in the valley of the Nerbudda; some is also grown in the valley of the Mahanuddy. The best rice is very largely produced in the lower valley of the Wyngunga and in parts of Chutteesghur. Wheat is produced best in the valley of the Nerbudda, in the champaign country between Nagpore and the Wyngunga, and in parts of Chutteesghur. Oilseeds are largely cultivated in Chutteesghur and the valley of the Mahanuddy. Opium of good quality is largely produced in the Baitool district, and its culture may be greatly extended. The best sugar-cane in these Provinces is to be met with in Jubbulpore districts, but with this and a few other exceptions, the sugar-cane in these Provinces is of an inferior description. In fact, the culture of sugar in these Provinces is in its infancy. It may yet be increased and improved indefinitely. Safflower of good quality is grown in Chutteesghur. Indigo to some extent is produced in Sumbulpore. Indian corn and millet (jowary) are found in most parts of these Provinces. Of fibrous substances, flax and hemp, there is but little as yet produced. Tea and coffee have not yet been introduced, though certainly the Sautpoora hills would appear to offer facilities for such introduction. The

same remark applies to silk. Among the natural productions lac-dye must be counted. The substance from which the dye is extracted is the work of insects, which settle in innumerable myriads upon particular trees, or shrubs, or grasses in the forests and woods to the eastward, that is in the districts of Mundla, Chutteesghur and Sumbulpore. Lac-dye.

45. The forests and jungles, as will have been already apparent, are boundless in these Provinces. The resources in valuable or serviceable timber, if not so great as might have been expected, are yet very considerable. The Sautpoora hills have extensive forests of saul of first rate quality (the value of saul being notorious), also saj and bije-saul, both trees furnishing very useful timber. To the south there are extensive teak forests, some of which are comparatively near to the Godavery. The open and cleared country is, on the whole, not destitute of ornamental trees, of these the finest are the tamarind and the mangoe, which are seen everywhere. The mangoe groves, small and great, are indeed one of the most noticeable features of the country. The avenues of trees on the Mirzapore and Jubbulpore roads are probably some of the longest to be seen anywhere. The superior date, palm, and the cocoa-nut do not abound, while the inferior dwarf palm is a weed growing in quantities. The mulberry is hardly to be found. The banyan and the peepul are commonly to be met with. The timber forests.

46. The soil is generally rich and strong in the valleys and in the champaign country. In this cardinal advantage these Provinces will be surpassed by few. So far as agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture have advanced as yet, there seems every reason to hope that the soil will be made to teem with all the known products of India. Though the autumn and winter rains do sometimes fail, yet the regular monsoon is always copious; and for many months the whole surface of the country is covered with verdure as with a carpet. Character of the soil.

47. Of coal there are some seams. Of iron there are great quantities; how great none can possibly say at present. In the Nerbudda Valley, a short distance to the west of Nursingpore, there are coal mines on one side of the river, and iron mines on the other. The rail is here to run parallel with the river; and the mines of both kinds will be within 50 miles of the line. The mines are in the hands of an European Company. There are some coal seams in the Chindwarra district, but their real value is as yet a matter of doubt. Iron mines are worked in the Jubbulpore district; and in the hills to the north-east, iron is known to exist in large quantities, and some at least of it will come into use eventually. In the centre of the Nagpore Province, too, there are many spots abounding in iron; whether the situation of the mines will offer sufficient facilities is a question requiring experience to solve. But the iron hill of Khundeshwar is close to the bank of the Wyngunga. If that river should be passable (which is doubtful) in the flood season, to the junction with the Godavery, then means of exportation might be ultimately provided. Coal and iron.

48. The stone is chiefly of two kinds, sandstone and basalt. In some places the sandstone is coarse and suited only for ordinary masonry; in others it is fine and well adapted for carved work, and in others again thin-bedded and good for pavement. The basalt, though abundant in many parts of the country, from the difficulty of dressing and cementing it, is not in such great request. Lime is found not only in the usual form of kunkur, but also in strata of argillaceous limestone. The marble rocks of the Nerbudda are celebrated, but the stone is not of very fine consistency, and is not commercially useful. Similar rocks are found in various localities between Seonee and Nagpore, sometimes pink and sometimes spotted with red or yellow; but there, also, little or no use is made of the marble. The bricks and tiles manufactured in the Central Provinces are of an inferior description, but as yet little search has been made for suitable clay. Stones and rocks.

49. The country is almost destitute of arts and manufactures, and there are no fabrics worthy of mention. The only factory of consequence is the Lac Factory, at Jubbulpore, the property of an European gentleman. There are two screw presses for cotton and other goods—one at Hingun Ghât, the other at Chanda. Arts and manufactures.

50. Architectural remains are scattered over the country, but they are Hindoo. There are no Mahomedan remains of importance. The remains left by the Gond dynasties have been mentioned, as also the scattered Hindoo ruins of an anterior date, in several places. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, the Mahrattas left few external traces of their rule. But in and about Nagpore the Bhonslas constructed several noble tanks and reservoirs with masonry pipes carried under ground for miles to supply water to the city and its environs. These works do, indeed, redound to their lasting honour. They also built several fine palaces and gardens. The style of architecture was purely Mahratta, distinguished by the flat roof, the far projecting eaves, the lofty wooden pillars, the walls of black stone; the general effect being massive and sombre. But, generally, the houses of the people are mean and unsightly, bricks and tiles being little used; and the actual material consisting of wood, thatch and mat. That such should be the case in a country so abounding in common wood and grass is not surprising. But as civilization advances, it is to be hoped that the houses will be better built. Architectural remains.

51. The towns and cities in these Provinces cannot hold a high rank. There really is not one first class city in the country. Nagpore itself is, in its interior, probably one of the Towns and cities. Nagpore.

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

Saugor and Jubbulpore. Chanda and Mundla. Raepore and minor places.

the most ill-kept and unsightly cities in India. Saugor is a clean and good town, with a beautiful lake and environs; but its position gives it neither wealth nor trade. Jubbulpore is also well kept and is increasing with great rapidity; as yet, however, it is merely a rising place and no more. The extraordinary advantages of its position, however, seem to render its future destiny great and certain. Chanda and Mundla are truly strange cities with vast circumvallation and ruined forts, but in their interior containing little more than huts and jungle. Chanda is in a neighbourhood which is sure to be one day a centre of wealth: whether the current of trade will bring greatness to that particular spot, remains to be seen. In most of the districts, such as Nursinpore, Baitool, Bhundara and Raepore, the head quarters are large villages and nothing more. The large cotton marts, such at Hingun Ghât, Wurda, Deolee, and others, places where great wealth must accumulate, are, in respect of streets, bazaars, and houses, so backward, that few who had not seen them would credit the account of their condition. The apathy of the people in these respects is unfortunate. Accidental fires in such combustible dwellings are of constant occurrence, and so sure as the dry season comes round half these places are laid in ashes.

Trade.

52. The trade of these Provinces has five great currents flowing, one to the north, one to the west, one to the south-west, one to the south-east, one to the south. The northern runs to Mirzapore, on the Ganges, and ultimately to Calcutta; its course is well open. The west is by the valley of the Nerbudda, and the south-west proceeds direct to Bombay. Both these will be occupied hereafter by the rail, and will then be united in Kandesh, wherein their united streams will flow to Bombay. The south-east is by the Valley of the Mahanuddy; the south by the Valley of the Godavery. These latter are at present but little developed; they will depend hereafter on the navigation of these two great rivers, and will tend to Cuttack, and more particularly to Coconada. It is Coconada which may be destined to become the Port of the Central Provinces.

Commercial routes.

Exports and imports.

53. The exports generally consist of raw produce: cotton, oilseeds, cereals, safflower, sugar, opium, lac, dyes, resin, wax, timber, iron. The imports consist of all kinds of manufactures and fabrics, piece-goods, cutlery, hardware, brass pots, wrought-iron, salt, cocoa-nuts.

54. Such, then, so far as I yet understand them, are the Central Provinces. Upon a survey of them the characteristics which most strike the mind are their variety, their present backwardness, their vast resources, their means of future development, and their extreme isolation from all other parts of British India, *penitus toto divisos orbe.*

General form of administration.

55. By the Resolution of the 2d November 1861, these Provinces were ordered to be administered under what is known as the Non-Regulation system, the same as that which has obtained in the Punjab and Oude. Under the Supreme Government of India, the administration is conducted by a Chief Commissioner with the usual Secretariat staff; subordinate to him there is a Judicial Commissioner, or Minister of Justice and Chief Judge in all branches; four Commissioners, each being Judge of Appeal and Sessions, and Superintendent General of a circle of districts; and 17 Deputy Commissioners, each being Judge in Civil Causes, Magistrate and Collector of a Zillah or District. The regular subordinate judicial staff consists of 15 Assistants Commissioners and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners. Of the country thus to be administered the area is estimated at 1,50,000 square miles; the population at perhaps nine millions; and the annual revenues at somewhat less than one hundred lakhs, or one million sterling.

Civil divisions and districts.

56. The following is the distribution of Commissionerships or Divisions, and of Deputy Commissionerships or Districts:—

SAUGOR DIVISION.

Saugor District.
Dumoh „
Hoshungabad „
Baitool „

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

Jubbulpore District.
Mundla „
Seonee „
Chindwarra „
Nursingpore „

NAGPORE DIVISION.

Nagpore District
Nachengaon „ (Wurda)
Bhundarra „
Chanda „

CHUTTEESGHUR DIVISION.

Raepore District
Belaspore „
Sumbulpore and the Gurjat Districts.

*GODAVERY TALOOKS.

Sironcha District and Bustar Dependency.

57. After this preface, which, though long, seems necessary from the novelty of the subject, I shall touch on each branch of the administration in the prescribed order.

* This is administered by a Deputy Commissioner directly under the Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Defective returns.

58. THE Reports of the Administration of Civil Justice in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories have heretofore been incorporated in those of the North Western Provinces. For the Nagpore Province, previously to the present year, no annual report was ever drawn up. For the past year, 1861, the report for all the Provinces have been incorporated into one by the Judicial Commissioner. But the comparative statistics are very defective, and render the preparation of an accurate and comprehensive summary almost impossible. The deficiencies are even greater in the returns of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories than in those of Nagpore.

Previous system.

59. For the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, civil justice was administered by a judge and a native judicial staff, framed after the model of the North Western Provinces, and consisting of Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs; and under a procedure code, prepared by Mr. A. A. Roberts, when he held the office of judge. In the Nagpore Province, the Punjaub Civil Code was adopted from the first, and justice was administered, not by a separate judicial staff, but by the district officers and their assistants, and in the interior of districts by the Tuhseeldars, or local revenue officers in charge of sub-divisions of districts. In Sumbulpore, civil justice was administered by a native judicial officer, distinct from the deputy commissioner.

60. Up to the present time, the rules previously existing in each section of these Provinces have been acted upon. But in order to place everything on a solid and uniform basis, it has been proposed that the Civil Procedure Act, No. X., of 1859, should be introduced throughout these Provinces. As regards Principles of law, the Punjab Code is prescribed as a manual for general guidance.

New Judicial Establishments.

61. Since the formation of the Central Provinces, the Punjab scale of establishments has been declared applicable to the whole. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and Sumbulpore, this necessitated a general revision of establishments, but not for the Nagpore Province. In the former, this revision is now complete; the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, have been all abolished, or rather many of them have been incorporated in the general district establishments, and re-appear under the names of Tuhseeldars and extra assistants. The financial result will be adverted to in another chapter. But in a judicial point of view, the result has been, to largely increase the number of courts, especially in the interior of districts. Under the former system, some districts might have two or three judges in the interior, others only one. Under the new system, there will not be less than two, three, or four Tuhseeldars in the interior of every district. Formerly there were 19 officers of all grades empowered to decide causes, great and small, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories; there are now 50 such officers. And as the increase will chiefly be in distant portions of the territories, the convenience to the people will be considerable. A similar arrangement, has been carried out in Sumbulpore, where, in place of one officer with judicial powers, there will in future be four.

Increase in the number of judges.

62. The Tuhseeldars, then, are judges in the interior; the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants at the head quarters of districts. These are all the courts with original jurisdiction. Above them, there are the several Divisional Commissioners, who are appellate courts. And over all, there is the Judicial Commissioner as court of final appeal.

Courts of Small Causes.

63. In addition to this, the regular machinery, Small Cause Courts have been established in the cities of Nagpore and Jubbulpore from 1st July 1862, under the provisions of Act XLII. of 1860. In the other stations, wherever there are more than two judicial officers besides the Deputy Commissioner, it may hereafter be feasible, that one of them shall be entirely devoted to civil judicial business, and exercise the functions of a judge of small causes under the Act. It is hoped that cheap and speedy justice in petty cases, without appeal, may be thus secured to the principal places in these Provinces.

Civil Judges in Military Cantonments.

64. In the large Bazaars of the Kamptee Military Cantonment, which, in itself, constitutes a large city, and in the cantonments of Jubbulpore and Saugor, original jurisdiction, in cases below 200 rupees each, is exercised by the cantonment joint magistrate.

65. The aggregate number of officers, European and native, empowered to decide civil causes within these Provinces, amounts to 96.

Comparative tenacity of litigation.

66. The total number of cases before the courts within the year, amounted to 18,601, of which 17,549 were disposed of; 856 remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

In the Nagpore Province, out of 10,396 cases in all, no less than 5,405 were disposed of by the Tubseeldars. In districts where the distances are so great, this circumstance is satisfactory. The number of suits on a supposed population of 9,000,000, will be in the proportion of 1 to 514, and even this amount is decreasing. This does not show a large amount of litigation. Indeed, except in the city and neighbourhood of Nagpore itself, litigation is comparatively light. There is not much even at Jubbulpore and Saugor. In the Nachengaon (Wurda) district, containing the large cotton marts, there are less than 400 suits a year, which is a very low number. The main reason for this paucity of litigation is said to be the prevailing character of the landed tenures. The tenantry borrow from the farmers or landlords, and if there are disputes, such are not brought into court. Whereas in provinces where the agricultural peasantry are independent, the disputes between them and the village bankers constitute the most fertile source of litigation. Again, the trade is of a wholesale rather than a retail character; and this circumstance, again, tends to obviate disputes. So far, then, as such causes go, the paucity of litigation is rather a satisfactory social feature than otherwise. But if it be in any way attributable to delays or expenses of the courts, then a moderate increase of litigation would be a good sign. The total value of the property thus litigated within the year, was estimated at 11,93,332 rupees, or 12 lakhs.

Petty character of the litigation.

67. The nature of the respective classes of suits has never been exhibited in a classified form. This classification, which presents many points of interest, will be arranged for the current year. In general terms, it may be stated, that the greater part of the litigation relates to petty debt. So far as can be ascertained, the average value of a suit amounts to about 68 rupees.

Status of limitation.

68. The rules sanctioned in the Punjab regarding the several periods of limitation (the lapse of which, after the cause of action arising may bar the hearing) for various classes of cases have not yet been observed. Under existing orders of the Supreme Government, they will take effect throughout these Provinces from the 1st January 1863. These discriminating rules, whereby, for some cases of a difficult nature, a longer period is allowed; while for cases which, from their nature, ought speedily to be brought to an issue, a shorter period is permitted, will prove beneficial. The differential principle, too, has been admitted by an Act of the Legislature passed for the Regulation Provinces.

69. In the Nagpore Provinces the average duration of a suit has been for 41 days; in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories for 25 days. In the Nagpore Province the results do not indicate promptitude or despatch. In many districts of the Nagpore Provinces the duration has greatly exceeded this average. And it is but too notorious in Nagpore itself that many cases, for some special cause or other, have remained pending for months, and even years. This will, however, be remedied in future by constant attention to that useful form of Return which shows, for every month, the date of the institution of the oldest case pending in every court. It is known also that delays in particular cases do frequently occur from the Cause Lists and Files not being regularly kept, and cases not being heard accordingly thereto in due order of precedence. The scrutiny of all the Cause Lists in future has been ordered.

Proportion of costs to value of suits.

70. The per-centage of costs on the value of suits has averaged seven per cent. in the Nagpore Province. But the per-centage cannot be ascertained for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Under existing circumstances these averages do not supply a perfect test. Heretofore, it has been the practice to charge the fee of summonses (for witnesses and parties) in every suit according to the distance which the officer serving the summons might have to go in quest of the parties. If in a small suit the distance happened to be considerable, the summons process would be expensive. If in a large suit the distance happened to be small, the process would be cheap. Now as these processes constitute the main item in the costs, it is quite possible that the costs might be dear in some cases and cheap in others, while yet the general average struck upon the whole might appear moderate. But now the system (for some time prevailing in the Punjab) has been introduced, whereby at the outset the party compounds for the costs in one amount, calculated at a per-centage upon the value of the suit. This fluctuating scale ensures the exact apportionment of costs to the various kinds of suits classified according to value, and exactly adjusts the incidence of the necessary expenditure.

Improved mode of serving processes.

Execution of decrees.

71. The execution of decrees have been numerous. There were 14,647 cases within the year, of which 13,276 were disposed of, leaving 1,371 pending at the close of the year.

Appeals.

72. Of 13,276 cases disposed of, 2,175 were appealed. The frequency of appeals has been much complained of. If used in moderation, the right of appeal is one of the safeguards of justice. If used in excess, it degenerates into an engine of litigation, harassing to the honest suitors, gratifying only to the quarrelsome and vindictive; and fostering a disputatious spirit among the people generally. If, too, as has often been the case in Nagpore, the execution of the decree be stayed, pending the order on the appeal, the system must greatly clog the dispensing of justice. The gradual extension of Small Cause Courts will supply some remedy. Also the Punjab Rules, which are now applicable to these Provinces, and which bar a regular appeal when two lower Courts concur in a decision, has been proposed to be carried out in these Provinces. By these means,

it

it is hoped, that the exercise of the right of appeal will be fenced within proper bounds.

Delay in their disposal.

73. The delay in the disposal of appeals from the decisions of their subordinates by the district officers has been excessive in the Nagpore Province. In only one district has there been proper despatch. In some districts appeals have lain over for months habitually, and even for much longer periods occasionally. If, as has been often the case, the execution of decree be deferred till the appeal be disposed of the original decision becomes a mockery.

Additional appellate officer.

74. In the district of Nagpore itself, the number of appeals having outgrown the means for their disposal, an additional appellate officer was appointed for one year, Lieutenant Colonel Balmain, who thus disposed of 310 cases in a satisfactory manner.

Arbitrators and assessors.

75. It does not appear that arbitration, or the aid of Assessors, has been extensively resorted to by the courts in any part of these provinces. The judge should not, indeed, delegate his functions to assessors; nor should he blindly accept their award. But in these provinces, as in many other parts of India, the summoning of assessors, if judiciously arranged, will be useful to the courts and popular with the suitors. In Central India especially it is well known that the punchayet or jury system in civil causes was adhered to with more than ordinary reverence in former times. The attention of all the courts has now been called to this subject.

Native pleaders and agents.

76. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories regular native pleaders and attorneys (Vakeels and Mookhtears) have been allowed. In the Nagpore Province they have been permitted, though not distinctly recognised. Without absolutely prohibiting, it is proposed to discourage the employment of these people, and by degrees to accustom the suitors to dispense with aid of this description. However valuable a bar and a profession may be in European communities, I confess it seems to me that such an institution is productive of more evil than good in native communities. It is true that often a man when resorting to law, even in simple cases, profits by being well advised. But from a general point of view it is certain that, if a profession of native lawyers is created, abuses arise which eat into the very heart of public morality. The inhabitants of comparatively remote and wild districts thus become rapidly instructed in arts and devices which are morally most deleterious, and which go far to counterbalance the material benefits of British Rule. Thus, too, the people would lose that simplicity and truthfulness which generally accompany ignorance and poverty before they gained those sterling qualities which follow upon enlightenment and civilization. It might indeed be illiberal to proscribe native lawyers as a class; but on the other hand, there is no necessity to organize them as a body, to admit them to examination, to accord official countenance to them as a trained profession. This remark, of course, only applies to the non-regulation provinces. But the discouragement of native pleaders as a profession will not prevent the humbler suitors from pleading their own causes through the agency of relations and friends; nor the richer suitors from pleading through their own agents or servants.

To be discouraged as a profession.

Recording of evidence by the hand of the judge.

77. The system of the evidence being recorded by the Judge with his own hand is being introduced. Already all decisions are so recorded. Here, as elsewhere, this method is found by some officers to absorb much time. But as each officer acquires practice, this difficulty disappears; on the other hand, the advantages of checking the influence of native ministerial officers, and of a closer contact between our officers and the people, are too obvious to require detailed mention.

Language used in the courts.

78. The Oordoo or Hindostance language has, heretofore, been used in all the Courts of these provinces. This arrangement is not perfectly applicable to those parts of the Nagpore Province where the language used is the Mahratta. The districts where Mahratta is spoken are those of Nagpore, Nachengaon (Wurda), Chanda, and Bhundarra. Many of the people there do indeed understand Hindostanee, and in Nagpore especially there are many influential Hindostanee settlers; but the vernacular which the great majority use among themselves is Mahratta. The adoption, then, of a foreign tongue in the Courts of Justice is unavoidably unpopular. And it leads to the almost exclusive employment of Hindostanee ministerial officials, who are foreigners to the natives of Nagpore. This, again, must have a depressing effect on the indigenous talent, and tends to lower the educational tone in that province. In the first instance, the employment of foreigners on account of their superior ability was necessary. But it will be desirable gradually to transfer these men to other districts, and to admit Mahrattas more largely to employment in Mahratta districts. This has how been ordered. It is further being arranged that plaints and petitions may be received in Mahratta, and evidence recorded in that language in cases where it is not recorded in English. On the other hand, the Oordoo is retained for many proceedings in which it is the more suitable language, and can always be used in those cases where the parties are Hindostanee. To the same end it has been ordered that all European assistants and all Hindostanee ministerial officials employed in these particular districts shall qualify themselves in the Mahratta language.

Admission of the Mahratta language into the courts of certain districts.

Registration of deeds.

79. The registration of deeds has been resorted to but little in these provinces. In the Nagpore province especially, the people have not yet learnt to appreciate its benefits. It is not thought desirable to make registration compulsory, but offices for this purpose have not only been opened at the head quarters of districts, but also have been ordered to be

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opened in all the Tuhseel sub-divisions in the interior, so that the people may have the means of registration ready at hand.

The constituting of clerks of the courts.

80. It is being arranged that the chief ministerial native officials (sheristadars) shall be vested with the definite responsibilities and functions of clerks of the courts in respect to giving effect, by supplementary orders, to the decrees and proceedings of the courts. Of the competency and fitness of these men to perform such duties there can be no doubt, and a sense of responsibility will impose a restraint upon them.

Existing defects and their causes.

81. As regards the general administration of civil justice, I believe that it has been better in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories than in the Nagpore province. The officers in the Nagpore province, had, no doubt, difficulties to contend with owing to the great accumulation of cases and arrears shortly after annexation. Since then, however, there never have been in Nagpore those periodical reviews and revisions, without which, according to all experience in non-regulation provinces, the judicial administration cannot be successful. The present information is deficient; so far as it goes, however, it reveals many defects. These defects are doubtless in the main attributable to the want of regular and constant scrutiny of results; the absence of the specific instructions and corrections which would have arisen therefrom, and the failure to enforce particularly such general directions as may have been issued. Detailed orders have now been passed upon the Report of 1861 (the first ever received for Nagpore), and arrangements have been made for a regular exhibition of the results obtained in every court, month by month. Nothing short of this strict and continuous supervision will bring the courts of these provinces up to the average standard.

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

82. The reports on the administration of criminal justice for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories have been incorporated heretofore in the Reports of the North-West Provinces. For the Nagpore districts a Report of the year 1860 was recently submitted by the late Judicial Commissioner of that province. For the year 1861, however, the Reports for all the Central Provinces have been combined into one.

Abstract statement of crime.

83. The following is the abstract of crime and criminals, offences and offenders, as shown by this general Report:—

	Nagpore Division.		Jubbulpore Division.		* Saugor Division.		TOTAL.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Heinous Crimes — Cases reported	3,972	4,630	4,178	3,959	2,248	1,897	11,398	10,486
Heinous Crimes — „ brought to trial	1,384	1,525	–	744	–	636	–	2,905
Heinous Crimes — Persons apprehended	3,085	3,086	–	1,350	–	1,047	–	5,483
Petty Offences — Cases reported	4,113	4,315	1,709	1,893	2,182	2,785	8,004	8,993
Petty Offences — „ brought to trial	4,142	4,161	–	1,902	–	2,204	–	8,267
Petty Offences — Persons apprehended	8,614	8,302	–	3,123	–	3,713	–	15,138
Total — Crimes reported	8,085	8,945	5,887	5,852	4,430	4,682	18,402	19,479
Total — „ brought to trial	5,526	5,686	–	2,646	–	2,840	–	11,172
Total — Persons apprehended	11,699	11,388	4,288	4,473	4,343	4,760	20,330	20,621
Persons committed to Sessions	234	283	–	123	–	208	–	614
„ convicted	6,264	6,768	2,498	2,597	3,091	3,296	11,853	12,661
„ acquitted	4,883	3,976	1,481	1,653	1,139	1,144	7,503	6,773
„ otherwise disposed of	51	92	–	65	–	22	–	179
Under trial at close of the year — Cases	111	59	37	18	52	57	200	134
Under trial at close of the year — Persons	267	269	88	35	85	90	440	394

A slight increase of crime.

84. The aggregate of offences exhibits an increase of 1,036, or 5½ per cent., over the previous year. Such an increase in figures might show, not that more crime had been committed, but that more had been reported. But it seems probable that there really has been a slight increase. The old civil police were less effective during this year, which was the last of their existence, and in which they were undergoing transition.

Ratio of crime to the population.

85. There being no complete population statistics in these provinces, it were vain to calculate averages, or to draw conclusions regarding the relative proportion of crime to population.

* The new Chuttesghur Division is not shown separately this year.

population. But, supposing the total population to be 9,000,000 of souls, the number of crimes committed in 1861 would give 1 crime to every 462 souls.

86. It may be anticipated that the ratio of crime will probably be somewhat high. The people are not indeed of a proud, sensitive, turbulent, or fierce nature, which prompts to crimes of violence; nor do they possess that subtle and ingenious character which may conduce to crimes of fraud. But from its peculiarly centrical position the country is constantly traversed by wandering tribes of bad character. On many sides it is surrounded by wild regions, which give shelter to criminals. The extensive wastes favour the commission of many crimes against property. The low stage of civilisation in the mass of the people leads to a disregard of human life and safety, and to a neglect of social obligations. There is one moral defect which appears to prevail more than ordinary among the middle and lower classes, namely, avarice. It will probably be found that crime in this country is committed more for the hope of gain than for the gratification of revenge.

Prevailing motive of crime.

87. There were 69 murders committed in 1861, of which 32 were successfully prosecuted. There were no capital executions.* The above proportion, then, of murders successfully prosecuted is not so high as might be hoped for. In some parts of India murder is most commonly committed by the men to avenge or punish dishonor of their women. But here such cases are comparatively rare; partly because the character of the women is fair, and partly because the people are not jealous on this point. But the murders generally proceed from sheer avarice; a man is murdered for his cash; a woman for her jewels; a child for its ornaments. The gain for the sake of which the horrid crime is committed is generally small, and might, in many cases, have been secured without the taking away of life.

* Within the year, as the final decision was not issued till after the close of the year owing to delays in the Superior Courts.

Murders.

88. In the south-eastern extremity of the Nagpore Province (Bustar), the Meriah sacrifices of infants to an Indian Moloch once prevailed, and the stone block on which the victims were decapitated has been seen by British officers. The horrid rite is now believed to have been suppressed.

Meriah sacrifice of children nearly ceased.

89. There are no social causes here to lead to secret infanticide, and the crime is happily almost unknown. The maltreatment, and even killing of women on the supposition of witchcraft was once common in the eastern districts of Nagpore Province and Sumbulpore, and has existed even up to a recent date. It is now almost suppressed.

Absence of secret infanticide.

90. Suicide is common in some districts, and shows how little the ignorant people reck of human life.

Suicides.

91. It is to be remembered that the valley of the Nerbudda was the original seat and home of thuggee. The first bands of thugs were discovered here; and these were the tracts most frequented by the tribes that wandered about seeking what travellers they might devour. Here also has been the head quarters of that thuggee department which has reflected so much honour on the criminal administration of India. After operations extending over a quarter of a century, it may be said that thuggee in Central India is repressed.

Thuggee.

92. There were 50 dacoities (gang robberies) within the year. Of these five were attended with murder, 26 with violence, and 19 unattended with aggravated circumstances. Of the whole, 12 were successfully prosecuted. The above return is, without doubt, unsatisfactory. The only redeeming consideration, however, is this, that the gang robberies were, in many cases, committed by men from beyond the frontier: by robbers from Bundlecund or Malwa; by rebels still at large in the fastnesses of Central India; by those who took advantage of the protracted disturbances in Sumbulpore; by those who found refuge in the wild country of Rewa in the north, or of the Godavery in the south. Formerly inroads from the Rohillas and other turbulent characters in the Nizam's dominions were much dreaded on the south-western frontier of the Nagpore province. At different times they have indeed committed depredations on the right or foreign bank of the Godavery, and laid villages in ruins; but these ravages were confined to the Nizam's dominions, and did not violate the British borders. In 1858, however, probably in consequence of the generally disturbed state of Central India, some parties of Rohillas had, on two occasions, crossed the river and plundered villages in the Chanda district. The offenders were pursued, and measures of chastisement were undertaken, and since that time no such outrage has been attempted. The arrangements recently made, whereby a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent is stationed at Woon on the Deccan side of the Wurda, opposite Chanda, will render a raid from that quarter almost impossible. The measures successfully prosecuted by the Bengal Government for the suppression of the rebellion in Sumbulpore will probably prevent the recurrence of gang robberies in that direction.

Gang robbery.

Its causes and peculiarities.

93. But dacoity continues to occur in a very aggravated form on the Saugor Frontier, the robbers coming from the wild hilly country belonging to the Bhopal State, and to Maharajah Scindia's dominions in that quarter. These expeditions are probably headed by one Debee Singh, a Boondela (of Bundlecund), and an ex-leader of rebels in 1857. This man has long been a terror to that quarter. A reward of 5,000 rupees has been put on his head, and a special police officer has been set on his track. But it must be said that in these particular affairs our own police have behaved badly. Measures have now been taken to remedy the inefficiency of the police in the Saugor District.

Robberies on the Saugor Frontier.

94. River dacoity is a thing almost unknown; in fact there is little or no navigation on the rivers to afford any temptation to this crime.

Highway robbery.

95. Of highway robberies there have been 73 in the year. These cases are none of them of a severe character. The roads often run for many miles through waste; and many particular trees or rocks are marked as spots where in former times robbers used to lie in wait for travellers. Organized and violent crime of this nature on the highways is now stopped by the distribution of police posts. Still, with many miles of unprotected road intervening between the posts, it is not possible to prevent the occasional occurrence of petty highway robbery.

Paucity of affrays.

96. There have been only five affrays in the year: a very small number. The unfrequency of this offence speaks well for the peaceable character of the people. It also shows that boundaries of land are not much contested.

Cattle stealing.

97. Of cattle stealing there have been 1,025 cases in the year; a large number of these might have been expected in a country with vast herds of cattle and boundless grazing grounds. The comparatively low number of the cases might lead to the apprehension that they are not all discovered or reported by the police.

Frequency of burglaries.

98. There have been 3,302 burglaries in the year; the number is larger than might have been expected, and the crime is by no means on the decrease, though the cases are not generally of an aggravated character.

Ordinary theft.

99. Of ordinary theft there have been 5,590 cases in the year. It is well known that this class of crime does not, and will not, decrease under British rule. The increase of the number of cases in the return of a particular year might really prove, not that more offences were committed, but that more were reported or prosecuted.

Adultery cases, few.

100. The returns of the year show 47 cases of adultery—a small number.

Perjury.

101. Of perjury there were nine cases prosecuted within the year—a small number. It is not to be supposed that these provinces are at all free from this, one of the prevailing vices of India, especially under British rule. But in the more remote districts, the people being more mild and simple, are less prone to falsify evidence in courts of justice. Here, as elsewhere, the summary punishment of this (to the natives) venial offence is much needed. It is hoped that the new law, permitting the infliction of fine, may have this effect.

Forgery and false coining.

102. Of forgery and false coining there were 13 and 18 cases respectively. These crimes are apparently rare.

103. As regards crime generally, the circumstances of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories preclude any comparison between the effect of native and British rule. But in the Nagpore province, where such a comparison is quite possible, it is the general opinion of those able to judge that, under British rule, violent offences, and offences against the person, have decidedly decreased; the less aggravated of the offences have not decreased, and have probably somewhat increased. This precisely accords with experience elsewhere.

104. In respect to the disposal of criminal business, out of 11,172 cases instituted during the year, there were only 134 pending at the close. This return tells favourably for the industry of the district officers and their assistants.

Despatch of criminal business.

105. The average duration of cases without assistance of police was 10 days, and with assistance of police 15 days; the former average is favourable to the judicial officers, the latter is not so favourable to the police. It is, however, to be remembered, that in most districts the unavoidably excessive distance of police posts from head quarters, and of villages from the police posts, must cause delay. In the Nagpore Province there has been a marked improvement in both these averages, which shows that the despatch of business is improving.

Prosecution of crime not quite successful on the whole.

106. Of the total of crimes and offences reported, 19,479, there were only 11,172 actually brought before the magistrate. In these cases there were 20,621 persons apprehended, of whom 12,661 were, more or less, successfully prosecuted. This proportion is not entirely satisfactory.

107. The ratio of acquittals to convictions has stood at 6,773 persons to 12,661 persons during the year. This return shows that the comparative frequency of acquittals must arise from defective inquiries by the police. In the Nagpore Province, however, there has been a general improvement in this respect within the year.

Attendance of witnesses.

108. The return of attendance of witnesses shows that of 51,511 witnesses in all, 47,134 witnesses were detained in court for only one day, 2,975 for two days, and 972 for three; the remaining 430 being detained for longer periods. This return generally indicates a prompt despatch of business.

109. The result of sessions trials and of appeals from the district authorities to the Superior Courts has been as follows:—

Sessions trials.

SESSIONS TRIALS.

Number of persons committed	798
Convicted	430
Acquitted	115
Referred to Judicial Commissioner	68
Died, transferred, &c.	31
Pending, at close of year	154

APPEALS.

Cases instituted	458
Appeals rejected	104
Orders confirmed	244
Modified or reversed	84
Pending at close of year	26

This return is, on the whole, favourable, except as regards the number of sessions trials pending at close of the year.

110. In the disposal of sessions trials there is excessive delay throughout these provinces. As a rule, eight or nine months will elapse after a case is committed by the magistrate before it will be tried by the judge; and, if it be a murder case, two or three months more will pass away before the final sentence is carried out. After his commitment by the magistrate, a murderer will generally be in gaol for nine months or a twelvemonth, before he is capitally executed. Delay in their disposal.

111. This delay is not attributable to any particular officer or officers, but to the system whereby the committed prisoner remains in the gaol of his district until the judge can come round on circuit, which may not happen for many months. Measures are now being devised to remedy this defect in future.

112. It is worthy of note, that the tuhseeldars, or local revenue officers, throughout these provinces, have for some time been invested with petty magisterial powers. These officers disposed of no less than 5,528 cases within the year, and this in a creditable manner. They are all stationed in the interior, and decide on the spot cases which would otherwise have to be dragged for miles to the magistrate's court. And, as their stations are being placed as much as possible on the main roads, the convenience of this arrangement to the people at large will become greater and greater. Tuhseeldars vested with criminal powers.

113. In respect to punishments, the following are the numbers imprisoned:— Classification of punishments.

For 7 years and upwards	261
For 3 years and upwards	143
For 2 years and upwards	160
For 1 year and upwards	349
For 6 months and upwards	2,366

There were 558 flogged. But since the penal code came into force, the punishment of flogging is disused for the present. The virtual abolition of the punishment by the code without the provisions of an Act for flogging is causing great embarrassment in these provinces. The punishment was largely and beneficially resorted to in the Nagpore Province, and is held to have been very efficacious. Its discontinuance, of course, increases the imprisonments, diminishing the deterrent effect of punishment, and crowding gaols already over-crowded. Juvenile offenders, too, must, for the present, be incarcerated, and the state of the gaol buildings seldom admits of their being kept properly separate from the bad example of criminals.

There were 8,318 persons fined, the total of fines imposed amounted to 64,144 rupees, of which 32,614 rupees only were realised.

Security for good behaviour was demanded in 606 cases.

114. The aggregate of property stolen within the year was estimated at 3,75,362 rupees, of which 67,309 rupees, or 18 per cent., was recovered, a decidedly small proportion. This circumstance is not satisfactory. In the Nagpore Province, however, there was an improvement within the year. Per centage of value of property recovered to the aggregate value of property stolen.

115. In respect to the criminal administration, generally, that which depended on the magistracy was fairly done; that which depended on the late civil police was indifferently done. The general result on the state of crime was not satisfactory as regards violent and heinous offences, and sufficiently good as regards ordinary offences. The old police, however, had many difficulties to contend with owing to the external character of the country. It remains to be seen what effect the organization of the new constabulary may have on the criminal administration of the current year.

116. This brief notice of judicial administration may conclude with the mention of the proposed system of investing native chiefs and gentry with magisterial and judicial powers. The principle has been admitted in the Punjab and Oude, and acted upon apparently with the Investing Native Chiefs with judicial powers.

the best effect. It may be affirmed that there few parts of India more naturally adapted for the introduction of such a system than the Central Provinces.

117. In many of the wild and remote districts of these provinces, especially the eastern and southern parts of the Nagpore Province, there are large zemindars. The nature of their tenures will be adverted to in the chapter on land revenue. Such semblance of police as may exist within their extensive limits, is furnished by them. They are feudal chiefs with complete actual authority over their people, who are, in fact, their tenants and dependents; such are the zemindars, 75 in number, of the Raepore, Bhundara, Chanda, and Sironcha districts. Between the frontier of the Raepora and Sumbulpore districts there is a cluster of Gurjat states, 12 in number, held by half civilised chiefs, who have heretofore exercised complete power over their people, as yet, however, with an ill-defined and irregular jurisdiction. In the wild districts of Mundah, there are several families who rose into their position under Mahratta rule, and now either exercise or claim ownership over scores of villages or hamlets scattered about in the forest. In the Sautpoora Hills, also, there dwell several feudal zemindars in a position similar to that of their brethren in Nagpore. Throughout most of the Saugor and Nerbudda districts there exists a landed aristocracy. In the capital of Nagpore there are the family and principal dependents of the late Rajah. At the head of these there is the Rajah of Deor, who received his title as a reward for the fidelity of the family during the period of disturbance. At Saugor and Jubbulpore there are still the representatives of some of those families who rose to power under Mahratta rule. At Nagpore and Jubbulpore there are bankers, natives of Marwar in Rajpootana, of high respectability, whose dealings extend to all the principal marts in Central India. On the whole, then, the upper classes of natives is well represented in the Central Provinces. And the above category is exclusive of the Rajahs of Bustar and Kalahundy, who are independent, subject only to political control.

Various classes of Chiefs

118. Furthermore, there exists throughout these provinces, Sumbulpore included, an important middle class in the interior of the districts. It will be explained in the chapter on land revenue how the system of tenures has tended to establish and foster this class. Be the theory of that system right or wrong, the practical effect at this day results in there being found in most villages a headman, who is, in some sense or other, master of the estate, who has some tincture of education, and to whom the villagers look up. It has been the practice to hold these men responsible for the land revenue, and for the general management of the village. Sometimes they are called "Patels," sometimes "Gountiahs," more frequently "Malgoozars;" all these names meaning, however, much the same thing. In the Nagpore Province also there exists hereditary Desh Mooks and Desh Pandyas, who once had a sort of jurisdiction over circles of villages. Whether the great lower class is in altogether a good position may be a question. But there can be no doubt that the middle class is well maintained.

The middle class.

119. European landholders and settlers are as yet rare. But it is hoped that their numbers will increase, especially after the opening of the railways.

120. Now it would seem to be both just, generous, and politic to admit these various classes to a share in the civil administration; to associate them with British officers in the execution of measures in which all should have a common interest; to induce them to bear and discharge those responsibilities and functions which in all civilised countries attach to the various degrees of station, influence and wealth. That the classes in question are generally in these provinces willing, indeed anxious, to undertake such functions and responsibilities, is sufficiently certain. To invest them therewith, then, would have a double advantage; one relating to the civil administration, one relating to the people generally, and particularly to those selected.

Advantage of conferring powers on the Native Chiefs and gentry.

121. As respects the civil administration, the system would, beyond measure, strengthen our hold upon the country. At present the difficulty of obtaining information of the condition of affairs in the interior, of producing any real effect upon the mass of the people, of making our influence reach to remote and scattered localities in these provinces, is but too notorious. A partial remedy at least, to these defects, will be supplied when we shall have a native on the spot, not only in every tract of country, but almost in every village, who has some acquaintance with our administration, some interest in its success, some responsibilities for its failure. Again, the men thus honoured and selected will be personally bound, in some degree, to the Government, and will, from the necessities of their position, be morally obliged to defend its measures and to vindicate its reputation. It has been truly said that, under our civil administration, the people become like an army without officers. But by the investing men selected from the upper and middle classes with judicial powers, the link now wanting between the governors and the governed would be, in some measure, supplied.

To the State.

To the people.

122. As regards the people themselves, the effect upon their character would gradually become considerable. Those who were selected would have hopes of distinction and fears of disgrace, which they have not now, and the absence of which makes their lives monotonous, and their disposition apathetic. They are naturally sensitive to personal repute. Let that be enhanced by a measure of this kind, and the anxiety to preserve such dignity will operate as a stimulus to exertion in the cause of good government. While some are thus enlisted on the side of right and justice, others hope, by conduct and industry, to qualify themselves for a similar honour. Thus the motive for good extends over a wider circle.

circle. Again, if the powers and functions be graduated according to station, merit, and qualification, then those who are in the lower grade will strive to attain to the higher, and thus the actuating motive is rendered stronger and stronger. And if the standard of qualification be at first made moderate or easy, then a greater number of persons could be selected. Thus it might become possible, by degrees, to invest almost every man of respectability and position with some kind of public responsibility. And every person so selected would be wiser and better, both as a member of society and as a subject of Government. Then, if the upper and middle classes were thus improved, the improvement would gradually affect and leaven the mass of the people. It is peculiarly observable in this country that the mass are inclined to follow their leaders, as the flock follows the bell-wether. The inferior tone, too often prevailing among the leading classes, notoriously operates as an impediment to national improvement. Whatever then shall raise the spirit, or prevent the deterioration of the upper and middle classes, will immediately, or at least ultimately, benefit the people.

123. These remarks are offered because the question is almost new to these provinces, and, at all events, has yet to be practically solved. One native gentleman only has been as yet vested with magisterial powers. It is right, indeed, that the character and antecedents of individuals should be scrutinised before the selection is made; still the local authorities are apt to assume a standard higher perhaps than is absolutely necessary, or than is to be expected from the gentry at present. More allowance should be made for their shortcomings. It would not, indeed, be right that a man should gain practice and knowledge by exercising power, experimentally, over his fellows. But this objection will almost disappear if, in the first instance, he be entrusted with small limited powers, to be gradually increased as he acquires experience and fitness. And in every case the fear of losing the powers in the event of inefficiency or misconduct would serve as a powerful check. And as regards industry and application, in which native gentry are now so often deficient, a decided impulse to these qualities would be given by the measure now recommended. The nature of these powers.

124. There should now be the less difficulty in vesting native chiefs and gentry with magisterial powers, inasmuch as by the new police system all magisterial officers (except the principal magistrate or deputy commissioner of the district) is restricted to the exercise of purely judicial functions. The result is that individuals vested with these powers would only try the cases and prisoners brought before them by the police. And this is a duty which in England is performed by unpaid magistrates.

125. It has recently been proposed to vest all the zemindars in the Nagpore Province with magisterial powers and limited judicial powers, so as to place them in a position similar to that of the talookdars in Oude. It has also been proposed that the 12 Gurjat Chiefs should be Gazetted to exercise the powers of magistrates under the Act of Criminal Procedure. Similar recommendations have now been made on behalf of individuals selected in each of the various grades of judicial and magisterial powers according to the qualification and position of each man. The number of individuals recently recommended amount to 49. Magisterial powers to zemindars. To the Gurjat Chiefs.

126. According as our personal knowledge of the character of the leading men in every place shall increase, more and more will be found fit for some limited powers. Thus many of the village headmen may be selected for petty powers like those entrusted to patels in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. At length there would be regular grades of promotion; the village headmen with petty powers; the rural chief with special powers; the large zemindar, the man of rank, or the feudal noble, with full powers.

127. Wherever the individual selected shall reside and have property in a particular locality or tract, it will be best to define his jurisdiction accordingly, as has been done in Oude, and also to some extent in the Punjab. But when, owing to the distribution or arrangement of villages, or such like cause, an exact jurisdiction on the above principle cannot be assigned, it will be convenient and practicable to give the individual power to dispose of any case, wheresoever arising, which may be referred to him, or a jurisdiction might be marked out for him near to his place of residence.

128. In the above category there would, for instance, be included State pensioners, who receive, not land, but money assignments; and who reside, not in the interior, but in cities. Such, for the most, are the family and relations of the late Bhonsla Rajah, who reside in the City of Nagpore. Several of them are well qualified for the duty, the performance of which they would esteem and honour, and which would tend to reconcile them to their altered position as subjects of the British Government. Several of these have now been recommended for magisterial and judicial powers. There are also other political personages in the interior who have been similarly recommended. Thus all these would have healthy employment for the occupation of their minds, and for the natural exercise of their energies and ambition, instead of nursing the remembrance of that which they ought rather to forget, or brooding over past circumstances which can never return. To the Bhonsla family.

129. It has been provided that no expense to Government shall accrue from this arrangement, the individual exercising the powers must conform to the rules regarding record and returns, and must defray the cost of writing these, which, however, will be generally small.

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130. If the measure be approved by Government it will be necessary that the loc officers should treat the selected individuals with consideration and forbearance, makin allowance for faults and shortcomings at the outset, and evincing a readiness to affo instruction until the novelty of the system shall wear off.

131. In concluding these remarks on the proposed system I venture to repeat that (far as my experience extends) nothing could be devised more calculated to raise th morale of the people and rivet our hold upon them, while there is no part of India whe it is more needed, or could be more easily introduced, than in the Central Provinces.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

132. Within the period under report the entire police of the Central Provinces ha been reorganized. Here, as elsewhere, the police were of three classes:—

I.—The regular and military police.
II.—The municipal police.
III.—The village police.

Various kinds of police.

133. It will be necessary to speak of the regular and military in three territori divisions:—

1.—That of the Nagpore Province.
2.—That of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.
3.—That of Sumbulpore and Seroncha, on the Godavery.

134. In the Nagpore Province the defensive and protective force, exclusive of th regular military force, consisted of—first, the Nagpore Irregular Force; and, second, th Civil Police, both being under the then commissioner of that province. The Nagpor Irregular Force was indeed a military body, and was charged for in the military depart ment. Its war services will be duly recapitulated in the military section of this report But in 1861, when it was determined to reorganize the police, the Nagpore Irregula Force was incorporated therein, and ceased virtually to belong to the military forces o this country.

Police in the Nagpore Province.

135. In the beginning of 1861 the Nagpore Irregular Force stood at the followin strength:—One light field battery, one cavalry regiment 500 strong, three regiments o infantry 1,000 strong each, the whole numbering about 3,803 men of all ranks. The tota cost was estimated at 6,44,101 rupees, or 6½ lakhs per annum. The Civil Police consiste of a body of horse (called Moolkee) 705 stroeg, and of 3,049 foot (called Burkundazes) in all about 3,754 men, costing 4,20,408 rupees, or 4½ lakhs per annum. The total cos then amounted to 10¾ lakhs.

Proposals for its reduction.

136. The first steps towards reduction were taken in 1861 by Colonel E. K. Elliot then Commissioner of Nagpore. The battery of artillery and one of the three regiment were broken up, and the cavalry reduced to 160 (two squadrons) and incorporated in th police (Moolkee) horse. It was at the same time proposed to organise, for the Nagpor Province, a constabulary to cost five lakhs per annum. By that scheme, including th new police and the remainder of the Nagpore Irregular Force, the total cost would hav amounted to 9½ lakhs per annum. Thereafter the Government of India directed that th remainder of the Nagpore Irregular Force should be broken up as soon as possible, an embodied in the police, and that the total of all police expenditure should not exceed 6½ lakhs. With that view a revised scheme was submitted in October 1861, which com prised a fixed establishment within the prescribed limit of 6½ lakhs, provided for th gradual reduction of the Nagpore Irregular Force, and the maintenance of a number o supernumeraries until such time as they could be absorbed. This scheme, however, wa not carried out at the moment, pending the orders of the Supreme Government.

Revision of the police in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

137. At the same time the police of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories came under revision. That consisted of military police, horse 455 men, and foot 2,522 men, and of a civil police of 2,168 men. The total cost amounted to 6½ lakhs per annum. It was proposed to break up both these bodies, and to substitute a new police to cost 4½ lakhs at a saving of two lakhs on the aggregate of former expenditure.

138. The total expenditure proposed then amounted to 11 lakhs per annum, as follows:—

Nagpore - - - - - - -	6½ lakhs.
Saugor and Nerbudda - - - -	4½ „
Total - - -	11 lakhs.

Limit of, prescribed by the Supreme Government for the Central Provinces.

In February last, however, the Inspector General submitted a detailed schedule for all the above provinces, which gave a total of (12) twelve lakhs. Thereupon the Government of India ordered in April that the limit of 11 lakhs actual be observed, and that the police of the year be brought down as near as possible to that sum.

139. On

139. On the 1st of May 1862, then, there were regular establishments costing 12 lakhs, and there were then Nagpore supernumeraries (mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and which had not been reduced) costing about two lakhs more; so that the total police expenditure was going on at the rate of 14 lakhs. A reduction of full three lakhs, then, was required in order to meet the requirements of Government. With this view, then, retrenchment was carried out at once; the two remaining regiments of Nagpore Irregular Force were broken up. This measure was effected without any trouble. Most of the sepoys were taken into the police, inferior men being discharged to make room for them. The Moolkee Horse (including remnant of Nagpore Infantry) was reduced by about 100 men; the remains of the Saugor and Nerbudda mounted police, in all 150 men, were discharged, and all supernumeraries of all kinds were struck off. The police reserve at all those stations where troops were cantoned was reduced. Within the space of one month not less than (2,000) two thousand men, horse and foot, were discharged. These several measures gave the required reduction, and brought the expenditure down to ten and a half lakhs, even below the limit of eleven lakhs. For the current year, then, the police expenditure will be at the rate of 10½ lakhs, and on the 1st July the expenditure was actually going on at that rate, and no more.

Reductions recently carried out.

Madras Native Infantry stationed at Raepore and Chanda.

140. The plan of the 1st regiment Nagpore Irregular Force (broken up) at Raepore has been taken by a wing of Madras Native Infantry despatched thither from Kamptee (Nagpore), and in place of the 2d regiment at Chanda three companies of Madras Native Infantry have been despatched to that station. In future it is proposed that there should be one wing of a Native Infantry regiment at Raepore, and the other wing at Chanda. At the same time (in order to lessen the number of detached military stations) the detachments at Nursingpore and Baitool have been finally withdrawn to Hoshungabad, the head quarters, and the withdrawal of the detachment from Dumoh to Saugor has been arranged for. On the whole, then, simultaneously with the introduction of the new police no less than seven detached companies of Madras Native Infantry have been permitted to join their respective head quarters.

141. After this there followed the re-construction of the police in Sumbulpore and Seroncha.

Police in Sumbulpore.

142. In Sumbulpore, during the past several years, owing chiefly to local disturbances, the defensive force had been considerable. In 1861-62 there were the sebundy levy, 500 strong, and several companies of Bengal military police. By the time the district was transferred to the Central Provinces the military police were withdrawn, and there remained the sebundy levy, besides some (80) eighty civil policemen. The levy is now being embodied in the new police, which is to consist of 380 men of all ranks. This arrangement will give a saving of 32,000 rupees per annum, the new police being calculated to cost 55,000 rupees against 87,000 rupees of the previous year. The men of the late Sumbulpore levy will make excellent policemen, being natives of the Sumbulpore district and inured to its peculiar climate.

Police in Seroncha.

143. In Seroncha there had been no regular police organized; the defensive force consisted of a small sebundy levy of 100 men. Besides these there were a few policemen in the Bustar State, now a dependency of Seroncha. In Bustar it is found necessary to strengthen the police party, to preserve order during the frequent disputes between the Bustar people and those of the Jeypore State in Madras jurisdiction. It is also desirable to place some additional police stations at several points on the banks of the Godavery, in order to protect the increasing traffic and the various establishments now being employed in that vicinity. For all these purposes, then, a new police of 152 men has been organized at a charge of 16,000 rupees per annum. Into that the sebundy levy has been incorporated. And now a police officer has been ordered to Doomagoodum, on the Godavery, the head quarters of the navigation establishment.

144. The total police charge for the Central Provinces, then, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Central Provinces - - - - - -	10,50,000
Add for Sumbulpore and Seroncha - -	71,000
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	11,21,000

Final police charge for the Central Provinces.

Or, 11¼ lakhs of rupees. The Government allowed eleven lakhs, and the Police Commission recommended 10½ lakhs. But that was for the Central Provinces, exclusive of Sumbulpore and Seroncha; and the lowest amount arrived at, for the Central Provinces as then understood, falls within the limit of lakhs.

Amount of savings actually effected.

145. The real reduction of charge, owing to the organization of the constabulary, may be seen as below; the figures relate to the whole of these Provinces, including Sumbulpore and Seroncha:—

	Rs.
January 1861 - - - - - -	18,09,113
October „ - - - - - - -	16,87,852
January 1862 - - - - - -	16,40,088
May „ - - - - - - -	14,92,000
July „ - - - - - - -	11,22,206

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The difference, less, between the last and the first figures, amounts to 6,86,907 rupees, so that it may be said that the re-organization of the police in the Central Provinces has saved seven lakhs per annum to the State.

Abstract of the present establishment.

146. The establishments of the new constabulary may be thus abstracted:—

Men.		Rupees per Annum.
1	Inspector General	22,800
2	Deputy ditto	26,400
12	District Superintendents	94,800
7	Assistant ditto	36,600
10	Probationary Officers	6,960
45	Inspectors	59,880
6,284	Foot Constabulary	5,76,380
613	Mounted Constabulary	1,67,712
	Office Establishments	26,400
	Allowance and Medical Establishments	22,632
	Clothing	42,574
	Contingencies	16,300
	Extra and temporary Allowances, Pensions, &c.	22,764
6,974	*Rs.*	11,22,206

In round numbers it may be said to stand at 6,000 foot (of all ranks), and 600 horse, the remainder being made up by European and Native officers. There are now no establishments remaining to be organised, and not a single soldier within these Provinces, save those of the regular army.

147. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the new police force is scattered in small bodies all over the country. At few points are there more than 50 men together, and at no place more than 100.

Proportion of the police force to area and population.

148. The principle laid down by the Police Commission, that every city and town should pay for its own police, has been carried out. There are 57 cities and towns in these Provinces, maintaining a municipal police for themselves without any aid from the regular establishment. The municipal funds are raised chiefly by town duties. The aggregate of funds thus disbursed amounts to 67,411 rupees, and of men thus employed to 1,000. The latter total added to the former would give an aggregate of 7,974 men.

* Including native States under administrative or political control.

149. Now if it be desired to ascertain the proportion which the aggregate bears to area and population, then, taking the population at 9½* millions of souls, and the area at 117,800 square miles, it will appear that there is one policeman to every 1,191 of inhabitants, and to every 15 square miles. Both these averages will contrast favourably with those assumed by the Police Commission, namely, one policeman to every 1,000 of inhabitants and to every five square miles. In fact, the new constabulary is moderate if compared with the population, and even low if compared with the area. The population, though sometimes dense, is generally sparse. Populous or inhabited tracts are scattered, often at enormous intervals, over wild, woody, and inhospitable regions. If this circumstance, which constitutes a peculiar difficulty to a police establishment, be remembered; if it also be borne in mind that there are three troublesome frontiers adjoining foreign territory to be guarded, and scores of wild chiefs within our own borders to be watched, then the new establishment will not appear excessive.

150. As regards expenditure per head, it will be found that the cost per man per annum amounts to 161 rupees—which appears to be a moderate rate.

Composition of the new constabulary.

151. It were premature to pronounce positively regarding the material of the new constabulary. It will possibly be found to contain too many men drafted from the inefficient civil police; but it contains, certainly, a good military element. In its ranks there are now most of the best men from the late Nagpore Irregular Infantry—men who behaved with fidelity and gallantry in 1857. The mounted police consists entirely of the Mahratta Moolkee Horse. These men, though not smart troopers, were in the employ of the Bhonsla Rajahs of Nagpore. Their fathers and their relatives were in the service for generations, and they have strong local connexions. They behaved with marked fidelity throughout the whole period of disturbance of 1857-58.

152. It were still more premature to pronounce on the merit or otherwise of the new constabulary in the detection and suppression of crime. They take all the duties mentioned in the Report of the Police Constabulary,—so far as is yet known, the result is not unfavourable. But it should be mentioned that, recently, several serious dacoities have been committed by armed gangs on the Saugor frontier.

The village police.

153. The village police has been placed under the supervision of the police officers. The remuneration and position of the village watch have not been fully fixed, but are being arranged together with the settlement of the land revenue.

154. There

154. There is one point further connected with the police administration, which requires notice in this chapter, namely, the carrying and bearing of arms. According to Act XXXI. of 1860, a proclamation was made, and large quantities were given up by the people, and lodged in custody. This was not, however, done in the Nagpore Province. It is not now proposed to take any further measures of a general nature. A regular disarming process is sure to entail oppression. In some parts of the Nagpore Province it will be practicable to prohibit the carrying of arms; and if this be done, the possessing of arms falls gradually into disuse. In other parts it is desirable that the people should carry arms. As regards the bearing of arms by Europeans it should be actively encouraged, so that every non-military European within the Central Provinces may become a trained rifleman.

The carrying and possessing of arms.

155. The present report can only deal with the re-organization of the police. The next report may show the actual results of that measure. But in this place the services of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, the Inspector General, ought to be noticed, both as regards the rapidity with which the organization was effected, and the care and judgment with which orders for retrenchment were carried out by him. Moreover, this administration is under special obligation to the Inspector General in India, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C.B., for the valuable advice he gave in important measures, and the care with which he scrutinised the establishment from first to last. The support afforded also by Brigadier M'Leod, commanding the regular troops at Kamptee, did greatly facilitate the breaking up of the Nagpore Irregular Infantry.

SECTION IV.—GAOLS.

156. THE gaols are 14 in number, one being at each of the principal civil stations. Besides these there are four "lock-ups," one being at each of the four minor districts. The total then amounts to 18.

157. The average annual number of prisoners may be stated at 4,000 (four thousand). From returns received it appears that the existing buildings are properly calculated to hold only 2,576 prisoners.

Number of gaols and prisoners.

158. The gaol buildings, in respect to style and structure, may be divided into two classes—first, those of the late Saugor and Nerbudda territories; and second, those of the late Nagpore province. The gaols of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were mostly built, about 20 years ago, with solid and excellent masonry, in a much more complete and substantial manner than would be thought necessary now-a-days. On the other hand, according to recent ideas, their construction would not be considered as well suited to conservancy, internal economy, or ventilation. The gaols of the Nagpore territories have never been actually built. The buildings that now serve as gaols are temporary makeshifts of the worst description. Sometimes they consist of places where the Mahratta Government would confine its prisoners; sometimes they are sheds hastily erected inside old native forts; sometimes the hovels are burnt down accidentally; sometimes they tumble down during a heavy fall of rain. They are generally situated in unhealthy sites, and sometimes in the heart of native cities. In respect to interior economy, they are altogether defective. The above description is also applicable to the Sumbulpore gaol. To the latter category the only exception is the Chindwarra gaol, which is much better than the other gaols of the Nagpore Province.

Gaols of Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Gaols in Nagpore Province.

159. It is not thought desirable to build new gaols at each station, but rather to erect, gradually, gaols of a superior description at four centrical stations, namely, Nagpore, Raepore, Jubbulpore and Hoshudgabad, and to maintain lock-ups at the other stations. Of the former, the one at Nagpore has been sanctioned at a cost of 1½ lakh of rupees, and will be commenced in October next. In the meantime, to relieve the over-crowded and defective gaol in the Nagpore city, some 200 of the long-term prisoners have just been removed into a large vacant hospital in the outskirts of the civil station.

Central gaols.

Average cost of prisoners.

160. The annual cost per head of prisoners has not been high, averaging 32 rupees. There are, however, extensive variations among the different gaols in the rates per head for food, clothing, and guarding, of which the marginal instances may be selected. The conclusion is inevitable that, after due allowances being made for variety of local circumstances, some magistrates are less economical than others in the management of the gaols. The total gaol expenditure amounts to 1,16,497 rupees, or 1¼ lakh per annum. If real economy could be enforced, and an impression made on the mass of this expenditure, and the rate reduced, in some of the gaols whose expenditure per each prisoner has averaged from 40 to 60 rupees per head per annum, to say 32 rupees per head, which is a fair rate in Upper India, then there would be a large saving.

	Average Cost of Food, Clothing, and Guard.	Average Cost under all Headings.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Nagpore -	28	44
Bhundarra -	18	48
Baitool -	17	23
Seonee -	18	22
Saugor -	21	24
Jubbulpore -	19	27
Chindwarra -	13	32
Kaota - -	18	30
Chanda -	19	60

 161. The

The guarding of gaols.

161. The permanent guard duty is now taken by the new constabulary. The scale of these guards has recently been revised with a view to reduction. The extra or contingent guards are regulated at the usual rate of one guard to every five prisoners.

In-door labour.

162. The strength of guards generally is greater than might have been expected, because the "in-door labour" system has not been introduced thoroughly into any gaol, and not at all into many. At some stations indeed, owing to the extreme scarcity of labour, the services of the prisoners for local works out of doors have been indispensable.

Gaol manufactures.

163. Neither has the system of gaol manufactures been thoroughly introduced. It exists to a certain extent in the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Saugor gaols; but no fabrics have been introduced worthy of special mention. The profits of gaol manufacture during 1861 have amounted to sums as noted below.* Gardens are generally attached to the gaols, some of which are in fair order.

164. The instruction of the prisoners in reading is carried on to a limited extent in some of the gaols.

Solitary and separate confinement.

The system of solitary and separate confinement, of appointing monitors from among the prisoners, and of mitigating terms of sentence in reward for good behaviour, have not yet been introduced. The attention of the district officers has now been called to this subject.

The system of grouping prisoners in wards according to the class and gradation of crime has been partially adopted.

165. Emeutes in the gaols have never occurred of late, and escapes have been rare. So far the general conduct of the prisoners must be pronounced fair.

Health of the prisoners.

166. Epidemic disease in the gaols has been rare, and the general health of the prisoners has been fair, as will be seen from the per-centage of sickness and mortality given in the following Table. In some of the worst gaols, indeed, the health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. This tolerably favourable result must be in a great measure owing to the prisoners having been well fed, well clothed, and well tended, both in quarters and in hospital.

Districts.	Daily Average Sick per Cent.	Per-centage of Mortality.	Districts.	Daily Average Sick per Cent.	Per-centage of Mortality.
Nagpore - -	28·44	5·63	Dumoh - -	7·75	0·77
Raepore - -	4·53	3·79	Jubbulpore -	6·32	3·64
Bhundarra - -	11·62	5·00	Mundla - -	15·12	5·04
Chanda - -	4·35	5·16	Seonee - -	2·80	2·33
Chindwarra -	6·11	3·19	Baitool - -	8·80	2·11
Nachengaon -	3·69	5·79	Nursingpore -	5·20	2·36
Saugor - -	6·43	2·72	Hoshungabad -	6·63	1·53

Civil surgeons in charge of gaols.

167. Recently, the civil surgeons at the several stations have been placed in charge of the gaols in subordination to the district officer. This will lead to a better supervision and closer division of responsibility. Generally, the civil surgeons have evinced a laudable interest in the gaols, and I desire to mention Doctors Hende and Bensley of Nagpore and Raepore respectively. Both these officers have done much by their personal efforts to make up for the unavoidable defects of the gaols under their charge.

Inspectorship of gaols.

168. If the above review does not show a perfectly satisfactory result, it is hoped that improvement may be effected during the present year. But it is to be remembered that these gaols have not as yet enjoyed an advantage which has been allowed to the gaols of other provinces, namely, that of competent inspection. The Saugor and Nerbudda gaols were under the Inspector of North Western Provinces, who was too far distant to exercise a real check; and the Nagpore gaols have never had an inspector at all. Now all these gaols are many years behind the gaols of North Western Provinces and Punjab. If these latter gaols need an inspector, how much more must our inferior gaols need one? The appointment of an Inspector of Prisons for the Central Provinces has now been recommended.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
* Nagpore - - - -	1,029	8	8	Seonee - - - - -	5,604	6	11
Raepore - - - - -	905	6	6	Saugor - - - - -	562	7	9
Bhundarra - - - -	185	2	7	Dumoh - - - - -	283	13	4
Chanda - - - - -	200	–	–	Hoshungabad - - - -	196	7	5
Chindwarra - - - -	192	7	10	Baitool - - - - -	365	10	2
Jubbulpore - - - -	2,085	1	9				
Nursingpore - - - -	492	12	5	TOTAL - - -	12,103	5	4

CHAPTER III.—REVENUE.

SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

169. THE land revenue for the Central Provinces has been estimated at 51¼ lakhs exclusive of Sumbulpore, or with that district at 52¼ lakhs per annum, or a little more than half a million sterling. The actual demand for the year 1861-62 amounted to 51,76,152 rupees. There was a large nominal balance uncollected, owing to the postponement for 10 days of the last instalment, for an object purely connected with routine. Half a lakh of nominal balance also accrued owing to the informal reduction of assessments. Real, doubtful, and irrecoverable balances amounted to 2¾ per cent. of the whole real demand. They chiefly accrued in the Nagpore Division. Annual yield of land tax.

170. The revenue is distributed as follows over the various districts:— Its distribution over divisions and districts.

	Rs.	Rs.
NAGPORE DIVISION.		
1. Nagpore	12,75,256	
2. Raepore	5,78,831	
3. Bhundarra	4,48,128	
4. Chanda	2,65,137	
		25,67,352
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.		
1. Jubbulpore	4,77,004	
2. Nursingpore	3,31,092	
3. Seonee	1,32,877	
4. Mundla	35,001	
5. Chindwarra	2,42,497	
		12,17,971
SAUGOR DIVISION.		
1. Saugor	5,79,396	
2. Hoshungabad	3,30,706	
3. Baitool	1,38,385	
4. Dumoh	3,12,632	
		13,61,119
Sironcha		29,710
TOTAL Rs.		51,76,152

171. Thus many districts are very poor, and none, excepting that of Nagpore itself, are really rich. The cultivated area is not yet even approximately known, but it is certain that not more than one-seventh of the total area is cultivated. How much of the remaining six-sevenths may be culturable, not even a conjecture can be hazarded. That a large proportion, however, is not only culturable, but even highly rich and promising, may be certainly believed. In only a few and scattered portions is the cultivation fully developed, and much of the richest waste will have to be cleared of pestilential forest and brushwood before it can be reclaimed. Nor are there any sufficient data for stating the average rate per cultivated acre of the land tax. It probably ranges from four and six annas to two and two-and-a-half rupees per acre. The average rate can hardly exceed eight annas per acre, which, taken *per se*, will appear moderate as compared with the land tax in other parts of India. But still it generally is quite as much as the people can properly bear; and its low standard only indicates the backwardness of agriculture and the want of useful works, of markets for produce, and of facilities for traffic. Its average rate per cultivated acre.

172. The different kinds of agricultural produce have been explained in the introductory chapter.

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The following rates may convey some idea of the incidence of the land tax on the different kinds of crops:—

Incidence of tax on different kinds of crops.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Cotton	– 12 –	to	3 – –	* According to kinds and mode of cultivation.
Poppy	7 – –	„	15 – –	
Sugar cane	5 – –	„	10 – –	
Betel-leaf	6 – –	„	125* – –	
Garden vegetables, turmeric, ginger, dill (ujwayun), cummin (zeera).	5 – –	„	15 – –	
Chillies	3 – –	„	5 – –	
Egg-plant, anise, coriander, mathee	2 – –	„	4 – –	
Wheat	– 8 –	„	2 – –	
Juwary	– 12 –	„	3 – –	
Linseed	– 8 –	„	2 – –	
Gram	– 8 –	„	2 – –	
Tobacco	2 – –	„	7 – –	
Moong, musoor and other vetches	– 6 –	„	1 – –	
Gunja	– 12 –	„	3 – –	

Prices of agricultural produce.

173. The following figures will give some idea of the range of prices of agricultural produce:—

	Nagpore.	Jubbulpore.	Sangor.	
	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.	
Wheat	0 24 7	0 30 12	0 23 0	Per Rupee.
Gram	0 27 0	0 36 10	0 24 0	
Dal	0 22 0	0 26 7	0 19 0	
Rice	0 21 0	0 14 7	0 12 0	
Sugar	0 2 4	0 2 7	0 2 8	
Salt	0 6 11	0 4 13	0 8 0	
Ghee	0 2 0	0 1 13	0 1 5	
Cotton	0 2 9	- -	0 3 0	
Goor	0 7 8	0 6 5	0 5 0	
Oil	0 3 14	0 3 14	—	

In the last two years prices have much risen, partly because the Saugor and Nerbudda territories supplied grain in great quantities to the famine-stricken districts of the North West, and partly because there has been some drought and scarcity in Nagpore itself. The low range of prices in Chutteesghur is remarkable, and arises from the isolation of that naturally fertile district, and its seclusion from markets.

Tenure of land.

174. The tenure of land, as recognised by the British Government, is, in all essentials, the same throughout the whole of the Central Provinces. The identity of system in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, the Nagpore Province, and in Sumbulpore, is indeed remarkable.

The Government is, in theory, the universal landlord. In every village or estate, there is a lessee, who takes the lease from Government, who contracts to manage the property, and to pay a fixed sum for a particular term of years. The occupants are the tenants of the lessees. There can be no doubt that this tenure is peculiar; it is indeed probably unique in British India. The question naturally arises—How did it come into existence? In order to answer that question, it will be necessary that I should glance at the past history of landed tenures in these provinces.

Origin of tenures.

175. Village communities, such as those which are found in North-western India, have not existed of late years in the Central Provinces. Whether they originally existed, is a question which cannot be discussed fully in this Report. In the northern districts, they probably must have existed. In the southern districts, they probably never did exist perfectly.

In the Nagpore province.

176. In the Nagpore Province, the villages do not, so far as can be ascertained, seem to have been founded by families who settled down on terms of equality, and whose multiplied descendants form the brotherhood of the present day. But some man of enterprise, with a slender capital, would take some tenants or dependants with him to reclaim the waste, or clear the backwoods. His descendants are the landlords, and their descendants the tenants of subsequent generations. Much of the Nagpore Province was, doubtless, settled in this manner, and the method would certainly have been encouraged by the Mahratta Government. And this supposition would not be controverted by the fact, that in the Western Deccan, the Mahrattas may have pursued a different policy. There they were in their native land, and were only the chief among equals in countries long settled with thriving communities. Here, they were foreigners, succeeding a half-civilised dynasty, obliged to spread cultivation over rich but untilled soil, and to contend with

with the encroachments of the forests. In the Nagpore district, then, the headman, though called by the ancient and honoured title of "Patel," was not always the hereditary chief of a village community. He was a village farmer, with complete powers over the tenantry. That this was the real state of things under the rule of the Mahrattas (Bhonslas) in Nagpore may be seen from Sir R. Jenkin's elaborate report written in 1826. During his virtual regency, which lasted long, and which will be favourably remembered still longer, he maintained this system generally, improving it at the same time by British administration. The farmers, on the other hand, held their leases on moderate and equable terms, the tenantry were in a great degree protected from the exactions of the farmers; but the title and rights, or rather the absence of title and rights, on either side, remained the same. When the Rajah came to govern in his own name the system which, whatever it may have been in theory, was fair in practice, did certainly deteriorate. Farmers were changed more frequently, sometimes they were supplanted by those who had interest at court, or belonged to the royal family or household, or had influence with the army; sometimes they were superseded by men who offered to pay a higher revenue; and sometimes estates, tenantry, and all were even put up to auction for the highest bidder.

Their subsequent development.

177. At this distance of time, it is more difficult to describe the state of things which immediately preceded the British rule in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. But the country had long been the theatre of war and invasion. Revolutions sweeping in succession over the land, had beaten down and destroyed the villages. On the restoration of peace, people returned to their fields in twos and threes. Men of rank, wealth and influence undertook to restore ruined villages, to re-settle husbandmen on deserted fields. It was thus, no doubt, that farmers and tenantry became substituted for village communities.

Tenure in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

178. In Sumbulpore nearly the same system has existed as that of Nagpore; but if similar in kind, it has been superior in degree. The headmen of villages in Sumbulpore are called "Gowtees." They are also farmers; but their hereditary position has always been respected, and most of the tenants under them have rights of occupancy which are never disputed.

Tenure in Sumbulpore.

179. These, then, are briefly the pre-existing conditions upon which the present farming system supervened. I presume that the object of every sound method is to adapt itself to the local circumstances of the country, giving those circumstances a fair chance of expanding and improving of themselves, rather than to impose on the people any system, however theoretically perfect. It would not, therefore, be proper to introduce any new system which had in no wise existed before, for the sake of its advantages, real or supposed. But it is useful to note the merits and drawbacks of each existing system, though it may not be possible to authoritatively devise any change or remedy.

180. It may be observed, therefore, that the prevailing system in the Central Provinces has fostered and established, if not created, a middle class among the agriculturists; and that at least one of this class is to be found in the majority of villages. These men can generally read and write; they are often of a superior class and tribe to the villagers. But often they rise to a grade above this, and in some districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories there is a numerous and respectable landed aristocracy. The value and usefulness of such a class are too obvious to require further remark. On the other hand, with many exceptions, the cultivators and occupiers of the soil are sometimes depressed, and generally not so flourishing as in other provinces, and the average standard of industry, intelligence, enterprise, and self reliance among the agricultural peasantry, is decidedly low.

Prevailing system favourable to middle class in the Central Provinces.

Rather than to the lower class.

181. Such, generally, were the circumstances, proximate and remote, under which the farming system was adopted by British officers throughout the Central Provinces. Under British rule, it has existed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories since 1826, in Nagpore since 1854, in Sumbulpore since 1850. Rightly or wrongly, the opinion has prevailed with our officers that an estate cannot be managed without a responsible head residing in or belonging to it; that the occupant cultivators must be dependant for support and guidance on a landlord; that for the State to collect its land-tax from individual cultivators is objectionable. The village community system of the North West is almost unknown; the ryotwary system is deemed objectionable; the zemindaree system on a large scale, as applicable to tracts of country or circles of villages, or the farming system on a small scale, as applicable to single villages, have alone been understood.

Adoption of the farming system by the British Government.

182. Having thus endeavoured to explain the origin of the system, I must particularise some of its main features. As already stated then, Government has been generally the owner of all estates, and every estate is leased out to a farmer or lessee, technically termed "Malgoozar." Various terms of lease have prevailed in various districts. They have generally been short, except in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, where the leases were made in 1826, for periods of 20 years. The lessees could not sell, or transfer, or inherit, nor was there any clause to give them a beneficiary interest in improvement. The occupants or cultivators of the soil were the tenants of the lessees. That which they paid to the lessee in cash was regular rent, and for each estate a rent-roll was prepared. Their payments were usually in cash, not in kind; many of them possessed rights of occupancy, and the amount of rent leviable from such was limited by proscription, that is, these latter were liable only for certain fixed rates of rent, and so long as they paid that they could not be ejected. If a tenant should desert or default, his fields were at the disposal

Character of this system.

The farmers.

Their tenants

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

disposal of the lessee. If the lessee could introduce new tenants to reclaim the waste, the extra rent contributed to his profits. The lessee might be the hereditary headman of a village, though this was not frequently the case. He would more commonly belong to a family who had acquired possession of the village some generations previously, and had held it from lease to lease ever since. Sometimes he might be a local chief, sometimes he might be a stranger, a merchant, a banker, a speculator in land, or a court favourite.

Great zemindars.

183. There are, however, many great zemindars who are, it is believed, absolute masters of their estates paying an almost nominal revenue fixed, it has been alleged, in perpetuity. These great estates are situated in peculiar localities, either near the turbulent frontier in the north, or in the forest regions of the east and south. Many of the zemindars are rude chiefs of old descent.

Such briefly was the tenure of land up to a very recent date, whence it followed that, except in the zemindaree estates, there was no such thing as private property in land. But recently it has been proclaimed both in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and in the Nagpore Province, that in future the Government will relinquish its proprietary claims, and that the rights of absolute ownership shall in future, subject of course to payment of land tax, be vested in those who may establish a fair claim thereto. In every case these claims and titles are being investigated. In some districts these inquiries have been commenced, in some partly finished, in others not yet begun.

Farmers declared proprietors.

184. The tendency of these proceedings is to confirm most of the farmers as landlords, and superior proprietors. Those who have been long in possession will be sure of confirmation as such; with strangers of but recent possession the result may be otherwise. In all cases the rights of the sub-holders will be protected. These may, in some instances, be found to amount even to proprietorships of particular occupancies, subject, probably, to a fee of superiority or seigniorage.

185. The boundaries of every estate will be marked off, and within them the ground and all its products, the cultivated, the culturable, and the waste will be the absolute property of the declared owner, saleable, transferable, heritable, subject only to the payment of land tax, and without any other reservation.

Terms of assessment.

186. This tax will be fixed at an annual sum for a period of years. The limitation of the Government demand for a term of years is really the settlement. At the expiry of that term the demand may be revised, either maintained, or enhanced, or reduced. But the property in the land being perpetual and absolute will not be open to any question at the renewal of the settlement, except the revision of demand. The question will not be who is the proprietor or who shall be responsible for the land tax; but merely whether an estate shall be assessed with as much as before, or with more or with less. The owner of the land will, of course, be responsible for the land tax. The word "Farmer" and the word "Lease," except under special and extraordinary circumstances, will be banished from our fiscal vocabulary.

Applicability of various fiscal systems.

187. Upon the issue of these inquiries depends the precise form or forms which the future land revenue system will take, and it would be premature to predict how matters will even finally shape themselves. The circumstances of the country and of the state of society are, however, so various, that probably no uniform system will in future be possible. That is to say, if the assessment of the land tax is to follow closely on the right of private property in the soil, and if the system of the settlements is to adapt itself rightly and justly to each particular form or phase of landed property, then no particular system can be prescribed beforehand, To me it appears that each of all the revenue system known to British administration is good in its place, and is suitable to the social constitution of some particular province. Therefore, in provinces like these, situated in the midst of the other divisions of the empire, touching in one quarter on the North West Provinces, in another on Madras, in another on Bombay, in another on Bengal, there will be various customs and conditions and circumstances to which one or other of the several systems will be applicable, to some the zemindaree, to others the ryotwary, to others the talookdary, to others the village community system. The notion that the ryotwary system is necessarily inapplicable to these Provinces (which notion has prevailed to a considerable extent) cannot, as seems to me, be reasonably maintained; but, on the other hand, it certainly would not be generally applicable.

Right of the State to unclaimed waste.

188. But to return. While thus the State is relinquishing all proprietary claim over cultivated land, and over uncultivated or waste land, which is in any way virtually occupied for pasturage or for operations connected with agriculture and the like, it does not relinquish its claim over the unclaimed and untrodden waste. The claim of every proprietor to the waste pertaining to his estate will be heard. To every estate or village will be allotted at least a fair proportion of waste sufficient for grazing, for pasturage, for fuel, for woodcutting, and also sufficient to allow the landholders fair margin for increasing their cultivation and for making improvements. In all these respects the fullest consideration will be given to the rights and interests of the people.

Demarcation of boundaries.

189. This done, the exterior boundaries of the estate will be marked by pillars and entered in a sketch map. Within these limits the proprietor will have the benefit of the improvements

improvements he may make, but beyond these limits the State is the owner of the unclaimed waste, and can grant that waste to grantees, or otherwise dispose of it. This demarcation of boundaries is now progressing. In three districts it is finished; in six it is proceeding; in eight it is not yet begun. In the latter a commencement should be made during the next working season. In some districts, such as Mundla, grave doubts arise both in respect of private property, and in respect to granting of waste to capitalists for want of a proper demarcation of boundaries. While the rights of the people are most scrupulously respected, care must be taken to guard the future rights of the State; otherwise many square miles of waste, as yet of unknown value, might be inadvertently allotted to village landlords. These men would nominally take over a vast extent of waste which they might have never seen at all, or scarcely heard of, and of which they could never develope the resources. At the settlement, then, the available Government waste will be carefully separated from that waste which is private property. And, if needful, those portions suitable for grants can be surveyed specially.

Tenants' right protected.

190. But while the ownership, together with the full rights of landlord, is secured to those who can prove a title thereto, the subordinate and concurrent rights of the tenant occupants of the soil are duly cared for. Whatever may be the ultimate and relative proportions of the several kinds of proprietary tenure, there can be no doubt but that hereditary tenants with rights of occupancy, and limitation of rent payable by them, are a large and important class throughout these provinces. In many places they are the thews and sinews of the general body of agriculturists. Their rights are being carefully recorded where they happen to be of the same tribe or family with the new proprietors, their claim (as has been said) to be made joint proprietors may be found admissible. In cases where the farmer may have been a stranger, and his connexion with the village may be terminated at a settlement, the hereditary cultivators may be admitted to separate and direct engagements for the land tax, and as peasant proprietors may be placed in the same position as the Merasdar ryots in Bombay. In some estates, where the hereditary cultivators are more than ordinarily strong, and pay but a low fixed rent to the landlord, their position will be virtually almost as good as that of the ryots in the most favoured ryotwary districts.

Position of hereditary cultivators.

Origin of the large zemindars.

191. The zemindars of the Nagpore Province have been already alluded to; they are numerous in the hilly and wooded districts; they are no less than 75 in number; they chiefly belong to the Gond and Rajpoot tribes. Under the native rule large tracts of land were made over to them to be brought into cultivation. Many of them have played, in the various revolutions and events of these provinces, a part which might almost be termed historical. Some of them can date their present position so far back as centuries. They pay various sums to Government annually, varying from 50,000 to 27,000 rupees, and aggregating 2,51,370 rupees, which may be considered either as tribute, or as revenue, more probably the latter. These amounts are supposed to be fixed in perpetuity. But in fact this class of tenures has never yet been defined, and no record in detail regarding them is extant. The question as to their possessing civil jurisdiction has been mentioned in another chapter. But as regards their fiscal powers, and the extent of their proprietary power, nothing whatever has been ascertained as yet. Hereafter a report will be submitted to Government with a view to these important tenures being placed on a definite and permanent basis. It will probably be found that they are in a position similar to that of the talookdars in Oude. Whether there are any, and if so what subordinate rights in their estates is quite unknown. But if it be found that they have heretofore enjoyed absolute authority over their tenantry, then noninterferance will be desirable. In that case the zemindar will be a great feudal landlord. But beyond the comparatively cultivated and inhabited estates, there will be within the extensive and ill defined areas of these zemindaries (some of them extending over tracts as large as districts) valuable wastes and forests. In this day no man can say how valuable these tracts may become hereafter. While, therefore, the real memorial or seignorial rights of the zemindar are respected, it will be desirable to scrutinise more closely his pretensions to vast tracts of waste in which there may be no semblance of possession.

Their fiscal powers.

Their right to the waste.

Settlement operations in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

192. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the former settlement expired in 1856. The regular settlement was commenced in 1853-4, and has since been dragging its slow length along. As yet no settlement has been completed, nor has any assessment been announced, although in most of the districts much preliminary work has been done. In the meantime, that is for the last six years, the revenue has been collected according to the old assessment under promise made to the people on each estate that, should the new assessment, when made, exceed the present one, no demand on that account, for the intermediate period will be made; but, on the other hand, should such assessment be less than the present, then the tax-payer will be entitled to a refund for the said intermediate period. In the districts north of the Nerbudda it is well known that the people will, in many cases, be entitled, according to the above rule, either to remission of revenue, or to refund of amount over-paid. Again, in these districts, where the old assessment has been evidently too high, and uncollected balances have constantly accrued, such balances have been allowed to accumulate till they shall be finally remitted at the new settlement, and they already amount to three lakhs. Now it is obvious that these expedients, however necessary at this moment, have a demoralising effect on the landholders, and induce them to keep their lands out of cultivation. In some places this circumstance is known to be causing agricultural deterioration. Thus,

Accumulation of revenue balance.

while on the one hand the State is being subjected to future loss in the divisions north of the Nerbudda, by reason of the settlements being delayed; on the other hand, it is not receiving its fair amount of land revenue in the districts south of the Nerbudda; for those districts are known to be under-assessed, and will yield an increase at the new settlements. These considerations afford strong reasons for advancing the settlements. Various proposals in this view have now been admited, and it is hoped that during the next season some real progress will be made in the assessment.

Settlement operation in the Nagpore province.

193. In the Nagpore Province a Settlement Department was set on foot, first in the Nagpore District itself in 1858. Much preliminary work has been done, but no assessment has yet been announced. A second establishment was set to work in the Bhundara District in 1861. A small establishment has just commenced work in the Sumbulpore District. Throughout most parts of the Nagpore Province, except, perhaps, parts of Chutteesghur and Chanda, the assessments of the last settlements are supposed to be somewhat high and uneven.

194. The term of the assessment is to be 30 years in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and Nagpore District. Perhaps for the more eastern districts a shorter term may be desirable.

Rent-free tenure.

195. There are many large estates held either free of revenue altogether, or else upon some favourable rate, resembling a quitrent. These have all been disposed of. In the Nagpore Province there was a special alienation officer employed for this purpose. But in all districts there remain petty tenures, thousands in number, claimed to be held free of revenue and requiring investigation.

The extra cesses.

196. The extra cesses are the same in these Provinces as elsewhere. There are the one per cent. for roads and the charges of the village watchmen and the village accountant. The one per cent. for education has just been ordered. It had not previously been levied. The remuneration of the village watchmen has not been fixed by anything more than precarious custom, but will be definitely arranged at the settlement. The village accountants have been appointed and trained in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, but not generally in Nagpore. In the latter Province the farmers or landlords have their own accounts kept with tolerable efficiency, and it will be preferable not to disturb this arrangement. It is better to let the landowner have his own accountant than for the district officer to appoint a man. But whenever these village accountants are appointed it will be desirable that they learn to conduct the rough survey of boundaries and fields, which work is now done by *employés* (ameens) of the Settlement Department.

The Desh Mookhs and Desh Pandyas.

197. There is another class of men, once so important, but now approaching extinction, which requires to be noticed, namely, the "Desh Mookhs" and "Desh Pandyas," names familiar to those who are versed in the history of India, as the managers and accountants for circles of villages. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories these men must have originally existed, but they perished in the several revolutions. In the Nagpore Province they have always existed, and though not appointed or employed by the Mahratta Government, they continued to receive certain fees and perquisites. Under British rule they have not been officially recognised, and their income has ceased. This is, perhaps, to be regretted. Inquiries regarding each of these cases have been, however, proceeding for some years past. These are now nearly complete, and recommendations in favour of the surviving Desh Mookhs and Desh Pandyas and their successors will be submitted.

Coercive processes.

198. The revenue may have been collected with some difficulty in a few instances, but yet those coercive processes known to the law in the Bengal Presidency as sale and transfers of the land have not been enforced in these Provinces. If a farmer defaulted, the lease has been made over to another, or the defaulter himself has either been thrown into prison and his movable effects sold by auction. Except in particular districts, however, even these latter processes have been rare. After the new settlement, however, the property in land will be liable to be sold absolutely in satisfaction of the Government demand. It may, indeed, be hoped that this extreme measure will rarely or never be resorted to.

Special supervision of the settlement operation.

199. On the whole, the regular settlement, embracing both a permanent tenure of property in the soil and fixity of assessment, constitutes one of the most pressing needs of the Central Provinces at the present time. For the want of it deterioration is taking place in some places, and the improvements of land now cultivated, and the reclaiming of lands now uncultivated, is retarded everywhere. The tardiness of its progress, and the important question involved in it, have been already pointed out. The more the work is inspected the more does it become apparent that great irregularities, perhaps errors, of practice, are arising; and certainly great diversities. With a view to secure uniformity of practice, together with due recognition of various principles, and a really competent supervision over the whole, special proposals have been recently submitted to Government. If these shall be sanctioned, it is hoped not only that progress will be made, but that it will start from a sound basis and proceed in the right direction.

The permanent settlement.

200. It is necessary that this chapter should include a brief notice of the important question of the "Permanent Settlement." It may, perhaps, be superfluous to state that here, as elsewhere, a permanent settlement would affect only the land-tax itself. It would fix the assessment for ever, and it should be more accurately termed the permanent and perpetual limitation of the direct State demand on the land. It would in nowise affect the

the fundamental right and property of the people in the land. That rights and property will be fixed, absolutely and immutably, whether the land tax be limited to a certain sum for ever or not. The value and interest of such right and property will indeed be greater or less according as the State demand is fixed for a short or a long term, or for ever. But under any circumstances, the nature and essence of the right and property itself will remain the same. Here, then, as elsewhere, in the above sense, the principle of a permanent settlement is applicable. It would have an effect altogether beyond immediate calculation, in stimulating the industry, enterprise, and self-reliance of the agriculturists; the application of capital; the accumulation of wealth, where the assessments were fair. It would be accepted as a great boon by the people. On the one hand, the State, no doubt, will subject itself to prospective loss by surrendering all future right to increase its land revenue. But, on the other hand, such loss would be more than compensated by the gradual, if not rapid, increase of all the other branches of the revenue. These branches entirely depend on the growth of wealth in the mass of the people. A permanent settlement will contribute more than any measure that could be devised to augment that wealth. It follows that a permanent settlement will cause all other heads of revenue, except land tax, to increase. Now in these Provinces more than one-third of the total income is derived from taxes other than the land tax. The other taxes are increasing; the land tax alone remains stationary. In a fiscal point of view, then, there can be no fear for the success of a measure which would, while restricting the land tax, cause all other taxes to rise. Again, it is quite true that the value of money will continue falling, and that prices of produce will rise more and more throughout these Provinces. Thus the agriculturists will, in a short time, receive much more for their produce than they ever did before; on the other, the price of labour will rise, and that will greatly enhance the State expenditure. All the salaries and establishments of the lower grades at least will be gradually raised, and the cost of public works will be greatly enhanced. There might appear to be some risk, then, if Government, while anticipating increased expenditure, were to limit the land tax, the main source of revenue. But it will in reality be quite safe to trust to the increase of other taxes.

Its relation to property in land.

Its great advantages.

More than counterbalances any disadvantages.

201. A permanent settlement, then, so far as it can be introduced, will be, firstly, good for the people; and secondly, equally good for the State. The questions remaining are—To what extent could it be applied? and when could it be introduced?

202 Now it is to be ever remembered that in these Provinces the railway, the roads, and the navigation, will certainly work great changes; while similar results are not here to be expected from irrigation. But this prospect exists here in common with the rest of India, neither more nor less. If, then, the prospect of material improvement does not bar the concession of a permanent settlement elsewhere, neither should it have that effect here. So far, then, as railway, roads, and navigation are concerned, the Central Provinces seem as much entitled to the advantage of a permanent settlement as other Provinces of India. But further it is to be borne in mind that the amount of culturable waste in these Provinces is enormous; and though this condition may exist, more or less, everywhere, it is peculiarly prevalent here; not only are vast tracts of culturable waste vaguely claimed by parties with doubtful title, but within the legitimate boundaries of many, even perhaps the majority of, estates and villages throughout these Provinces there is a large proportion of culturable waste. Now although the inducement held out by a permanent settlement to reclaim the waste is one of the cardinal benefits of that measure, still it is but fair to the State that this privilege should be kept within moderate bounds. It would be right to allow, to every state permanently settled, a just margin of waste as a field for extending cultivation. But it would not be right to allow a permanent settlement to an estate which might include a larger or indifferent area of waste at present quite beyond the means of the owner to reclaim, but capable in the future of being rendered valuable by a variety of contingencies. Thus in these Provinces there are many estates and villages, many entire tracts, and some entire districts, where a permanent settlement could not at present be properly introduced. Such districts are Raepore, Belaspore, Sumbulpore, Seroncha, Bhundarra, Mundla, Seonee, Chindwarra, Baitool. All these districts are in a transition state.

Prospects of future improvements.

Extent to which permanent settlement might be introduced.

203. On the other hand, there are some districts in each of which a permanent settlement might be introduced into parts, but not the whole, with as much benefit and as much reason as into other parts of India; and into these the introduction of the measure has been recommended. These districts are Nagpore, Chanda, Nachengaon (Wurda), Jubbulpore, Saugor, Dumoh, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad. All these districts (excepting Saugor and Dumoh) have large portions of their area continuously and highly cultivated, and subject to the same kind of development as the rest of India. The Saugor and Dumoh districts are more rugged, and do not possess long strips of cultivation like those just named, but in other respects their position is the same. As regards past assessments, some have been too high, and others too low, but this circumstance is not peculiar to these districts, and is but too common everywhere. On the other hand, for the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Dumoh, Nursingpore, and Hoshugabad districts there are the fiscal data, year by year, during 35 years of British rule. For the Nagpore, Nachengaon, and Chanda, besides the British assessments, there are the data of the assessments made during the regency exercised by Sir R. Jenkins and his officers.

Districts suited for permanent settlement.

204. It has, therefore, been recommended that, at the new settlement in these districts

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Permanent settlement recommended.

last mentioned, now in progress, the Settlement Officer should recommend the permanent limitation of the assessment fixed by him in every estate which might appear to him fitted for, or deserving of that concession, and that this boon, if approved by Government, should be granted. The Settlement Officer would fix the future assessments for all estates alike, in some for a term of 10, and in others for a term of 30 years, in others, the best of all, he would recommend that the term of the assessment be for ever or permanent. In those estates recommended for the permanent assessment one essential condition should be that three-fourths of the culturable area should be under cultivation at the time of fixing the assessment, and it might be competent for the authorities hereafter to recommend that any estate assessed for a term of years should on attaining the prescribed condition of three-fourths of the culturable area being cultivated, be granted the boon of having its assessment declared permanent. Thus if a permanent assessment be really desired by the people, then this system would induce every landholder to increase his cultivation so as to secure the boon;—and thus the greatest possible stimulus might be imparted to agricultural industry. As the new settlement advances, and as the assessment and the proprietary right is declared in each estate the landholders will be duly apprised of the option allowed to them by the Government Resolution of the 17th October 1861 of redeeming the land tax, that is, of freeing their land from all payments for ever, by compounding for the tax by one sum paid down. It is probable that few, if any, will avail themselves of this privilege at first.

For certain estates under certain conditions.

205. The natural advantages offered in these Provinces for European colonization will be noticed in another chapter. In this place it will suffice to state that particular grants of large extent on the banks of the Mahanuddy and Godavery, and in the Mundla District, have been promised on certain terms to the agents of some gentlemen who propose to form a company for bringing land into cultivation. The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have obtained a very extensive grant of many square miles in the Nursingpore District. In respect to these grants it is to be borne in mind that in these Provinces their extent must be expected to exceed greatly the maximum of 3,000 acres each, prescribed generally in Bengal, while the price of the land will seldom come up to the maximum of two rupees per acre, fixed in the Government Resolution. Here the European capitalist would have to found villages in a wilderness, extending over hundreds of square miles in an insalubrious climate, and far away from roads and markets. Such circumstances indefinitely depreciate the value of waste lands.

Terms of grants to European settlers.

206. There is yet one point remaining to be noticed. It has been found also that the numerous tanks, some of them resembling lakes in expanse, and all, more or less extensive, in which the Nagpore Province abounds, and which have been constructed under former dynasties for purposes of irrigation, have of late years fallen very much into disrepair. Many of them have been inspected, and every one thus examined has been found out of repair, and some even broken; in many cases, too, nothing like the full use is made of the water by the people. It is evident that the villagers themselves are too ignorant and apathetic to take care of these valuable works of public utility, and that some better means of supervision than at present are required. On the other hand, the district officers and their subordinates in the interior (*i. e.*, the tehseeldars) have never given their attention to irrigation, and do not generally understand the subject, as yet. It has, therefore, been proposed that an officer with engineering and professional knowledge be deputed as a temporary arrangement during the next cold season to visit all the principal tanks in the Province, and in every case either to instruct the people how to make the requisite repairs or else report the matter to the district officer, who would then make the requisite arrangements. It is hoped that in few instances will any expenditure on the part of Government be needed. The people would generally defray the cost ultimately, receiving only advances from Government (Tuccavee) repayable afterwards. Wells are not generally used for irrigation, save in some districts. In the Baitool District, however, hundreds of new wells (640 in number) of small size, have been constructed by the people within the last few years.

Supervision of works of irrigation.

207. The foregoing review of the land revenue in these Provinces will have shown that the whole subject is in a difficult situation. The points demanding the most urgent attention may be recapitulated as follows:—

Summary of measure requiring attention.

I.—The marking off boundaries of villages and the waste.

II.—The principles of adjudicating proprietary titles.

III.—The application of various systems of tenures.

IV.—The determination of subordinate and tenant rights.

V.—The early announcement of an assessment for a term of years.

VI.—The selection of estates for permanent settlement.

VII.—The supervision of works of irrigation.

208. It is but too certain that not one of the matters above specified is as yet settled, or approaching to settlement, for the whole of these Provinces. When they shall have been arranged, then, and not till then, will the country advance. Until they are arranged material prosperity will, more or less, be retarded.

SECTION

SECTION II.—OTHER BRANCHES OF REVENUE.

Salt tax.

209.—The most important of the minor branches of revenue in these Provinces is the salt tax. The salt consumed in the Central Provinces is of two kinds; first, the salt from the Salt Lakes of Rajpootana, which is consumed in the northern and central districts (Saugor and Nerbudda Territories). For this salt, used above the Sautpoora Range, the inhabitants look to Rajpootana, which is the great source of supply to the North West Provinces. Below the range they look for salt to Madras and Bombay, but chiefly to Madras. Thus the second kind is the salt from Madras and Bombay, consumed in the Nagpore Province. On both kinds of salt a duty is fixed. On the first kind of salt (Rajpootana) it is levied by means of a regular line drawn from Agra, *viâ* Jhansie (in the North West Provinces), to the Saugor frontier; thence across the Nerbudda to Seonee (in the Sautpoora Range), and then turning eastward and north eastward, so as to guard the access to Mirzapore. Thus no salt can enter these British districts from Rajpootana in the west without crossing this line.

Different kinds of salt

210. In the Nagpore Province a duty is levied without any regular line by local arrangements; that is to say, the dealers are called upon to pay duty on their known transactions. Under such arrangements the full duty of Government cannot, of course, be realised; but a regular line would not be worth the cost of its maintenance on those wild frontiers.

Duty on Saugor and Seonee Customs line.

211. On the Saugor and Seonee line above described, the duty was first raised in 1855-56 at *Rs.* 1. 8. per maund of 80 lbs.; it was raised to *Rs.* 2. 8. in 1859-60, and in 1861-62 to 3 rupees, at which it now stands, being uniform with the duty on the North West Province line. The duty is high and is sometimes complained of; but in the year 1861-62, just closed, there has been no falling off in consumption, whence it is inferred that the people can afford to pay the rate. It will be evident, however, that this line does not include the Hoshungabad and Baitool districts, and part of the Nursingpore district, which thereby become exempt from any tax on salt. It would be, of course, desirable that these districts should be taxed equally with the others, but this cannot be done by means of a line. It has been found, by actual experience in these localities, that to establish a cordon of watchmen in the hills and forests would absorb all the revenue to be gained. But it will be possible, by local arrangements similar to those adopted in Nagpore, to raise a local duty similar to the regular duty. Arrangements for this purpose are now being made. The town of Saugor also enjoys an unnecessary immunity, being a free mart for the convenience of traders who store salt there; that is to say, salt may enter the town free to be stored, paying duty on being despatched elsewhere, and being liable to duty if kept in store beyond a certain time. But in fact this freedom is not really necessary for the convenience of dealers, and arrangements are being made for the abolition of the privilege, which has allowed the inhabitants of Saugor city (some 60,000 souls) to consume untaxed salt.

Duty proposed for certain districts.

For town of Saugor.

Special duty in the Nagpore province.

Still the price of salt at Nagpore, one rupee for 12 or 16 lbs., is undoubtedly high.

212. In the Nagpore Province the duty is levied at the rate of 1½ rupee per maund. This rate is only half that of the northern line, but then the Nagpore salt all comes from Madras and Bombay, where it has been first taxed up to 1½ rupee per maund; thus the original duty, being added together, make up the 3-rupee rate, just equal to that of the North West Provinces. Whether the imposition of this duty has checked consumption or otherwise cannot as yet be affirmed. It probably has not, inasmuch as the actual yield of the tax is double the original estimate. The Madras authorities on the eastern coast, whence most of this salt comes, seem to be apprehensive of their export trade being injured by this duty. But there are not as yet sufficient facts to justify this conclusion. If ultimately such should be proved, there would be reason to re-consider the duty. All that is known for certain is that the native dealers on the Madras side dislike the duty, which circumstance, however natural, would not alone furnish sufficient reason for remission. In the first instance, the entire realisation of the duty was entrusted to an eminent native banker of Nagpore (Bunseedhur Abeerchund), who employed his own establishment, being allowed 5 per cent. therefore on the collections. This arrangement, however desirable at the outset, could not properly be continued, and the arrangements have now been entrusted to the ordinary district authorities.

Difficulty of drawing a Customs line round Nagpore province.

213. Since the formation of the Central Provinces the practicability of extending the Saugor and Seonee line, so as to embrace the Nagpore Province, has been considered. I believe that such a project would be found impracticable. The line might, indeed, be easily carried down the Wurda to Chanda, or even to Seroncha, but that would enforce duty on Bombay salt only, and not on Madras salt. To effect the latter object it would be necessary to carry the line along the Godavery, and then up through a very wild country for hundreds of miles till it touched the Mahanuddy. It would indeed be difficult to find a country more unfavourable for such a line. If the local duty, then, be continued, it must be levied in some such manner as that which now prevails. Whether there should be a duty at all may be another question. It may be true that a native of Nagpore now pays twice as much salt tax as a native of Madras or Bombay, but then he pays somewhat less than a native of Bengal, and the same as a native of Northern India, and as his fellow subjects of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

Yield of salt duties.

214. The yield of the salt tax may be thus shown:—

	Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	Nagpore Province.	Total.
1861-62	6,59,200	2,38,920	8,98,120
1862-63	6,75,000	3,00,000	9,75,000

The first duty having been imposed in 1855–56 for the northern port, and in 1861-62 for the southern, it is evident that this new branch of taxation, now amounting to 10 lakhs per annum, has proved an important addition to the revenue of these Provinces.

Income tax.

215. The income tax in these Provinces amounted in 1860-61 to 1,46,988 rupees, and in 1861-62 to 4,25,002 rupees. After recent modifications it is estimated to yield 3,00,000 rupees in 1862-63. The machinery employed was inexpensive; for the current year there is to be no charge at all for establishments. The remission of the tax upon all the smaller incomes is regarded as a boon by the people.

House tax.

216. The license tax having been abolished before being fully carried into effect needs no special remark. But with it there was to have been amalgamated the "Pandree," or house tax in the Nagpore Province. This house tax, being of old date and familiar to the people, will be retained. Under Mahrattah rule it was levied on the whole non-agricultural community (with certain favoured exemptions) upon a graduated scale. The scale is now being revised and regulated throughout the Nagpore Province. But the tax is not now known in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Excise on drugs and spirits.

217. The excise on drugs and spirits is a flourishing source of revenue. In 1860-61 it amounted to 7,49,385 rupees; in 1861-62, to 8,96,499 rupees, and is estimated to yield 9,00,000 rupees in 1862-63, or about nine lakhs. The spirit is chiefly extracted from the fruit of a tree called the "Mohwa," which grows wild in great abundance. Hitherto it has been distilled in the villages at native stills. But the introduction of what are known as "Sudder," or central distilleries, has just been ordered after the model of the North West Provinces. It is hoped that these distilleries will be under efficient regulation.

Stamp revenue.

218. Here, as elsewhere, the stamp revenue has steadily increased, as seen below:—

1860-61, 1,67,230 rupees; 1861-62, 2,57,189 rupees; 1862-63, 3,00,000 rupees.

The highest sum being estimated at about three lakhs. The new Act X. of 1862 has been just introduced, much of the success to be anticipated will depend on the number of private vendors who may be established, and the importance of this has been duly impressed on the district officers.

Tax on sugar.

Rs.
* 1861-62 - 2,34,700
1862-63 - 2,37,400

219. There is a small amount* of taxation raised from sugar by means of a local licence, in the Nagpore Province, and by means of an export duty levied on the Saugor and Seonee Customs line already mentioned.

On opium.

Rs.
† 1861-62 - 10,806
1862-63 - 12,000

220. The revenue on opium† is also raised by a local licence chiefly in the Baitool District. It is believed that the system may admit of much improvement, and inquiries with that view are being made by an officer possessing special experience in the opium-growing districts of Malwa.

Town duties or octroi.

221. The town duties, or octroi, have now been assessed, and are being levied in all the towns and cities of these Provinces (with one or two exceptions, which will soon be brought up). Their total yield amounts to 2,38,615 rupees per annum. From these duties all the police charges, both for regular police and city watch, within the towns and cities themselves, are defrayed, and the total debit on this account amounts to 67,411 rupees. The remainder is devoted to local improvements. Thus, as yet, no portion of this tax is included in the Imperial revenue. The average *ad valorem* rate of these duties seems high, amounting to five, or even six per cent. In Nagpore city a relief has been granted. In Nagpore, and some of the cities in that neighbourhood, the collection of the duties was entrusted to the eminent native banker, Bunseedhur Abeerchund. This arrangement, however, desirable at the outset, could not be permitted to continue, and the duties will in future be managed in the ordinary manner.

222. The revenue of the Provinces in its various branches for the years 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, may be exhibited as below. The estimate for the year 1862-63 being taken from the joint report of Colonel Elliot and myself:—

——	Land Revenue.	Abkaree.	Stamps.	Income Tax.	Salt, Sugar, Opium.	Saer, Misc.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1860-61	51,69,750	7,49,385	1,67,230	1,46,988	6,37,636	7,76,734	76,47,723
1861-62	51,76,152	8,96,499	2,57,189	4,25,002	11,43,626	3,53,711	82,52,179
1862-63	52,00,000	9,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	12,25,000	3,75,000	83,00,000

223. In

223. In general terms it may be said that the land tax will not on the whole increase, while the future increase of the salt tax is doubtful. But the other heads of revenue, drugs and spirits, stamps, opium, sugar and the like, will probably increase, owing to the general rise in prices and in wages. The total revenue, short of one million per annum, is small for so large a country; but the alienations are considerable. If the population be assumed at nine millions, the total average revenue per head amounts to 14 annas per annum. Total revenue.

224. The recent date of the annexation of the Nagpore Province affords the means of comparing the Mahrattah and British taxation in that Province, a comparison which may be not interesting. The following general comparative abstract will show the results of taxation under Mahrattah and British rule respectively, the amount being given roughly in lakhs:— Comparison of British and Mahrattah revenue in the Nagpore province.

—	Land Revenue.	Customs and Transit Duties.	Spirits and Drugs.	Stamps.	Income Tax, Licensed and House Tax.	Salt, Sugar, Opium, and Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Mahrattah rule -	32,00,000	6,00,000	1,50,000	- -	- -	- -	50,000	40,00,000
British rule -	29,00,000	- -	5,50,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	3,75,000	75,000	43,00,000

From the above it seems that the revenue is increasing under British rule beyond anything known under native rule.

CHAPTER IV.—EDUCATION.

225. STATE education can only be said to have been introduced, as yet, into about one-third of the Central Provinces, namely, the districts belonging to the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. For the remainder of these Provinces there is no such education existing, as will be seen presently. State education in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

226. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, comprising the districts named in the margin, the educational system of the North Western Provinces was established when those districts came under that Government in 1853. It has been maintained up to the present time. There is now an inspector of schools at the head of it, with a staff of native officials. The total expenditure, all items included, amounts to 48,000 rupees per annum. Saugor, Dumoh, Jubbulpore, Mundlah, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Baitool and Seonee.

227. The principal institution is the school at Saugor, where the English language and the learned Oriental languages are taught. It has about 300 pupils, many of them boys of good families, from the several districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; some of them are even of noble family. It is presided over by an European head-master, Mr. Wiggins, aided by an efficient staff of native teachers. This school is one of a general rather than a local character, and receives scholars from other schools. In some respects, too, it serves as a Normal school, receiving pupils for instruction in the profession of schoolmaster. The Saugor school.

228. There are no regular Zillah schools (according to the departmental designation) that is, schools at the head-quarters of a district.

229. Nor are there any regular Normal schools for the professional instruction) of village schoolmasters.

230. The Tehseelee schools (according to the departmental designation) have been generally established, there being one at the head-quarters of each Tehseeldar. The Tehseel is the civil sub-division of a district; and there are three or four such to each district Thus there are about 27 Tehseelee schools in all. In these the education is entirely vernacular (being conducted in the Oordoo and Hindee languages). These are supposed to be generally in fair condition. The Tehseelee schools.

231. Indigenous village schools exist, supported by voluntary contributions among the villagers or towns-people. In these the instruction is chiefly carried on in the Hindee language, the agrarian population being chiefly Hindoos, who prefer Hindee to Oordoo, which latter is more suitable to Mahomedans. But these schools, though inspected by the educational officials, have not, in any way, been re-organised. And the fund known as the Village School cess (one per cent. on the land revenue) has not been levied. Village schools.

232. Private schools in the cities and towns, and even the larger villages, are tolerably numerous and efficient.

233. There is one mission school at Jubbulpore, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, with about 180 pupils.

Mission school in Nagpore city. * Under the management of the Rev. S. Hislop and the Rev. G. Cooper.

234. In the Nagpore Province no educational system had been introduced; no Government school existed; and no public expenditure on this account had been incurred. There had, however, been for some time a good missionary school* in Nagpore, belonging to the mission of the Free Church of Scotland, established in 1846, and numbering 400 boys and 20 girls. If it has not attained to a high standard with the upper class, it has given a sound and practical education to the middle and lower class; and has been a powerful engine for good in the city. A small school of humble pretension had been established by one of the Scotch missionaries at Chindwara, and had afterwards been maintained by private effort. The one per cent. cess for village schools had not been introduced. Village schools and all private schools have continued at a very low ebb. Indeed, few Provinces could be more destitute of indigenous institutions than Nagpore; and the general standard of enlightenment, both in the mass of the people, and the upper classes, is decidedly low, and much under even the Indian average.

No State education in Nagpore province previously.

235. In Sumbulpore there has existed a school for some years, originally founded by the benevolent efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Cadenhead, and subsequently maintained by Government.

236. Such was the state of affairs up to May 1862; it now remains to mention the measures already in progress.

New educational measure.

237. There will be two circles of inspection, conterminous with the civil divisions of the country, viz., the Northern or Nerbudda Circle, embracing the commissionerships or divisions of Saugor and Jubbulpore, and including in all nine zillahs or districts; and the Southern or Nagpore Circle, embracing the Nagpore and Chutteesghur commissionerships or divisions, and including seven zillahs or districts, besides the separate District of Seroncha.

Circles of inspection.

Educational grant.

238. An educational grant of 50,000 rupees for the current year, 1862-63, for the Nagpore Province, has been obtained, and a similar grant for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; in all one lakh per annum for state education in the Central Provinces.

Directorship formed.

239. A director of public instruction, and an inspector of schools (European officers) have been appointed; the former with head-quarters at Nagpore, the latter at Jubbulpore. An inspector (European officer) for the Nagpore Province has been recommended to have his head-quarters at Raepore, in the remote Eastern districts.

Subordinate staff of officials.

240. The existing staff, already described, has been maintained in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and a normal school for schoolmasters has been added at Jubbulpore. For the Nagpore Province great difficulty has been experienced in forming a native educational staff. Nothing can be a stronger proof of the backwardness of knowledge than the fact that, in such a city like Nagpore, there could not be found even one native fit to undertake scholastic duty!* The men readiest to hand were educated natives of Hindoostan; but I did not deem it proper to employ these men as they are quite foreign to, and not popular with, the natives of Nagpore. Instead of that, men *from* Poona have been sent for, and several well-trained young natives are on their way to join our educational staff. These persons, being Mahratta Brahmins, will readily command influence at Nagpore, where the associations and ideas are all Mahratta. It is hoped that this infusion of fresh though kindred blood will soon produce an effect on the popular mind.

Schools in the interior of the Nagpore province.

241. One of the first points to which attention is being directed in Nagpore, is the inspection of village schools in the interior. A preliminary examination has been made, and the village schoolmasters are found to be of the lowest grade. As it is a great object to work with the instruments we find, it is intended that all of these men, who are able to learn, shall undergo a course of training. With this view, a normal school for schoolmasters had been opened at Nagpore, and already numbers 30 scholars. Arrangements for similar schools are being made at the head-quarters of every district. The schools known as Zillah and Tehseelee schools (that is first class at the principal station of the district, and second class schools in each subdivision) will be opened for all the districts as soon as the new teachers arrive. But it is not proposed at present to establish zillah schools either at Nagpore, Jubbulpore, or Chindwarra, as the ground is already occupied by the mission schools which furnish excellent secular instruction. Grants-in-aid, according to the rules, have been applied for in all these cases.

Grants-in-aid.

242. With the grant-in-aid, the missionaries at Nagpore may be able to maintain a class with a high curriculum of English and Oriental learning. If such a class should fill, no Government class of the kind would be required. If it should not fill, then it will be desirable to establish, through the Educational Department, a class of this character for a limited number of scholars.

One per cent. fund for village schools.

243. It has been already mentioned that nowhere in these Provinces had the one per cent. fund (leviable from the landholders at that rate upon the land revenue for the support of village schools) been levied, doubtless owing to the incomplete state of the settlement of the land revenue. Arrangements have been made to obviate that difficulty by making allowance at the new settlement for what may now be collected. The cess will be levied together with the revenue instalment in December next. By that time the village schools can

* *Note.*—It is not hence to be understood that no boys of superior education had been *élèves* of the Mission School. Several boys from that school have been employed in other departments.

can be brought under improved discipline. It is proposed that, in accordance with the system which has proved successful in the Punjab, the village and tehseelee schools should be placed under the administrative management of the district officer (Deputy Commissioner), and should be open to the inspection of the educational authorities. This arrangement will be preferable to placing these rural schools under the administration of the Educational Department itself. But to aid in this management, a trained native official from the Educational Department will be placed at the disposal of each district officer.

244. A mission school, belonging to the Madras Wesleyan mission, is about to be established at Seroucha, on the banks of the Godavery.

Use of the Mahratta language.

245. The language to be used in the Educational Department will be the Oordoo and Hindee for the Northern Circle, and also for the Chutteesghur Division in the Southern Circle; these being the prevailing languages in those parts. For school books generally, indents will be made upon the depôts of the North West Provinces. But in the Nagpore Division of the Southern Circle including the districts of Nagpore, Bhundara, Chanda, and Nachengaon, the language to be used will be the Mahratta; and school-books will be obtained from Bombay. The officials employed in these districts, European and native, will be versed in Mahrattu.

Causes of its disuse in Nagpore.

246. Although Mahratta continues to be the popular language, it is yet but little cultivated among the upper classes. No compositions in it are issued here; and, as already stated, but few persons, well read in it, are to be found in these parts. These circumstances, which are very much to be regretted, have arisen partly from the inevitable consequences of a change of dynasty and rule; partly from the fact that no schools were founded after annexation; and partly because for many years, even before the establishment of British rule, *employés* from Hindoostan have been introduced in several branches of the service, and a number of Hindoostanees have settled here in the various trades and professions. These Hindoostanees, from their superior ability, have always beaten the Mahrattas in the race for power, influence, and fortune. From this cause, the depression and inferiority of the Mahrattas increased in a progressive ratio; while, from the absence of schools and State education, they had not the same means and opportunities as were enjoyed by the other parts of India, of acquiring instruction, and of educating and qualifying themselves and their children. It may be hoped that the educational measures now to be devised will contribute to restore the equilibrium, and to afford the Mahrattas a chance of competing with educated foreigners.

School for Europeans and Eurasians at Seetabuldee.

247. But in these Provinces generally, and in the Nagpore Province particularly, there are European and Eurasian as well as native children in grievous need of the means and opportunities of education. This want, indeed, is but too common all over India; but almost every part of India, except these Provinces, has either schools at hand or schools within reach. For instance, in Bengal, there are the seminaries of Calcutta; in the north there are the excellent institutions in the Himalayan climate. Bombay and Madras enjoy similar advantages, but the Central Provinces in the heart of India are, by their geographical position, absolutely cut off from all these advantages. Here the European and Eurasian residents cannot, except at a cost beyond their means, send their children to those distant institutions, and they must, perforce, rely on such educational resources as can be found on the spot. But there is no regular school for European or Eurasian children existing at Nagpore. There is a Sunday school kept up most laudably by the missionaries, and an Ordnance school for the families of the officials of the arsenal. But these institutions, however good in themselves, cannot supply the needs of the general community. It has, therefore, been proposed to establish a school for this purpose at Seetabuldee, the civil station of Nagpore, the building to be provided by the Committee which administers the extensive local funds of that district; and the accommodation to provide school room for 60 children, boys and girls, besides quarters for a master and mistress, and a small orphanage to provide lodging for a limited number of destitute children; private subscriptions to a considerable amount have been raised, and assistance from the Government has been solicited.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION I.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

248. THERE are no military buildings of importance in these Provinces; no spacious and lofty European barracks have been constructed on the plan which has of late years been adopted in the stations of Northern India.

The Kamptee cantonment.

249. At Kamptee, the military cantonment of Nagpore, the European barracks for artillery and infantry were constructed, many years ago, on a permanent style, which would then have been considered good. They are still sufficiently commodious, though quite inferior to the fine barracks which are built now-a-days. Formerly the quarters for the married soldiers were arranged on what is termed the "Parcheery system," according to which

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which the married soldier receives a small allowance, and builds a cottage for himself. The cottages, however, gradually fell into disrepair, till they became scarcely habitable. Recently quarters have been, or are being built, by Government, on an approved plan, for the usual proportion of married soldiers.

Jubbulpore cantonment.

250. At Jubbulpore there did not exist, before 1857, any European infantry barracks. Since that time barracks of an inferior and temporary character have been constructed for a whole regiment. But the site is bad, being situate between two swamps. Of these the swamp nearest the barracks was recently ordered to be drained. A new hospital has recently been erected.

Saugor cantonment.

251. At Saugor also, before 1857, there were no barracks for European infantry. Since that time the European artillery have been accommodated in a large school-house, and a part of the infantry in some bombproof buildings. For the remainder of the infantry, temporary barracks of an inferior character have been constructed.

Nowgong and Nagode.

252. At the cantonments of Nowgong and Nagode (Bundlecund) temporary barracks have been constructed for the detachments of European artillery and infantry stationed there.

Chindwarra.

253. At Chindwarra, in the Sautpoora Hills, about 70 miles distant from Nagpore, there have been constructed temporary barracks for a detachment of European soldiers. As this station is, from its elevation, much superior to Nagpore in climate, it is desirable to maintain a detachment there of convalescents or others until a better sanatarium shall be provided.

254. There are two forts, maintained by Government in these Provinces, one at Saugor and one at Nagpore. Besides these there are no other defensible posts. There are not now any native forts whatever remaining.

The Saugor fort.

255. The Saugor Fort was constructed under Mahratta rule. During the troubles of 1857 it gave shelter to the European residents. It is situated on the borders of the lake, and adjoins the city. It has no pretensions as a fortified building. Within it are now kept the depôt for medical stores, and the Ordnance depôt for stores and munitions.

The Seetabuldee fort.

256. The Nagpore Fort is on the small hill of Seetabuldee, which immediately overlooks the lake and city of Nagpore on the one side, and the large civil station on the other. It is a place of some historical interest, having been the scene of the battles which arose out of the defection of Appa Sahib. Under its protection also is situated the Seetabuldee arsenal. After 1817 the hill was fortified under British superintendence. The fortifications are of the slightest character, and hardly worthy of the name. But in the eyes of the people of the city and district of Nagpore, the prestige of this small ill-fortified hill is overwhelming. It is garrisoned by a detachment of European artillery and infantry.

The Seetabuldee arsenal.

257. The arsenal is one of the second class, and in good condition. It was built in 1820, and contains vast quantities of stores, the accumulation of many years. But for reasons mentioned in the military chapter, its abandonment is recommended. At the same time it is proposed to construct an ordnance depôt in the cantonment of Kamptee.

The Mohtoor sanatarium.

258. As yet there are no depôts for convalescent soldiers and no sanataria for European troops within these Provinces. But it has been proposed to establish a sanatarium at Mohtoor, a point in the Sautpoora Range, about 40 miles from the station of Chindwarra. The place was examined in May 1860 by a committee of officers, medical and military, and was pronounced to be suited in respect to climate, situation, and scenery, for the renovation of European health and strength during the hot months. I myself, accompanied by several officers, visited the place during May last. I believe that the report of the committee is perfectly accurate, and that the hill and plateau are fitted for the construction of a military convalescent depôt and for the construction of a sanatarium. The height above the sea is 4,000 feet. The neighbouring hills and valleys are clothed with low and thick wood. And this circumstance is calculated to injuriously affect the climate during the rainy months and the autumn. But during the winter, spring, and early summer, or more than half the year, the climate is delightful. The plateau of the hill itself is open and generally free from jungle. The soil and water are everything that could be desired. On the northern aspect the scenery is fine. In the hot months the atmosphere is cool and invigorating, and the sun is not overpowering. That the climate generally would be beneficial to the European constitution from December to July is beyond doubt. Whether it would be equally good from July to November, or whether fever would not, during these months, be prevalent, remains to be solved by experience.

Present arrangements.

259. During the present season a company of sappers and miners, and a party of prisoners have been employed in clearing the ground and improving the approaches to the hills. Temporary accommodation has been constructed at a trifling cost for three officers, a medical officer, an engineer officer, and an officer commanding the sappers; also for two European overseers. The above party, European and native, are to remain on the hill during the rains and autumn if possible, or as long as may be considered safe by the medical officer. It is hoped that thus complete observations will be taken, and that reliable experience will be gained as to the climate and character of the place during the doubtful months.

260. It

SKELETON MAP
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCE
INDICATING MINERAL RESOURCES
AND
POSITION OF THE MOHTOOR SANATARIUM
WITH REFERENCE TO NEIGHBOURING STATIONS

Scale 32 Miles = 1 Inch

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260. It has been recommended that, under any circumstances, a barrack to accommodate (25) twenty-five or thirty European soldiers be constructed at Mohtoor during the next working season, at a cost of about 20,000 rupees. Future plans.

Too great expectations, however, should not be formed regarding Mohtoor. Its altitude 4,000 feet above the sea, is less than two-thirds of that of the various Himalaya sanataria and of the Neilgherry sanatarium. And it can never, at the best, approach the excellence of those. Again, though itself tolerably free from jungle, it has hills and valleys in its neighbourhood thickly clothed with low forest and brushwood. Now it is known that above a certain altitude, apparently about 6,000 feet, jungle does not produce fever; whereas below a certain altitude it certainly does. In the lower ranges of hills fever is generally even more prevalent than in the plains. Therefore, there is apprehension that during a certain season (the rainy months and the autumn, July to December,) Mohtoor would not be more healthy than the plains, and might perhaps prove less so. But this consideration does not invalidate its undoubted advantages during the remainder of the year.

261. In a general point of view, the position of Mohtoor is remarkably centrical and convenient. It stands almost upon the very centre of the Central Provinces. Being situate on the southern face of the Sautpoora range, it is more convenient to Nagpore than to Saugor and Jubbulpore, but it is more or less convenient to all. On the north it will be distant 40 miles from the nearest railway station of the northern line, and on the south 90 miles distent from the nearest station on the southern line. It will be comparatively within reach of no less than ten stations, civil and military, as follows:— Centrical situation of Mohtoor.

		Miles.
Mohtoor to	Nagpore	90
„	Chindwarra	36
„	Chanda	187
„	Bhundara	102
„	Seonee	65
„	Baitool	48
„	Nursingpore	64
„	Jubbulpore	107
„	Saugor	113
„	Hoshungabad	63

262. A sketch map is appended to illustrate the situation of the place.

263. It will have been seen then, that the expenditure on military works has been, and is proposed to be, small. The figures are given below. The works and buildings generally, though no where good, and generally defective, are still sufficient to carry on the service of the year:— Expenditure on military works.

	Rs.
Expenditure in 1861-62	91,958
Proposed for 1862-63	1,29,089

SECTION II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

264. In respect to Civil buildings, much remains to be done in the Northern Districts, and still more in the districts of the late Nagpore Province.

265. The defective and often inefficient character of the gaol buildings has been described in the chapter on prison discipline. There has been no progress during the past years. During the next season it is intended to commence the construction of a central gaol at Nagpore.

266. There are as yet no police buildings worthy of the name anywhere in these Provinces. In most districts, posts, stations, barracks, hospitals for the police will ultimately have to be constructed; but it is not proposed to commence these during the next season. Police buildings.

267. In the districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and of Sumbulpore, the court-houses are complete, with the exception of one which was proposed to be built for the Commissioner of Saugor. In the late Nagpore Province much progress has been made during the year in building court-houses at Bhundara, Chanda, and Nachengaon. These completed, there will only remain the court houses of Belaspore and Seroncha to be built. The new court-house for the Judicial Commissioner has been completed, and the office of Commissioner of Nagpore has been accommodated in the building belonging to the late Nagpore irregular force. But at Nagpore the offices for all head-quarter departments, such as chief engineer, inspector of schools, inspector of gaols, auditor and accountant, and the like, have yet to be commenced. It is not, however, proposed to commence during the next working season. Court-house.

268. Staging bungalows, at intervals of from 25 to 40 miles on most of the main roads, have been built for the most part. It must be acknowledged that these bungalows, so essential to the comfort and even safety of travellers in these remote and scattered districts, Staging bungalows.

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are, for the most part, in a highly unsatisfactory condition. Stringent orders have now been issued, and it is hoped that in the course of two or three months the defects will be remedied. But besides this, on many lines of road, there are no bungalows at all, so that in some places it is not possible to move officers from one station to the other during the rains for want of shelter on the way. It is proposed to construct five or six new bungalows during the next season. And as the road overseer's bungalows lately sanctioned, at intervals of from 10 to 30 miles, shall be completed, they will serve hereafter as travellers' resting places.

Encamping grounds.

269. Encamping ground, with supply depôts for troops on the march, with caravanserais for the accommodation of travellers, were ordered in the Nagpore Province some time ago; but as yet they are far from complete. No supply depôts like those which exist in the North-Western Provinces have been established, and there is not any caravanserai worthy of the name. The serais in and about Nagpore are indeed notoriously defective, but steps have now been taken to set them in order. In the Saugor and Nerbuddi territories some few encamping-grounds have been marked out, and some few caravanserais exist. Plans and estimates will be now framed for caravanserais at the most important points, some to be executed by the Department Public Works, and some by the civil authorities.

Caravanserais.

Revenue offices.

270. Tehseel or revenue offices in the interior of the districts have been constructed, on an approved plan, in some of the districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. With the exception of one in the city of Nagpore, lately finished, none have been built in the Nagpore Provinces. These offices are, however, sufficiently well accommodated in old native buildings.

271. The sums expended during the past two years on civil buildings, and that proposed to be expended during the next year, are noted below:—

	Rs.
In 1860–61 - - - - - - - -	59,413
In 1861–62 - - - - - - - -	61,893
For 1862–63 (proposed) - - - - - -	2,06,804

272. It is to be remarked that a moderate expenditure should, for the present, be made to suffice for purely civil expenditure, so that more funds may be available to be devoted to those great works of communication and irrigation on which the future wealth and progress of the country will depend.

SECTION III.—COMMUNICATIONS, ROADS, AND BRIDGES.

Summary of the principal lines of road.

273. The next heading in the Public Works Department is that of communications, under which falls first the subject of roads. Now, of all the matters under the cognizance of this administration, road-making is the most ultimately important, the most immediately pressing, and yet the most backward. Of roads completely made there is not one. The various roads, main and branch, either in progress or projected, or proposed, are numerous, and spread like a network over the country. Of all these, however, there are three trunk lines on which attention should be concentrated. These three roads should be considered as starting from Nagpore, the capital and centre of these Provinces, and may be called, 1st. The Great Northern; 2d. The Southern; 3d. The Great Eastern. There is a fourth line, which, if not a trunk line, is yet one of the greatest local importance, namely, the line down the valley of the Wurda.

The Great Northern.

274. The Great Northern runs from Nagpore to the Khutra Pass near Mirzapore, a distance of 350 miles. It originally formed part of the Grand Deccan Road, projected many years ago to run from Mirzapore *viâ* Jubbulpore and Nagpore, through the Nizam's dominions to Ahmednugger, and thence to Bombay. The progress in the railway from Bombay, through Berar to Nagpore, has, however, entirely altered the condition of the road below Nagpore. From Nagpore to Bombay the future communication will certainly be by railway. But the road retains its importance from Mirzapore to Nagpore. In a military, political, and general point of view this road is of primary importance; in a commercial point of view it is of secondary importance. At present quantities of produce, cotton and otter, pass to and fro between Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Mirzapore. But when the railways shall be open, one from Bombay to Jubbulpore, and one from Bombay to Nagpore, then this traffic will be diverted to Bombay. These railways will be open probably before the railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore; that line will then absorb a part of the traffic. These considerations certainly diminish the importance of the road from Jubbulpore to Mirzapore. But the section from Jubbulpore to Nagpore will always be of the utmost consequence, as directly connecting the two points of Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and bringing the districts intervening between them into communication with the two railway termini. These districts, lying within the hills of the Sautpoora Range and its branches, will never be traversed by a railway. In the meantime, until the railways are opened, this road connects Nagpore with the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and is the line of postal communication with Calcutta.

Its objects and purposes.

275. From

Section from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore.

275. From Mirzapore to Jubbulpore the roadway and the metalling (235 miles) were completed in 1852-53; but the bridging for the most part remains undone. During the past season five bridges were undertaken. There remains 32 bridges to be executed; these are to be proceeded with during the next working season. The sums already expended on this section cannot be stated, as much of the work was executed so long ago; but the sums required to complete amount to 3,60,000 rupees. At present mail carts run along this road during the winter and summer, but not during the rainy season, by reason of the unbridged streams filling with water. It is hoped, however, by completing some of the bridges, by erecting temporary bridges at some points, and by such like arrangement, a horse transit for wheeled carriages may be established to the great convenience of European travellers. Of the section between Jubbulpore and Nagpore (45 miles), about half the distance (from Jubbulpore to Seonee) has been nearly completed through the vigorous operations of the past season. In the remainder, from Seonee to Nagpore, comparatively little has yet been done. Two-thirds of this section will be arduous, running right thwart the Saugpoora Range. The remaining one-third crosses the champaign country of Nagpore. On this section 1,39,000 rupees have been already expended, and 8,00,000 rupees are required to complete; with great exertions, during the next working season, it might be possible to open the line to Nagpore for traffic.

From Jubbulpore to Nagpore.

The Southern line.

276. The Southern Line will extend from Nagpore to Chanda, a distance of 95 miles. It will have two subsidiary branches, one to Nachengaon on the Wurda, at the point where the railway strikes the river; another from Jam, near Hinguí Ghat, to a point where the road from Nagpore to Hyderabad also strikes the River Wurda. The main line runs from Nagpore southwards through the very heart of the cotton districts to Chanda, near the point where the navigation of the Upper Godavery may be said to commence. During a portion of its course it subserves the military and political purposes of communication with Hyderabad. Its real and general importance, however, is commercial. One of the great outlets, one of the great highways which nature has provided for the Nagpore Province, is the Godavery River. Now it is this southern road which connects the capital and the richest parts of the Province with the head of the navigation of the Upper Godavery. About midway on the line stands Hingun Ghat next after Oomraotee, the best known cotton mart in Central India. It traverses the southern half of the tract described as the cotton field of Nagpore. It connects Hingun Ghat, in the north, with Nagpore, or with the nearest railway stations; in the south with Chanda. So that whether the future cotton crop of Nagpore shall go to Mirzapore and Calcutta, or to Bombay by railway, or to the eastern coast by the Godavery, in each and all of these cases will this road prove of the utmost utility. A part was commenced some time ago, but the main portion was proceeded with last season. The earthwork is nearly complete. With great exertions the greater number of the bridges could be executed during next working season, and the road opened for traffic; during the following season the metalling might be added. The sum already expended amounts to 74,000 rupees, that required to complete to 5,26,000 rupees.

Its objects and purposes.

Its present state.

The Great Eastern line.

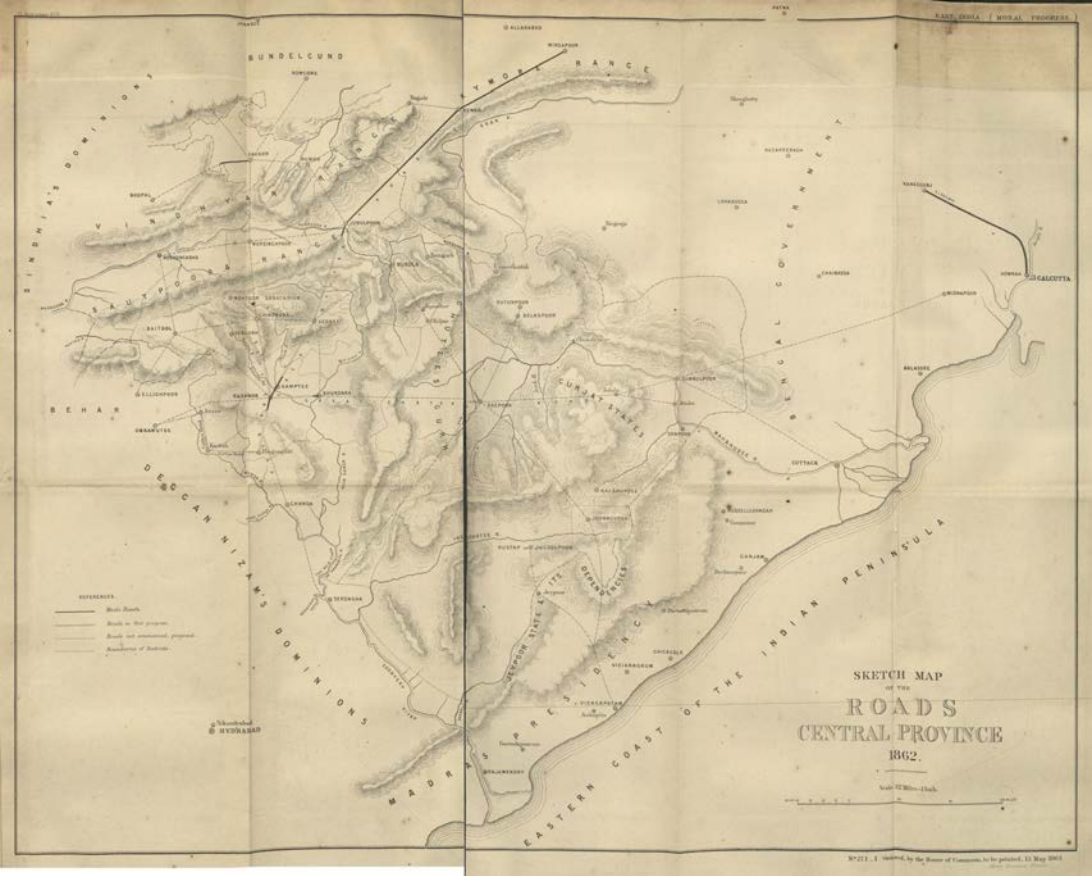
277. The Great Eastern Line is incomparably the most important public work (railway excepted) in these Provinces. It runs from Nagpore to Raepore, and past Sumbulpore to the frontier of Cuttack. It has a branch breaking off from Sohela, near Sumbulpore, to join the Mahanuddy at Binka near Sonepoor. The total distance, main line and branch, amounts to 244 miles. From the Cuttack frontier the road is nearly finished to the sea. From Binka the Mahanuddy is sufficiently navigable all the year round. The road has some political and military importance. Disturbances have occurred, and may again occur, on the Raepore and Sumbulpore frontier, and the force for repression would have to be sent from the Nagpore side. In this point of view, then, it is of importance that the capital should be connected with this important frontier; but the real importance of the road is commercial. As the southern line connects Nagpore itself with the Godavery, so this eastern line connects the most promising part of the Province with the other great natural outlet and highway, namely, the Mahanuddy River. Its early completion would at once supply a vast stimulus to agricultural production, and cause a perceptible enhancement of the wealth of the country. It traverses from end to end the two richest, largest, and best cultivated champaign tracts in all the Central Provinces, namely, the Valley of the Wyngunga and the plateau of Chutteesghur. The grain, the oil seeds, the pulses, and some cotton, will go by the Valley of the Mahanuddy to the eastern coast. But, also, there is hope that the cotton already produced in Chutteesghur may be so increased that a new cotton field, of great extent, will be created, and its produce exported by the Mahanuddy, and it is this great commerce which the eastern road is directly to subserve.

Its commercial importance.

The Plateau of Chutteesghur.

278. The Valley of the Wyngunga is broad and rich, but the Plateau of Chutteesghur is the finest in the whole country. From the vicinity of hills and forests all round, the rains are so regular, that artificial irrigation even for the spring crops is unnecessary and unknown; so good and moist is the soil, that even sugar-cane can be raised without irrigation. For miles and miles, further than the eye can reach, there is in autumn a waving harvest of rice, and in spring of wheat. The cultivated and culturable area of the plateau cannot be less than 20,000 square miles, but the plain, so propitiously endowed by nature, is after all an oasis in that isolated region. On the north and east there are the savage hills of Mundla and of the Gurjat; on the west, the rugged district that skirts the left bank of the Wyngunga: on the south, that interminable length of forest and hill that stretches down to the Indrawutty. Thus, on all sides, it is cut off from civilisation and from trade. The effect is

Its natural advantages.



SKETCH MAP
OF THE
ROADS
CENTRAL PROVINCE
1862.

No 211.—1 ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 May 1862.

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

is but too apparent. So superabundant is the produce beyond the demand of consumption on the spot, that prices of grain are three times as cheap in Chutteesghur as elsewhere; and the consequence of excessive cheapness of food is manifest in the indolent, improvident, and slavish character of the people; and this backwardness, this stagnation, entirely arises from the want of communication. Let there be a road open to the west, or to the east, and this teeming produce, multiplying yearly, will find its way to the seaports of the eastern coast. Here, again, nature, in other respects so bountiful, has offered one great advantage, which, with a little artificial help, may be made available for Chutteesghur. Within 150 miles is the navigable head of the Mahanuddy near Sonepore. To that point the produce could be carried on carts, and shipped on board the boats, whence transit to the coast would be comparatively easy. If, then, only a road of 150 miles be constructed, this great advantage would be secured. It is difficult to foresee the extent to which the prosperity of Chutteesghur would increase under these conditions; nor is this the only advantage, for the Valley of the Mahanuddy itself in the Sumbulpore direction has great resources in cotton, rice, and wheat, and even indigo.

To be connected by road with the navigable head of the Mahanuddy.

279. At its opposite extremity, the road running through the Valley of the Wyngunga, connects that broad and fertile tract with the capital and with the railway terminus.

Disrepair of the old road.

280. Under Mahratta rule, the line from Nagpore to Sumbulpore was constructed in very fair style under European superintendence. It formed part of the postal line from Calcutta to Bombay; afterwards the Mirzapore route was preferred for the mails, and the road was abandoned under British rule. The roadway was allowed to fall into disrepair, but the bridges, for the most part, have stood; they are at present useless, as the traffic has deserted the ruined road; many of them will now be available for the new road.

Progress with the new road.

281. Of this new road, then, the bridging and earthwork, and part of the metalling, have been completed from Nagpore to Bhundarra on the Wyngunga, a distance of 40 miles. The greater part of this work was executed during the last season. Some little work has been done, and some more planned, in the rough and barren country beyond the Wyngunga. But in the Chutteesghur plateau and onwards, towards Sumbulpore, nothing has yet been done. It is proposed to expend 3,03,000 rupees during the next season on the section between Raepore (Chutteesghur) and the Mahanuddy; and by a vigorous effort a large part of the line might be opened. It is impossible to urge too strongly the desirability of pressing on this line with energy. During the last season some progress was made; but even at that rate it would be five years before the road to Sumbulpore could be opened.

Its future prospects.

If, however, an adequate effort were made, it might be possible to open the most important section within a year, or within two years at the longest. The amount already expended amounts to 47,000 rupees; that required to complete, approximately, five laks.

The Cotton Road of the Wurda Valley.

282. The fourth line is the Cotton Road down the Valley of the Wurda. It commences at Tulligaum, below the point where the Wurda debouches from the Sautpoora hills, and running southwards down the valley through the cotton country, and passing by the mart of Arvee, touches the Wurda itself at Natchengaon, where the river is to be crossed by the railway from Nagpore to Oomraotee; thence it will proceed in a south-easterly direction, traversing the very heart of the cotton country, and passing by the mart of Deolee, will meet the great southern road at Hingun Ghat, the principal cotton mart in the country; the total distance will be 65 miles. The importance of this road, which will connect all the principal villages which grow, and the marts which collect, cotton with the railway, is too obvious to need further mention. For this line a lakh of rupees was sanctioned during the last working season, of which only 5,164 rupees have been expended; the portion of the line opened during that season was trifling, which, considering the importance of the road and the opportunity afforded, is to be regretted. The line should be a second-class one, bridged and metalled, and at the probable rate of 5,000 rupees a mile will cost 2¾ lakhs of rupees.

Its objects and purposes.

No progress yet made.

283. Such, then, are the four roads, on the early and effective opening of which the future prosperity of the country so much depends, and upon which our efforts should primarily be concentrated.

284. There are two other roads which are of great importance, and which might be partially opened at a moderate expense, without diverting resources from the four great lines already mentioned. These are the Raepore and Jubbulpore road, and the Raepore and Seroncha road.

The Raepore and Jubbulpore Road.

285. The Raepore and Jubbulpore road runs from Raepore, across the Chutteesghur plateau, to the Rajadhar or Chilpee pass in the Sautpoora range. Then surmounting, by that pass, the crest of the range, it passes through the fine uplands and valleys down to Mundla on the Nerbudda, and thence to Jubbulpore. It seems certain that if this road were only open for country carts, much of the produce of Chutteesghur would find its way northwards to Jubbulpore. In the same manner the Mundla district will be opened, and an immediate impulse will be given to agriculture and trade in that district. Every one who sees that district is struck with its capabilities; it probably offers the fairest field, within these Provinces, for European colonization, and it possesses great resources in timber. It has hitherto deteriorated, rather than improved, under British rule, and the first step for its improvement is, on all hands, admitted to be the opening of this road. Some money has been expended, but ineffectually, for bridges are to be seen without superstructure,

Its objects and purposes.

structure, and passes only half opened. It would not be possible to regularly construct this road during the next season; but by patchwork here and there, by removing boulders and stones, by making some crooked paths straight, and some rough places smooth, the line might be rendered just passable for carts, which would be a great point gained, and for this a moderate grant and a small establishment would suffice.

Raepore and Seroncha road.

286. The road from Raepore to Seroncha will run right through the great wilderness, in the centre of the Nagpore Province, to the banks of the Godavery. It will enable the produce of Chutteesghur to find its way to a point below the third barrier of that river, whence the navigation to the sea may be rendered practicable for several months in the year. The distance is about 240 miles from Raepore to Seroncha. It is not contemplated to regularly make this road. But there is already a track formed by the long strings of pack bullocks belonging to the Brinjarrah carriers, which maintain a traffic between Chutteesghur and Masulipatam. It is proposed to improve this track so as to make it just passable for carts by cutting down forest and removing logs and stones. For this, a small expenditure would suffice, to be laid out under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha.

Roads of primary and secondary importance.

287. These, then, are the several roads to which, as it appears to me, labour and money should be devoted during the next season. It being important to concentrate effort, six lines only are placed in this category, four primary and two secondary

In the first category are,—

(I.) The Great Northern.
(II.) The Southern.
(III.) The Great Eastern.
(IV.) The Wurda Valley Cotton Road.

In the second category are,—

(I.) The Raepore and Jubbulpore Road.
(II.) The Raepore and Seroncha Road.

288. They are all of the most urgent necessity, and the development of the country is seriously retarded for want of them. Yet, excepting one section, not one of these roads is in anywise open, or near being open. The object is not to swell returns by exhibiting work which will not immediately benefit traffic; such as miles of earthwork without bridges, or bridges without approaches, but to render the line passable for wheeled carriage as soon as possible. To do this is practically to open the line.

289. Many other useful roads have been projected, to which, however, it will be impossible to devote any attention at present.

Minor roads.

290. Such are the Chindwarra Road, which will lead from Nagpore to the proposed sanatarium of Mothoor. This road, though not made or complete, is more or less open; and some excellent work has been done in the pass leading up from the plains to the hills. The expenditure on that road has amounted to 3,500 rupees. The line from Nagpore to Saugor, *viâ* Baitool and Hoshungabad, has been partially made at different times; it will be valuable for trade and general communication. The road from Jubbulpore, *viâ* Dumoh, to Saugor, and thence to Malthone on the Chandeyree frontier, will be useful for military purposes. The road from Dumoh to Nagode, through Bundlecund, will possess much local usefulness in a military, political, and commercial point of view. These roads are mentioned because they are really wanted, and ought some day to be made. But it would be idle to urge their claims at this moment, in the presence of the great works unfinished, or uncommenced, on the four main lines just mentioned.

State expenditure on roads.

291. It may now be interesting to note the sums which have been expended on roads and establishments in the Nagpore Province (*vide* Table A.), since annexation, and in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories during the same period. The aggregate of expenditure on roads was not great until the past working season, when real progress was made between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, between Nagpore and Bhundarra, and between Nagpore and Chanda. But as yet not more than 18 miles (an insignificant distance), has been fully opened.

TABLE A.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	TOTAL.
NAGPORE PROVINCE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Communications -	- - -	67,056 5 7	1,23,302 14 3	14,252 7 -	36,236 3 9	52,689 1 9	2,73,596 - -	5,67,343 - 4
Establishment -	17,021 12 4	67,088 14 -	81,318 5 7	74,499 9 9	1,17,059 6 10	1,49,847 10 4	1,98,908 - -	7,05,743 10 10
Budget Grant -	No Budget.	No Budget.	No Budget.	No Budget.	No allotment.	6,00,000 - -	9,75,000 - -	—
SAUGOR CIRCLE.								
Communications -	1,52,359 - -	1,32,352 - -	65,055 - -	28,495 - -	34,478 - -	84,707 - -	2,19,386 - -	7,16,832 - -
Establishment -	44,898 - -	79,447 - -	53,671 - -	22,588 - -	58,552 - -	57,901 - -	86,282 - -	4,03,339 - -
Budget Grant -	No Budget.	No Budget.	No Budget.	No Budget.	- -	4,70,000 - -	5,23,000 - -	—

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SECTION IV.—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

292. THE accompanying sketch map will indicate the railways projected or in progress, and the tramways which have been suggested. The former being marked in black lines, and the latter in yellow. Those sections of the tramway lines which appear to me, as at present informed, preferable for commencement, are marked in red lines on the map.

The Nerbudda Valley railroad.

293. There are three lines of railway projected, or in progress, within these Provinces; of these two lines belong to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, which has its Indian head quarters in Bombay. From Bombay, the main line, running northward, surmounts the range of the Western Ghâts at the celebrated ascent known as the "Thul" Ghât. Thence, passing in a north-easterly direction into the great Valley of Kandesh, it bifurcates at a place called Bosawal. From this bifurcation, one branch runs still more north-eastward, till it strikes the Valley of the Nerbudda in the Hoshungabad district. Then, running along the southern or left bank of the river, crosses it at Jubbulpore, and

The Berar and Nagpore railroad.

has its terminus near that city. The other branch, breaking off in an easterly direction, runs through the Valley of Berar, and crossing the Wurda River, enters the Nagpore Province, and running up to the city of Nagpore, has its terminus there.

The Jubbulpore and Mirzapore railroad.

294. The third line is a branch of that great railway which runs from Calcutta to Delhi, and belongs to the East India Railway Company. It passes from Jubbulpore northwards, following nearly the same direction as the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore road, till it approaches Rewah, and then proceeds upwards to Allahabad.

Total mileage of railway within the Central Provinces.

295. The total mileage of railway, as thus described within these Provinces, will be as below:—

Nerbudda Valley Line - - - - - - - -	190 miles
Nagpore Line - - - - - - - - -	65 "
Jubbulpore Northern Line - - - - - - -	110 "
TOTAL Miles - - -	365

296. Of these, the Nagpore line has been partially advanced. The Nerbudda Valley line was commenced during last working season. The Jubbulpore Northern line has been surveyed, and is reported to be commenced next season. The difficulties in the Nagpore line and in the Jubbulpore Northern line will not be great. But in the Nerbudda Valley there are the Nerbudda itself, and the Shere River, and several other large streams to be bridged; the railway to Nagpore is expected to be open in two years; the Nerbudda Valley line, perhaps, not for four years; for the opening of the Jubbulpore Northern line, no period has yet been mentioned; the sites for the termini and the principal stations in these lines of railway have been fixed. The advantages of these lines of railway are so

Peculiar advantages of railways in the Central Provinces.

great and obvious, that it were superfluous even to recapitulate them in this report. Suffice it to say that, with these railways, most of the disadvantages arising out of the isolated and inland position of these Provinces, will be obviated. There will, then, be complete communication both with Calcutta and Bombay. The Northern line, joining at Jubbulpore with the South Western line, will form an integral section of that great line which connects Calcutta with Bombay. The Nagpore line will afford the best communication from Nagpore and the cotton districts to the western coast.

Selection of localities for tramways.

297. In connexion with railways, the subject of tramways in Central Provinces may be briefly touched upon. To what extent tramways could be constructed in these Provinces, and how far they would prove remunerative are difficult questions, which, in the present deficiency of agricultural and commercial statistics, I cannot adequately answer. It seems clear, however, that the localities for such works must be selected for special and local reasons. The tramway apparently must be constructed so as to attract particular kinds of traffic from marts and depôts to certain points, such as railway stations. It by no means follows that a line which, irrespectively of all physical difficulty, is commercially suitable for a road will be equally so for a tramway. Country carts of various kinds can struggle over a rough country till they find a road where their passage becomes easy; but these carts generally could not be placed upon a tramway, as the gauge would not fit them. If then the merchandize is to go by tramway, there must be the breaking of bulk, and the tranferring of it from cart to truck; and this, though by no means an insuperable difficulty, is notoriously deemed objectionable by native traders.

Tramways in the Cotton Districts of the Wurda Valley.

298. Still there is good hope that localities will be found suitable for the construction of tramways. For instance, Hingun Ghat, the cotton mart, will be distant 30 miles from the railways. In that interval of distance a tramway might succeed, and there would be no special difficulty in the ground to be traversed. If a commencement were made here, the tramway might be continued down the Valley of the Wurda to Wurrora and Chanda. Such a tramway then would be on the southern side of the railway. Similarly on the northern side, from the cotton mart of Arvee, a tramway might be constructed down the Valley of the Wurda to meet the railway at Nachengaon, where the line crosses the Wurda. Such lines of tramway in the Wurda Valley would have an aggregate length of nearly 100 miles, and would run the whole way through a rich and cultivated country growing cotton principally and also wheat, millet and oil-seed. For the greater part of this distance a tramway would run parallel with roads, now under construction, on levels quite suitable to the former. A portion

EAST INDIA MORAL PROGRESS
SKETCH MAP
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCE
SHOWING
LINES OF RAILWAYS AND PROPOSED TRAMWAYS
1862.
REFERENCES
BUNDELKUND
ALLAHABAD
VINDHYAN RANGE
KYMORE RANGE
SAUTPUDRA RANGE
BERAR
DECCAN MIZAMS DOMINIONS
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EASTERN COAST OF THE INDIAN PENINSULA
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CUTTACK
CALCUTTA
HYDERABAD

tion of the road could easily be given to the tramway, and thus the expense of the latter would be considerably diminished.

Tramway to the navigable head of the Mahanuddy River.

299. The next line that would naturally suggest itself for a tramway is the Great Eastern Road, which runs from Nagpore to Sumbulpore and the Mahanuddy. The commercial advantages of this line have been stated in the chapter on roads. Whether the traffic will be sufficient to render a tramway remunerative is the question. The distance, 360 miles, would be considerable for a tramway; and for more than 50 miles between Nagpore and Raepore, that is from the Wyngunga to the Bagh Nuddee, the country is rough and desolate. Again, between the Jonk Nuddee, east of Raepore, and the Mahanuddy, some rugged ground would be met with. On the whole it seems to me probable that, at first, a tramway on this line would not be fully remunerative, though it would become so ultimately. If a tramway were thought of at all, a commencement should be made from Raepore eastward to the navigable head of the Mahanuddy. Throughout the line a portion of the roadway, now under construction, could be given up to the tramway.

Tramway between Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

300. The third line would be that from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, connecting the two capitals of these provinces and the two railway termini. Thus a triangle of communication would be formed, the two sides consisting of the railways and the base of the tramway. The country is, for the most part, difficult—comprising a part of the Sautpoora Hills—and there is no chance of its being traversed by a railway. But, as previously explained, a first class road is being constructed, and a portion of the roadway could be given up to the tramway, so as to lessen the expense. This would appear to be a point of consequence, for otherwise a tramway on this line would be very expensive. If the expense of construction should not prove excessive, then it is probable that, after the opening of the two railways, this section of the tramway would command a large amount of traffic.

301. It has been suggested to produce this tramway onwards from Jubbulpore to Saugor, a distance of 60 miles. This would, no doubt, be very valuable in a military point of view; but there would appear little chance of its being remunerative commercially.

Tramway from Nagpore to Kamptee.

302. It has been proposed to construct a short tramway, 10 miles long, between Nagpore and Kamptee; but there is a proposition also for extending the railway from Nagpore to Kamptee. If this should not be done, then, no doubt, the tramway could be easily constructed, and would probably prove remunerative.

Probable cost of Tramways per mile.

303. Of the cost of tramways various estimates have been made, the lowest being 8,000 rupees a mile, and the highest 30,000 rupees. The former is certainly too low, and perhaps the higher might be reached; but if a portion of a well-made roadway were made available, then some reduction below 30,000 would be made.

304. I have impressed on the chief engineer the propriety of arranging all the curves and levels on the main roads under construction, as much as practicable, with a view to their ultimate adaptation to tramways.

SECTION V.—CANALS.

Absence of Canals in the Central Provinces.

305. Canals at present do not exist in these provinces, nor is it yet known whether any such should be constructed. It is probable that some considerable irrigation works in the valley of the Wurda would be successful, and I have recently caused a preliminary inquiry to be made. Some works in the valley of the Godavery have been mentioned, but the paucity of population would probably preclude any undertaking of this kind. The subject of tank irrigation (a matter of great consequence in the Nagpore Province) has been mentioned in the chapter on land revenue.

Possible Irrigation Works in the Valley of the Wurda.

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Local Committees formed in the various districts.

306. Under the heading of miscellaneous may be properly placed the works executed by local Committees from local funds. The committees for the several districts have been named and gazetted, and their operations are duly conducted under rules prepared after the model of those which have worked so well in the Punjab. For the first time, a regular budget of income and expenditure of the local funds throughout the Central Provinces has been just prepared and submitted to the Supreme Government.

Various kinds of Local Funds.

307. The local funds, then, consist of,—

I.—*Road Fund*, derived from a cess levied from the landholders at the rate of one per cent. on the land tax.

II.—*Ferry Fund*, being the surplus of ferry tolls, after defrayal of ferry expenses.

III.—*Pound Fund*, being the surplus of fees levied on stray cattle impounded.

IV.—*Nuzool Fund*, being the income from houses and lands, the property of Government, and chiefly consisting of property which lapsed to the British Government from its predecessors.

V.—*Town Duties, Octroi*, the levying of which has been mentioned in the chapter on revenue. It has been already explained in the chapter on police that, from this fund the cost of the police in towns and cities is defrayed; the balance or remainder being made

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available in local improvement. In this place, then, the net income (after defrayal of police charges) will be exhibited.

308. The income, then, from all these sources may be thus shown for the current year:—

HEADS OF INCOME.

FUND.	Balance from 1861–62.	Income of 1862–63.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Road Fund	1,42,433	62,570	2,05,003
Ferry Fund	28,482	15,163	43,645
Pound Fund	4,569	4,987	9,556
Nuzool Fund	6,532	705	7,237
Town Duties	1,15,761	2,48,777	3,64,538
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,97,777	3,32,202	6,29,979

309. This return exhibits a large balance accumulated at the close of 1861–62, and would seem to show that the local authorities did not sufficiently avail themselves of the resources at their disposal for the improvement of the districts. The heavy accumulations of the road fund does indeed indicate that district roads were not opened with sufficient speed. For the current year 1862–63, I propose to lay out the large income available in promoting improvement, arranging only for such moderate balance at the close of the year as would suffice for immediate requirements. Accordingly, upon the total income thus shown 6,29,979 rupees; or 6¼ lakhs, it is proposed to expend 6,07,067 rupees within the current year 1862–63; leaving a balance, at the close, of 22,912 rupees.

Heads of Expenditure.

310. The heads of expenditure will be as follows:—

	Rs.
I.—District roads - - - - - - - - - -	2,37,612
II.—Caravanserais, depôts, and encamping grounds - - -	29,600
III.—Tanks - - - - - - - - - - -	22,690
IV.—Conservancy of Cities - - - - - - - -	51,854
V.—Other local improvements - - - - - - - -	1,55,551
Rs.	4,97,307

Besides the above, the charges of town policemen and watchmen is provided for at 67,433 rupees; ferries at 12,298 rupees, and establishments at 30,029 rupees.

Principal District Roads.

311. Among the numerous district roads which are to be repaired or improved from the funds are, the Raepore and Jubbulpore road, the Raepore and Seroncha road, both of which important lines have been mentioned in the chapter on roads. From the same source something will be done for the line connecting Saugor with Nagpore (mentioned in the section on roads) for the direct road between Nagpore and Oomraotee, the cotton mart of Berar; and for the road connecting the upper valley of the Wynagunga with the main road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore.

Caravanserais.

312. The general want of caravanserais has been mentioned in the section on civil buildings. Some few of these useful buildings will be constructed within the year.

Tanks and Reservoirs.

313. The principal tanks to be enlarged or improved during the next season are the splendid tank called the Jooma Talao in the Nagpore City (one of the most important tanks in these provinces); the several tanks constructed by the Mahratta Government in the neighbourhood of Nagpore for the supply of the city with water, by means of underground masonry pipes; the well known tank at Mooltye, at the source of the Taptee river; the tank at Seonee on the Nagpore and Jubbulpore road; and the tank at Chanda. They not only promote physical comfort, but also conduce in every way to the civilization and happiness of the people. The Saugor Lake, and the numerous beautiful tanks round Jubbulpore, are already in fair order. All these are distinct from the irrigation tanks mentioned in several parts of this report.

Conservancy in the cities of Saugor and Jubbulpore.

314. In respect to conservancy, the cities Jubbulpore and Saugor have been well kept and improved. As regards the city of Nagpore, I am obliged to state that conservancy has not been maintained at all since British rule. The Mahratta Government did indeed construct some streets and drains, which have subsequently deteriorated to some extent. Some conservancy establishment for clearing the street drains were maintained, but these were

were not kept up after annexation. At the time, the local officers were absorbed in other pressing duties, and there were no local funds available at first. Now, however, a considerable sum has accumulated since the introduction of town duties; conservancy establishments have been entertained, and the drains are being rapidly cleared. New streets also are being opened out, and market places established. Boulevards are to be formed all round the great tank. I have already mentioned, in the introductory chapter, that Nagpore is probably at present one of the most unsightly and ill-kept cities in India; and, whatever efforts at renovation or restoration may be made, some little time must elapse before the city can present a fair appearance. Improvements in the City of Nagpore.

315. There is no space to specify the various works included under the head of "other improvements;" but among them may be mentioned the beautiful gardens constructed by the Mahratta Government at various points in the vicinity of Nagpore. Since British rule these have fallen into disrepair or ruin. They are now being restored and converted into public gardens. Public Gardens.

316. This chapter may conclude with the abstract of the total budget assignments from the Imperial revenue for the different kinds of public works for the past and the current year. Conclusion.

	Military Buildings.	Civil.	Common Roads.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1861-62 - - - -	2,16,820	2,69,829	10,11,351	14,98,000
1862-63 - - - -	3,04,446	3,12,207	11,33,347	17,50,000

To the 17¾ lakhs must be added 3¾ lakhs from the 1 per cent. income tax collection, and about 97,000 for the district of Sumbulpore, which will bring the total up to nearly 22 lakhs. Imperial expenditure on public works in the Central Provinces.

317. The aggregate of 1862-63, 22 lakhs, amounts to 25 per cent. on the total income of these provinces. But it is to be remembered that, in previous years, the assignments have been very small, and especially so in the Nagpore Province. The proportion of the allotment for roads, upon the total, is very considerable, amounting to 11,33,347, and this is a satisfactory circumstance.

CHAPTER VI.—POST OFFICE.

318. The postal lines in these provinces are sufficient; with one exception, they all depend on men as runners. On one line the mail is carried by horses, namely that from Calcutta to Bombay, which within these provinces runs from near Mirzapore to the Wurda, passing through Jubbulpore and Nagpore. On the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore sections for eight months in the year mail carts are used; for the rest of the line the couriers carry wallets on horseback. Postal Lines.

319. It is most desirable to establish a horse carriage dawk for the convenience of European travellers between Mirzapore and Jubbulpore in the cold season, and as the bridges are advancing, this could be arranged during the next working season. It is doubtful whether there are enough European travellers on those roads yet to remunerate a private Company; but with the existing establishment of horses, the Post Office could provide carriages, as was formerly managed in the North West Provinces. There are bullock vans at present, but they are very tedious for travelling. The Director General of the Post Office in India has been addressed on this subject. Horse Carriage.

320. The departmental supervision of the post offices in these provinces is not satisfactorily arranged. The post offices of the Nagpore Province are under the supervision of the Postmaster General of the Bombay Presidency; those of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories under the Postmaster General of the North Western Provinces. The control of such distant authorities is quite nominal and useless. At Nagpore there is an inspecting postmaster, but in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories there is no superior authority on the spot. If a postmaster generalship for the Central Provinces were constituted, the measure would doubtless lead to the general improvement of postal arrangements. By a re-adjustment of salaries, this might be arranged with little or no extra expense. The Director General of the Post Office in India has been addressed on this subject. Post Master General

321. The thannah or police postal service is managed by district officers in connexion with the postal authorities, as in other provinces. They are all conveyed by runners. In all the districts of the Central Provinces there are runners employed on these branch lines at a cost of 20,484 rupees per annum charged to civil establishments. The income from the additional charge on letters delivered by the establishment is credited to the post office department; but the amount is almost nominal. Police Postal Service.

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CHAPTER VII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph Line.

322. The electric telegraph line in these provinces runs from Mirzapore *viâ* Jubbulpore to Nagpore, and thence crossing the Wurda at Chanda, to Hyderabad onwards to Bombay. From the Wurda there passes a line down the right bank of the Godavery to Coconada. The wires within these provinces are supported on frail and rotten posts—interruptions during the rainy season are constant; so that the existence of an electric telegraph for days together is neutralized. The entire line requires repair or renewal. The director of electric telegraphs in India has been specially addressed on the subject.

323. There are two new lines much needed in these provinces, namely, a line from Calcutta *viâ* Sumbulpore and Raepore to Nagpore; and a branch line from Jubbulpore to Saugor.

Direct line to Calcutta.

Line to Saugor.

324. The first would be the direct line from Calcutta to Bombay *viâ* Sumbulpore and Nagpore, following the old postal roads. It would apparently be quite practicable. If its construction should be found conducive to the commercial interests of the two Presidency towns, there is no doubt of the benefit that would arise to the administration of these provinces from the possession of means of immediate communication with its eastern districts and its eastern frontier. For political and military purposes also, a branch line from Jubbulpore to Saugor is greatly needed. In the event of any trouble, the want of telegraphic communication with the principal military station in the northern districts would be much felt.

CHAPTER VIII.—MARINE—NAVIGATION.

325. There is no regular marine attached to these provinces. The only vessels employed within the limits of this administration are the steamers on the Godavery. As these belong to the Madras Marine, it is not necessary to enter into details regarding them; but as they are working within these territories, a brief mention of them may be included in this Report.

Steamers on the Godavery.

326. In June 1861, the Madras Government sanctioned a scheme of connected land and water communication from the sea to Hingun Ghât, by means of steamers and boats at the reaches and tramways round each of the three barriers, which present a series of obstacles to the navigation of the Godavery. This scheme had, for its immediate object, to open up a cheap and quick route from the heart of the cotton-growing districts of Nagpore to the sea-port of Coconada; to tap the general resources of the country; and to test whether, if the Godavery route were really opened, it would be taken advantage of to the extent predicted. The scheme involved no great outlay. It appeared to answer in some degree the existing emergency of the exportation of cotton. The steamers belonging to the Lower Godavery District were at once placed at the service of the district engineer, Upper Godavery, and orders issued for the construction of the three tramways.

The first Barrier.

327. From Dowlaishwaram (below the Ghâts) where the river navigation commences to Budrachellum (100 miles) steamers now ply to and fro from July until October and November. One of these, the "Prince," is capable of towing boats and conveys 100 tons a trip. From Budrachellum to Doomagoodium, now the head quarters of the navigation agency (16 miles) extends the first barrier. The tramway here has been partly constructed, but the transit arrangements are completed, and arrangements have been made for the conveyance of 16 tons a day from Budrachellum, which is at the foot, to Doomagoodium, which is at the head, of this barrier.

328. Above Doomagoodium there is uninterrupted communication during the flood season for a distance of 70 miles of river to Deodoola at the foot of the second barrier. The steamers "Arthur Cotton" and "Shamrock" ply in this reach; the former is only employed in the conveyance of goods; 42 tons can be conveyed each trip, and one boat can be towed. The "Arthur Cotton" is only of about 60-horse power, and draws from 2½ to 3½ feet of water. The "Shamrock" is a smaller vessel.

The second Barrier.

329. From Deodoola, at the foot, to Palmilla, at the head of the second barrier, is a tramway constructed to avoid the barrier. It is about 20 miles in length, and a portion of it has been completed. Arrangements for the conveyance of goods over the remaining portion of it have been made. This tramway lies altogether on the Nizam's side of the river. From Palmilla to Mooglee there is a clear stretch of river for 60 or 70 miles. Half way on the left bank is Seroncha (the new station of a deputy commissioner), on the Godavery; where there is an electric telegraph office, a post-office, and a medical officer. The steamers "Queen" and "Rose," similar in all points, respectively, to the "Arthur Cotton" and "Shamrock," ply on this reach of the river. Arriving at Mooglee, which is at the foot of the third, last and most formidable barrier, goods are conveyed to Salgaon, at the head of it, a distance of 34 miles by carts. Of the tramway, 20 miles of the roadway only have been completed. All the larger water-courses have been bridged. From Salgaon, the steamer "Mayflower" plies as far up the Wurda as practicable, which during the freshes is to within a few miles of Hingun Ghât. At this point, there are the falls of the Wurda. The "Mayflower" is one of the smallest steamers in the Godavery, and conveys only ten tons a trip. She was despatched from Rajahmundry in July 1861, was under most favour-

The third Barrier.

able

able circumstances brought over the third or upper barrier, and now plies on the Wurda as far as the Falls. It is very improbable that other steamers can follow, owing to the difficulties to be encountered in ascending this formidable barrier, where the floods, of depths varying from day to day, rush over sunken rocks. Steamers to be employed at this upper section of the river will either have to be built on the spot or brought up in pieces and compacted together there.

Capacity of these steamers.

330. Most of these steamers, it is believed, were intended for canal navigation; hence they are, in several respects, but ill adapted to contend with the rapid currents of the Godavery in the freshes. The smaller steamers at these times frequently make little more than three to four miles an hour. The accommodation on board for passengers, considering the size of the steamers, is good. Most of them are under 50-horse power, and their average draught is two to three feet. They are doubtless very useful for Government purposes and Government passengers; but they are in nowise sufficient for any passenger traffic, nor for the conveyance of merchandise. Therefore, though valuable experimentally, they cannot be expected to produce any appreciable effect on trade, nor can they contribute to the solution of the questions connected with the general navigation of the river. Ultimately, to render the water communication thoroughly efficient, a different class of steamers will be necessary; small draught combined with great horse power being the principal requirements. Steamers of that character might tug up stream convoys of boats laden with merchandise.

Country boats.

331. At present there is absolutely no country boat traffic on the Godavery. Until quite recently one or two boats were built for a Government ferry and for navigation works. No vessel of that kind had ever floated on the river. The only floating thing ever seen was occasionally a canoe, formed from the hollowed trunk of a teak tree, paddled by a fisherman of the lowest caste, and plying from one village to another; but if hereafter the need of water-carriage shall arise, it is impossible to imagine localities better suited for boat-building than these, for the forests, teeming with timber, literally overhang both banks of the river.

332. The above brief description of the present circumstances of the Godavery naturally leads to the considering of the future prospects of navigation on that river. This is a very important but as yet somewhat speculative question, on which I hope shortly to lay fuller information, after inquiries on the spot, before the Supreme Government; but I cannot in this report avoid touching on some of the main points, so far as they are capable of discussion at present.

Navigation Works.

333. The first question is—Whether the navigation of the river can be successfully opened? It probably can. The tramways which pass round the barriers, so far as they have been fully constructed, are at least passable. In those parts where they are incomplete, or imperfectly passable, the defects seem to be certainly capable of remedy. Hereafter, along the lines of these tramways, canals could be constructed for the first and third barriers; indeed the canal for the first barrier has considerably progressed, and is almost a matter of certainty. If, as understood, the navigation for the second barrier must depend upon locks in the bed of the river, there is more room for engineering doubt; but if these several works should be successfully constructed, the highway of water would be opened from Hingun Ghat to the sea. If, however, from financial or engineering reasons, these locks or canals for the second and third barriers should not be constructed, and the present tramways permanently retained, then the line would be partly a land route, and partly a water route, and the merchandise would be transferred once or twice from boats to carts, and from carts to boats.

334. The next question is—Supposing the above works had been constructed, for how many months in the year would the navigation be practicable? Probably not for the whole year.

Period during which the navigation might be opened.

335. During the dry season the reaches of the river between the barriers become shallow, and are frequently obstructed by shoals over which the water is not many inches deep. At such seasons it is said that not even boats could pass, much less steamers. Projects indeed have been mooted for a vast storage of water near the banks of the Godavery, so as to give that river an artificial supply. Again, it has been contemplated to drive in stakes in order to assist the current itself in sweeping away the sands from the shoals; but these plans, even if the expense of them could be afforded, have not arrived at a practicable stage. If, then, there is no immediate hope of the river being navigable during the dry season, and inasmuch as the dry season lasts from December to June, it would follow that, at the best and with all the works, the navigation may possibly not continue for more than six months in the year, that is from June to December.

336. Then this question arises—Supposing the navigation to be effectually open from Hingun Ghat to the sea for the latter six months of the year, would that result suffice for the development of traffic? This may possibly be answered in the affirmative.

Prospects of traffic.

337. Within the six months cargoes to any extent might traverse the distance up and down, though certainly the voyage upwards would be tedious; and although the latter six months of the year are not the most suitable for active traffic, yet all minor difficulties might vanish in the presence of such a cardinal advantage as the effectual though temporary opening of the river for navigation. It may be that dealers would establish store depôts at the most

most convenient places for lading; and thus, if the Godavery could really be opened for even six months in the year, a great traffic might possibly be created.

Advantage of the water route.

338. Next there is this question—Would a route, opened to the above extent, be cheaper and more convenient for the mass of produce and merchandise than the route to Bombay and the route to Mirzapore, supposing the latter routes to have railway? Now, if the canals and locks had been constructed on the Godavery, and if the water route were open continuously from end to end, it might be found cheaper than any other route. Very favourable calculations have been made on this point. And generally the greater cheapness of water-carriage over all other is well known. If, however, there was an interruption in the water route, and tramways had to be adopted at any of the barriers, then there would be transhipment and the breaking of bulk. This would expose the route to some disadvantages. Whether under any circumstances the Godavery would be more convenient than the other routes is open to doubt. With railways, those routes would be open at all seasons, and that is a great advantage. As for the Nagpore Province, were its productiveness fully developed, it could find employment both for the rail and the river. In that case there would be, as it were, a watershed of traffic; all above that line going by rail, and all below it going by river. Or, perhaps, some particular products would go by rail, and others by river. At all events, the river might possibly command a fair share of the traffic.

Articles of export.

339. There then follows the question—What are the articles of trade that would go up and down by the Godavery route?

Whence derived.

Firstly.—Down the river there would be the cotton from the lower valley of the Wurda, which is one of the best cotton-growing districts in India. The finest cotton, too, is that which grows in the tracts near the head works of the navigation. From the same valley there would be large exports of wheat, maize, millet (jowaree), and oil-seeds. Again, from the district of Chutteesghur in Eastern Nagpore, a land route to the river could be provided: thence wheat, oil-seeds, safflower, and lac-dye would be exported down the river in vast quantities; and if, as some experienced men deem probable, Chutteesghur, which now produces little cotton, should become a great cotton field, there would be a further export of that article down the river. But the exclusive traffic of Chutteesghur could not be relied on for the Godavery. In the meanwhile, two other outlets for that great district are being provided—one by the cross-road to Jubbulpore, to meet the railway; another by the road towards Sumbulpore, to meet the Mahanuddy River. Still, if the Godavery were really open, Chutteesghur would at least contribute a quota to that traffic. Then in the Bustar District, near the Godavery, there would probably be grown grain for exportation; but that district, though fertile naturally, is as yet wild. It is very possible, however, that European grantees might take extensive grants of land in the waste near the Godavery. One application, indeed, for an extensive assignment has already been made. Lastly, the timber traffic, which already exists precariously on the Godavery, would be facilitated and increased. But it must be remembered that the best forests near the Godavery have become very much exhausted of late years. Such, then, would be the traffic down the river,—consisting of cotton, wheat, maize, millet, oil-seed, safflower, lac-dye, and timber. But from the various causes above mentioned, the exportation might not prove to be nearly so great as may have been anticipated. These exports, too, are all derived from the left or Nagpore bank. The right or Nizam's side of the river is more than ordinarily wild and uncultivated; it would contribute something, though not much, to the traffic.

Articles of import.

Secondly.—The return traffic up the river would consist principally of salt. As the Nagpore Province produces no salt of its own, it chiefly depends for its supply upon the Madras coast. The cocoanut is largely used, but very little grown, in the Nagpore Province. The supply of this valuable article is drawn from the littoral districts below the Eastern Ghats. Then there would be sugar, tobacco, spices of all kinds, imported up the river. These Provinces being comparatively destitute of manufactured fabrics, large assignments of these articles, and of piece goods generally, might be expected. In the same manner cutlery, hardware, and wrought iron would be imported. Lastly, there would be Government stores of considerable bulk and value.

Passenger traffic.

340. Together with the above goods traffic, there would, no doubt, arise some passenger traffic also. This route could offer no particular advantage to European travellers generally; but as Nagpore is garrisoned by the troops of the Madras army, there would be a large number of both officers and men, European and native, invalids, families, and the like passing to and fro. In respect to this, as well as to the carriage of stores and munitions, this route would possess considerable military advantages.

341. It may be added here, that no expectation is as yet entertained in these parts of any produce from Berar, cotton or other, being exported by the Godavery. Still less is there any chance of exportation from the northern districts of the Central Provinces, so that the Godavery navigation project does in reality concern chiefly, if not entirely, the large Province of Nagpore itself.

342. Such, on the whole, appears to be the balance, as nearly as can be seen at this moment, of difficulties and advantages, in respect to this projected navigation for the Upper Godavery. What would be the cost of such works, including all the locks and canals, I have no data for estimating; but it could hardly be less than half a million sterling, and might possibly exceed that amount. If tramways were adopted at any of the barriers, a great

great saving in expense would be effected. But, on the other hand, the route would thereby become exposed to disadvantages which might detract from its utility.

The Mahanuddy.

343. There is one other river of which the navigation is of great concern to the Nagpore Province, namely, the Mahanuddy. Exact inquiries have not yet been made on this subject, and no great project of improvement has been designed. But from a point near Sonepore, the capital of a small State, about 40 miles below Sumbulpore, the river is understood to be navigable for large boats during six months of the year, and for small boats during the remainder. Above that point, the river is quite impracticable during the greater part of the year; and although in the floods there would be enough of water, yet the freshes are said to be dangerous, and at the best the navigation there is precarious; navigation, however, in the rains has occasionally been attended with marked success. Last year, a boat laden with cotton was borne by the Mahanuddy from the heart of Chuiteesghur down to Cuttack within a week. The practical object, however, will be to connect the rich district of Eastern Nagpore by a road to Sonepore, and the mode of doing this has been explained in the chapter on roads. If the roads from Eastern Nagpore to Sonepore were opened, there would, doubtless, arise a considerable water traffic, consisting of exports and imports, the same as mentioned in connexion with the Godavery.

Its navigability.

The Wurda.

344. In the Wurda, there are falls near Hingun Ghat; below that point the navigation is connected with that of the Godavery; above that point there is no chance of the river being navigated. If the Wyngunga were navigable, its connexion with the Godavery would render it very valuable; but although boats can pass up and down at certain seasons, there are not as yet any known grounds for the hope that the river will really be available for traffic. This river is indeed full of rocks and shoals. For the same reason the Indrawutty and Selree, both feeders of the Godavery, are not navigable. Captain Glassfurd's recent visit places this beyond a doubt. The Nerbudda, within these Provinces, is altogether unsuited for navigation.

CHAPTER IX.—FINANCIAL.

345. The finances of the Central Provinces were examined by Colonel Elliot and myself in October and December 1861, and a full report thereon was submitted to, and considered by, the Supreme Government.

Heads of income.

346. The various heads of revenue have been shown in the chapter relating to that branch. The actual income may be thus exhibited, under its different items for 1861-62:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	51,76,152
Abkaree	8,96,499
Stamps	2,57,189
Income Tax	4,25,002
Customs and salt	11,43,626
Miscellaneous	3,53,711
TOTAL Rupees	82,52,179 or 83 lakhs.

In the joint report of Colonel Elliot and myself, the aggregate income was set down at 42 lakhs for Nagpore, and 41 lakhs for Saugor and Nerbudda territories, in all 83 lakhs, which has been entered in the Budget for 1862-63. To this again should be added one lakh-and-a-quarter for Sumbulpore. The total income may, however, be assumed at not less than 80 lakhs and not more than 85.

Revision of civil establishments.

347. As regards expenditure, in accordance with the various recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report, and with the principles approved by the Supreme Government, *all* the Civil Establishments, those pertaining to the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to the Nagpore Province, and to Sumbulpore, have how been revised as a combined whole, on an uniform principle. In this operation the valuable data collated, and the scales and schedules proposed by Mr. Cust, in the Punjab, have been largely made use of. In the District Civil Establishments a saving of nearly one lakh has been effected. In the police the reductions effected have been explained in the chapter on that department, wherein the expenditure was reduced from 14¼ to 10½ lakhs. On the other hand, the offices of Chief Commissioner and Secretary were new creations; and the salaries of the commissioned officers in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were raised in accordance with instructions given before the incorporation of those territories with the Central Provinces, in order to equalise the scale with that of the Punjab and Oude. Again, an increase was made in the Educational Department, in order to provide increased instruction, and in the expenditure

for Medical Charitable Dispensaries, and a new Department of Audit and Account was created. In Sumbulpore again some increase was incurred by the creation of the Commissionership of Chutteesghur; but then the police in that district were reduced by 31,912 rupees.

Saving effected.

348. After balancing all these items of increase against the reduction, the *net* result has been a saving of 2,94,596 rupees, or nearly three lakhs of rupees, as may be seen thus:—

	Old Scale.	*Revised Scale.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Salaries	4,96,200	5,97,600
Establishments	6,02,280	5,62,756
Police	15,15,314	11,22,206
Medical Dispensaries	80,994	87,630
Educational	45,000	75,000
Rs.	27,39,788	24,45,192

349. Now this saving has been in a main degree rendered feasible by the amalgamation of all these various territories under one Central Administration. The reductions to this extent would never have been practicable, while one part of these Provinces was under the Government of North West Provinces, another under that of Bengal, and the remainder under a separate administration of its own. But when all the various establishments were tried by an uniform principle and brought into one focus, then a comparison at once comprehensive and minute, of one province with another, and one district with another, both as regards scale of expenditure and mode of administration, was made, and a general redistribution of expenditure effected. It is by such comparisons and distributions alone that retrenchments can be enforced.

350. The above are the ordinary and regular Civil Establishments of all kinds (including police); they amount to 25 or 26 per *cent.* on the total income of the Central Provinces.

Expense of surveys and settlements.

351. But there is an extraordinary expenditure, chiefly for survey and settlement operations which are designed to increase the revenue and to benefit the country, but which may be contracted or expanded according to the necessities of the year. During 1861–62 the expenditure for this purpose amounted to 2,86,782 rupees; the proposed expenditure for 1862–63 amounts to 3,64,957 rupees. This may be regarded as so much reproductive outlay.

352. The total Civil expenditure for the year 1862–63, according to the revised Budget, including all establishments ordinary and extraordinary, all police charges, and all contingencies whatsoever, will amount to 32,50,000 rupees, or 32½ lakhs; being 38 per cent. on the total income of these Provinces. From this head, however, the political and public works expenditure of all kinds is excluded. The purely Civil administration, then, in these Provinces costs one-third of the revenue.

Political expenditure.

353. The political expenditure in these Provinces is heavy, and chiefly arises from the liberal provision made by the British Government for the family and dependants of the late Rajah of Nagpore; the details of that provision have been described in the Political Section. In former years the expenditure on this account, in Nagpore, has been set down at not more than eight lakhs; but from these were excluded pensions under inquiry. These have now been all reported and brought up; and the aggregate amounts to nearly ten lakhs. To this one lakh must be added, an item from the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and Sumbulpore, and the total will not fall short of 11 lakhs. As a set-off against this there is the Bhonsla Fund, of which the final account was appended to the joint Report of Colonel Elliot and myself. It amounts to 20 lakhs in the aggregate. The political expenditure thus amounts to one-eighth of the total income. It will gradually diminish by lapses.

Military expenditure.

354. The most important item of expenditure in these Provinces is Military. The total military expenditure shown to have existed previously to the Report of Colonel Elliot and myself reached the sum of 54,84,550 rupees, or 55 lakhs for the year 1860–61. This is the highest rate of expenditure ever attained, and represented the total force, regular and irregular, serving within these Provinces. If continued and if debited to our finances, it would absorb two-thirds of the annual income. But during the past year, 1861–62, some reductions have been effected. The disbandment of the Nagpore Irregular Force, included in this total, caused a saving of about nine* lakhs of rupees. The Regular Force was reduced by one regiment of cavalry, two regiments of Native Infantry, which saved at least seven lakhs. A battery of Artillery is to be transferred, which will produce a further saving of one lakh. These reductions will, in all, amount to 17 lakhs, and bring the military expenditure for 1862–63 from 55 to 38 lakhs. But there still remain 38 lakhs of expenditure for troops serving within these Provinces.

* All items included.

Necessary for defence.

355. The question then arises as to how far this expenditure is debitable to the local finance of the Central Provinces? The greater portion undoubtedly is so chargeable. The

The troops at Nagpore, and the out-stations dependent on it, and the troops at Saugor, are certainly necessary for the defence of these Provinces, irrespectively of any imperial considerations. The cost of these two forces would amount to 29 lakhs, as shown in the margin, according to the average rates usually assumed in the Military Finance Department. This amount, then, is confessedly chargeable to the finance of the Central Provinces. The remainder of the Military expenditure, nine lakhs (difference between 29 and 38 lakhs), is on account of the Jubbulpore force, consisting of troops as noted in the margin. It was mentioned in the joint Report of Colonel Eliot and myself that this force is not required for local purposes, as a detachment of Europeans to prevent the station from surprise will be sufficient. If, then, this item of Military expenditure be regarded as imperial, the sum of about nine lakhs might be deducted from the 38 lakhs, and that would leave 29 lakhs, as already explained, really chargeable to local finance. If it be not so regarded, then the debit for all the troops serving within these Provinces would be 38 lakhs.

NAGPORE:		
2 Battalions of Artillery	- -	3½ lakhs.
1 Squadron	- - -	½ ,,
1 European Regiment	- -	7 ,,
3 Native Infantry Regiments	-	5 ,,
SAUGOR:		
2 Battalions of Artillery	- -	2½ lakhs.
½ European Regiment	- -	5 ,,
1 Regiment of Cavalry	- -	3 ,,
1 Native Infantry	- - -	2 ,,
Staff, &c.	- - - -	½ ,,
TOTAL	- -	29 lakhs.

1 Battalion of Artillery.
½ European Regiment.
1 Regiment Native Infantry.

Balance of income and expenditure.

356. If the Military expenditure were taken at the full 38 lakhs, then the total of the three heads of expenditure, Civil, Political, and Military, will amount to 81½ lakhs, which fully equals the possible annual income. In that case it may be supposed that these Provinces will pay fully for their own defence and administration without leaving any margin for material improvement. Even in that extreme case there would remain a small surplus, and a considerable amount of local funds with which districts, roads, and stations would be kept in order; but main roads, and such like great works, would be left undone. But if the Military expenditure chargeable to local finance were assumed at 29 lakhs, then there would be a total of expenditure so chargeable of 72½ lakhs, which would leave a margin of a few lakhs for large public works.

Central Provinces pay for their own administration and defence.

357. But the Public Works expenditure though small at first has much increased of late, the total assignments of the year 1861–62 amounted to 15 lakhs, and for the current year 1862–63 to 22 lakhs. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what has been said in the chapter on that subject, regarding the necessity of these works, to the progress and development of the country. But if the cost of all these great public works, and the cost of all the regular troops (both those required for imperial and those for local purposes) serving within these Provinces, be debited to the revenues of these Provinces, then there would be a deficit of at least (20) twenty lakhs. Again, even if the Central Provinces be debited with only that proportion of the regular troops admitted to be justly chargeable, still with the present expenditure in Public Works, there must be a deficit of at least ten lakhs. According to this latter view, which is perhaps the most correct one, the balance sheet would show as follows:

But there is an actual deficit.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Income.	*Expenditure.*	
83 Lakhs.	Civil - - - -	32½ lakhs.
	Political - - - -	11 ,,
	Share of Military - -	29 ,,
	Total excluding Public Works	72½ lakhs.
	Balance at Credit - -	10½ lakhs.

To 72½ as above, add 22 lakhs for public works, then total expenditure 94½ lakhs, which being 10½ lakhs in excess of 83, represents a deficit of 11½ lakhs.

Arising solely from material improvement.

358. The conclusion is, then, that the finances of the Central Provinces will bear all the cost of their own administration, and of that regular military force which is necessary for their defence, and would still leave a small margin for material improvements. If that moderate modicum of improvement be foregone, then the finances would even bear the cost of that portion of the troops cantoned within their limits, which are over and above the military force necessary for defence. In this sense, then, the Central Provinces do and will "pay," though barely, for their own expenses. But if they are to be improved and developed, then some outlay over and above their income will be necessary. Such outlay, however, will not be incurred on unproductive establishments like those of defence; but, on the contrary, on highly productive and remunerative objects. And every lakh of imperial revenue which these Provinces may thus absorb now, they will one day repay tenfold into that general treasury which represents the wealth of the empire.

359. It remains to state that during the year a separate auditor and accountant has been appointed in these Provinces, in immediate communication with the administration at Nagpore. This measure will conduce greatly to due financial control.

360. The establishment of an agency of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore, with branches at Jubbulpore and Saugor, has been proposed. This arrangement will facilitate trade and lead to the early introduction of the Government paper money.

CHAPTER X.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of chaplains serving in the Central Provinces.

361. There are at present four reverend chaplains serving in these Provinces—one at Saugor, and one at Jubbulpore, both belonging to the Bengal Establishment; and two at Kamptee (Nagpore) belonging to the Madras Establishment. One of the two chaplains at Kamptee proceeds to Seetabuldee, the civil station (10 miles distant) on Wednesdays and Sundays for divine service.

The need of a chaplain to reside at Seetabuldee.

362. The need of a chaplain to be resident at Seetabuldee has been strongly represented. The station is the seat of the Administration of the Central Provinces, and is fast increasing. The European community numbers 150 families of various classes. The presence of a chaplain twice a week for a few hours is utterly insufficient for their spiritual supervision. The reverend chaplains from Kamptee, doubtless, do their utmost. But none save a resident chaplain could really perform all that is required. Formerly the Madras Government used to permit one of the two chaplains, maintained in Nagpore, to reside at Seetabuldee (Nagpore), but last year it was ordered that both should reside at Kamptee.

Diocesan jurisdiction.

363. The Saugor and Nerbudda Territory is in the diocese of Calcutta. It appears doubtful as to whether the Nagpore Province belongs to the diocese of Calcutta or of Madras. It is very desirable that this should be settled. Until it is so, there will be little chance of a chaplain being stationed at Seetabuldee.

CHAPTER XI.—POLITICAL.

364. The principal events falling within the range of this report are those relating to the annexation of the Kingdom of Nagpore, and the management of the family and dependants of the late Rajah Rughojee Bhonsla.

Annexation of the Nagpore Kingdom.

365. When annexation was proclaimed in March 1854, there was not any murmur of discontent, nor any resistance to British authority. The disbandment of the Rajah's army, and the transfer of a portion to the new Nagpore Irregular Force, were carried out in perfect order and quietness. Remembering the prosperous days under the virtual regency of Sir R. Jenkins, the people generally (with the exception of the retainers of the Royal Family) appeared to acquiesce cheerfully in the establishment of British rule.

366. The only attempt at disturbance, in consequence of measures connected with annexation, was that which occurred in 1855. The Government had deemed that if the State jewels, treasure, and household paraphernalia of the late Rajah were left to the control of the family and dependents, this valuable property would be wasted or irregularly disposed of. It was therefore determined that all these effects should be collected, and their value realised. The proceeds were to constitute a deposit in the hands of the British Government, to be termed the Bhonsla Fund, for the benefit and support of the Bhonsla family. When the State property was given up, an unsuccessful attempt at disturbance was made by the palace retainers, and a reverend missionary (mistaken apparently for an officer) was maltreated by the mob. The realised proceeds of the property, according to accounts finally closed, amount to (20) twenty lakhs of rupees; and that sum constitutes the Bhonsla Fund.

State property.

Political pensions.

367. The terms of the provision for the Bhonsla family were, in the first instance, declared at the annexation. These included the widows and connexions of the late Rajah. Accordingly the following pensions were granted:—

			Per annum. *Rs.*
Widows of the late Rajahs.	The Banka	Baee	1,20,000
	Unpoora	„	50,000
	Durga	„	25,000
	Annunda	„	25,000
	Kamuljee	„	25,000
	Savitree	„	10,000
			2,55,000

Of these, the Banka Baee was a very distinguished princess, widow of the second Rughojee, who is so well known to history. She had been regent in the days of Sir R. Jenkins, during the minority of the third and last Rughojee. She bore a high character, and possessed commanding influence.* Unpoorna Baee, the senior widow, died towards the close of 1855. Thereupon,

* Mr. Plowden, Commissioner of Nagpore, thus describes her character:—"Her Highness was, undoubtedly, a very remarkable woman. Her strong intellect, sound judgment, and great strength, and consistency of purpose, enabled her to acquire and maintain an ascendancy in all the councils of the State and of the palace, which she never failed to exercise beneficially; while her kindness of disposition, her self-privations, and her charities, endeared her to the palace household, and won for her the affectionate regard of the multitude. She was firmly attached to the British alliance; and her ruling principle of action was to take no step contrary to the wishes or without the permission of the British Government. By this principle she continued to be actuated after the incorporation of the province with the British territories."

Thereupon, the Banka Baee and the remaining widows formally adopted a young relative, Janojee Bhonsla, as their son, and appointed him head of the house. He was then aged 22.

The Banka Baee.

368. In 1857-58, during the time of trouble, the family behaved with fidelity to the Government; the Banka Baee setting the best example, and using all her influence in the interest of the British cause. She died, at an advanced age, in the autumn of 1858.

Final pensions.

369. Thereafter it was decided to revise the allowances payable to the Bhonsla family and to settle a provision on Janojee, the adopted son of the Ranees. The new scale of allowances was fixed as follows:

		Per annum. Rs.
	Janojee Rajah	90,000
Widows.	Durga Baee	45,000
	Annunda Baee	45,000
	Savitree Baee	15,000
	Zenana Ladies	18,000
	Household slaves, called otherwise Bhonslas and Barakurnees	20,000
		2,33,000

Janojee was constituted head of the house, and to him the payment of the stipends of the Ranees and the general control of the palace and household were entrusted.

370. The lands of Deor in the Sattara district of the Bombay Presidency, which had been hereditary in the Bhonsla family for 125 years, were conferred on Janojee and his heirs (begotten or adopted) in perpetuity, with the title of Rajah of Deor. The patent of grant signed by the Governor General, and specifying that the grant was in consideration of the fidelity of the Banka Baee and the family during the time of trouble, was presented to Janojee in June last.

Provision for dependants of the late Rajah.

371. Liberal provision has also been made for the family and connexions and dependants of the late ruler. These are very numerous, owing to the extraordinary and complicated domestic relations which it was the custom of Mahratta Princes to contract. All these cases have now been finally investigated and submitted to Government. The total sum already granted or recommended, amounts to 7,87,000 rupees, or 7¾ lakhs per annum. The pensioners number some 2,158 persons, and the pensions range from 3 rupees per annum the lowest to 35,000 rupees the highest. The stipends of both classes, then, aggregate 9,82,000 rupees or 10 lakhs per annum, an amount which will yearly grow less by lapses. Besides these cash payments, the family have landed grants free of revenue, worth about 50,000 rupees or half a lakh per annum. The total as it now stands (cash and land) is equal to about 25 per cent. on the revenues of the Nagpore Province proper, or in other words, one-fourth of the income of the late Nagpore Kingdom is devoted to the support of the Bhonsla family, together with the retainers and dependants of the late ruler, in accordance with the political obligation of the British Government. But as a partial set off against this, there is the Bhonsla Fund already alluded to.

372. On the eastern frontiers of these provinces there are political affairs which claim a brief notice; although one important district in that quarter, Sumbulpore and its dependencies, has been but recently transferred from the Bengal Government to this administration. The territory now pertaining to the district of Sumbulpore consists of two political divisions:—1st. The country belonging absolutely to the British Government; 2d. The country belonging to tributary chiefs under British control.

The Sumbulpore State.

373. The first division, which is in all respects British territory, once formed the dominions of the Rajahs of Sumbulpore, who belonged to the tribe of Chohan Rajpoots. It was subjugated by the Mahrattas and formed part of the dominions of the Bhonsla family. It was ceded to the British Government by Appa Sahib and Rughojee Bhonsla in 1817 and 1826. The British Government restored the Rajahs to the throne. In 1850, however, owing to failure of heirs to the last ruler, Narrain Singh, the state lapsed and came under British administration. Until the year 1857 it remained attached to the North-Western Frontier Agency of Bengal. At that time, however, a rebellion arose which lasted long, and was put down finally, in April last, by the Bengal Government. The chief rebel, however, Soorundersah, surrendered in May last after the district had come under this administration. This Soorundersah, a relative of the late Rajah, was imprisoned in the British gaol at Hazareebagh at the instance of the Rajah himself; he was released by mutineer sepoys in August 1857. Retiring to his native district he took advantage of the troubles of the time to set up a pretension to the throne of Sumbulpore, and shortly afterwards rebelled. He was joined by most of the chiefs and landholders of the district. Military detachments were dispatched from Cuttack; but their operations were not perfectly successful, as the wild and wooded country favoured rebels. Moreover, many leading insurgents who would have surrendered, as the general pacification of the country rendered the rebel cause hopeless, were apparently deterred by fear of severity.

Origin of rebellion.

 374. These

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

374. These events occurred early in 1858. When, towards the close of that year the Royal amnesty was proclaimed, the Sumbulpore rebels did not respond to it. Thus the rebellion continued; the British officer maintaining authority at the head quarters of the district, and the rebels eluding pursuit in the woods, hills, and forests, and constantly plundering in the cultivated and inhabited tracts. This state of affairs lasted till 1861, when additional force was employed and further promises of pardon were held out by the Bengal Government. These promises were gradually accepted, the leaders surrendering one by one and the rebellion dwindling away. In May of 1862, Soorundersah, the original leader, surrendered under pardon. There is now but one rebel at large. Peace was finally restored to the district in April 1862 under the Bengal Government.

Rebellion suppressed by Bengal Government.

375. I have stated, without comment, the main facts as they appear on the records. The Bengal Government have declared "that mismanagement attended the direction of affairs in Sumbulpore from the very commencement of the disturbances in 1857, and that the proceedings of the local authorities were generally of such a character as to create mistrust and to foster rebellion rather than to promote confidence and encourage loyalty."

The Gurjat States.

376. The dependencies of Sumbulpore consist of the Gurjat tributary states, 13 in number, as named in the margin. The revenues of these states are not accurately known. The annual income of the largest may amount to a lakh of rupees; of the smallest, not more than 15,000 rupees. The aggregate of the whole does not exceed five lakhs per annum. These states comprise a large area, sparsely populated and scantily cultivated, abounding in hills and forests. The chiefs belong to the Chohan (Rajpoot) and Gond tribes. Their past history is similar to that of Sumbulpore. They pay respectively annual tributes varying from 160 rupees to 5,333 rupees; the total amounting to 15,513 rupees per annum. They are wild half-civilized chieftains. During the time of trouble they did not side with the insurgents, but (with two exceptions) they rendered no particular aid to the British authority; and several of them harboured fugitive rebels even up to the most recent time.

Patna.
Sonepore.
Bamra.
Kalahundy.
Khurriar.
Rehracole.
Raighur.
Burghur.
Sarunghur.
Phooljur.
Suktee.
Beimdanawaghur.
Borasamur.

Their powers and functions.

377. The chiefs are under the political control of British authority. In the management of their territories they are practically independent under ordinary circumstances, except as regards the administration of criminal justice. In that department they stand virtually towards the British officer in the relation of magistrates towards the Sessions Judge, and they have always administered the criminal laws of the British Government. It has now been recommended that the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Act should be extended to the Gurjat tributary states, and that the chiefs should be gazetted as magistrates.

378. I am bound to state in this place that Major H. B. Impey, the Deputy Commissioner, who joined in 1861, appears, by his personal exertions to have greatly contributed to the pacification of this district. By his local knowledge and by his aptitude in conciliating the people under his charge, he is well qualified for the management of the Sumbulpore district and the control of the Gurjat chiefs.

The Bustar State.

379. The extensive dependency of Bustar claims a brief notice in this chapter. Its character has been already adverted to in the introductory chapter. It is situated in the extreme south of the Central Provinces. Its revenues may amount to one lakh of rupees per annum, and its population to 200,000 souls. Its area, of not less than 13,000 square miles, extends from within a short distance of the Godavery in the south, into the heart of the Nagpore Province, and as far as the sources of the Mahanuddy and a few rivers in the north; and from the boundary of the Jeypore State in the Eastern Ghâts to the Godavery near Seroncha in the west. This state came under the power of the Nagpore Government in 1777, when the then Rajah of Bustar bound himself to pay an annual tribute of 5,000 rupees for military aid received from the Mahrattas. Owing to its distance from the capital, the inhospitable nature of the country and its inhabitants, but especially on account of its notorious insalubrity, it has, till lately, remained unknown and uncared for, buried in the depths of its impenetrable jungles and fastnesses.

The founding of that kingdom.

380. The Bustar Rajahs call themselves Rajpoots; but they appear to be of mixed lineage, Gonds and Rajpoots. The seat of their power was first at Wurungul, in the Deccan, the capital of Telegana, over which ancient kingdom their ancestors ruled for many generations. The gradual incroachments of the Mahomedans, however, stript them of many of their possessions. Their power waned from the commencement of the 14th century, after the Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan; and in 1421 Wurrungul fell to the victorious arms of the Bahmunee Mahomedan kings. The Rajah, attended by a band of devoted followers, made good his flight across the Godavery into the pathless forests that fringed his northern frontier; and from that day Telengana has been in the hands of Mahomedan powers. Passing into the most of the wilderness, the ancestors of the Bustar Rajahs appear to have subjected the chiefs and inhabitants whom they found in possession, and finally to have established themselves and built their capital at a spot not far from Jugdulpore, their present residence. That the rule they displaced was a prosperous one, and in a comparatively advanced state of civilisation, is still attested by the ruined temples and tanks to be found in the very centre of the territory, the former displaying much beauty of design and architecture. Subsequently, the Bustar Rajahs removed their capital to Jugdulpore, on the south bank of the Indrawutty, where it has since remained.

381. When

381. When the Nagpore kingdom lapsed to the British Government, Bustar, which had always been under the immediate control of the authorities of Chutteesghur, continued to remain under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of that district. In 1856, Captain Charles Elliot, then Deputy Commissioner, penetrated into this tract, which no European had ever visited, and collected much valuable information regarding the country. In 1860, on the formation of the Godavery territory (ceded by his Highness the Nizam) into a separate district, it appeared advisable to incorporate Bustar with that charge, and it was accordingly placed under the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha, Captain Glasfurd. Since then the dependency has been visited by that officer, and also by Captain Stewart, Explorer and Examiner of Forests, and additional information has been supplied.

Now incorporated with Seroncha.

382. Till a comparatively late period the Bustar Rajahs possessed full powers over their subjects. In 1839 the Nagpore Government interdicted them from inflicting capital punishments. At the same time it was arranged that the Rajah's Prime Minister should be always appointed with the sanction of the British Resident. It is indeed most desirable that the Rajah should learn to exercise his authority according to civilized ideas, and by non-interference should be made to feel his own responsibility; but in cases of bloodshed his administration is found so inefficient, as to retard the progress of society. In regard, then, to the relation of this dependency to the British Government, it has been proposed that cases punishable with death shall be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha. In all other matters the Rajah and his minister may adjudicate; the British officer exercising a general supervision and inculcating principles of moderation and justice upon chiefs and ministers who are too often strangers to such ideas.

Powers of the present Rajah.

383. For the last 80 years a serious dispute has existed between the Rajah of Bustar and his neighbour the Rajah of Jeypore, who is subject to the Madras Government, regarding the possession of a considerable tract of valuable country situated between Jugdulpore and Jeypore. The matter has been fully inquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha in person in company with the assistant agent, Vizagapatam, and a plan for settling the dispute has been submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government.

Dispute between Jeypore and Bustar.

384. Since 1839 two parties of police have been maintained in Bustar, one at the chief town of the dependency, the other in the interior where it was formerly rumoured that Meriah sacrifice prevailed. There is, however, every reason to believe that the practice of sacrificing human victims has fallen into disuse, if indeed it ever did exist; and it will be sufficient to make the rajah and minister strictly responsible for the absolute prevention of the horrid rite. As serious affrays and collisions between the Bustar and Jeypore people are by no means rare, an efficient body of British police, horse and foot, have lately been stationed on the boundary of Bustar and Jeypore.

Cessation of Meriah sacrifice.

385. The dependency of Kalahundy, sometimes erroneously named Kharoude, may have an area of 2,000 square miles, an annual revenue of 30,000 rupees and a population of 60,000 souls. It is situated in the south-eastern frontier of the central Provinces, immediately to the south of the territories of the Gurjat chiefs of the Sumbulpore district. Although not covered with such dense and interminable forests as Bustar, and containing some extent of open and cultivated country, yet the greater part of the dependency to the south and east is exceedingly mountainous and rugged; the highest peak of this wild portion attaining a height of 4,000 feet above the sea level. The plains are inhabited by a partly civilized people of mixed tribes who subsist by cultivation. The hills and mountains which are held by feudatories of the Rajah are inhabited by the Khonds, a fierce, superstitious, and semi-barbarous race who are a branch of that tribe of hillmen which is ramified over the wild tracts of Orissa.

The Kalahundy State.

386. These are the people among whom human sacrifice and female infanticide did once prevail. In Kalahundy, however, owing to the unceasing efforts of the agency for the suppression of Meriah sacrifice, these revolting practices have been greatly repressed.

387. The state came under the sovereignty of Nagpore about 150 years ago, on the occasion of some assistance afforded the Rajah by the Mahrattas. Since when a tribute of 5,000 rupees per annum, subsequently reduced to 4,000 rupees, has been regularly paid. The dependency was formerly under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Raepore, when, for reasons similar to those which dictated the transfer of Bustar, it was placed under the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha. The late transfer of Sumbulpore to the central Provinces has, however, altered the situation. The Rajahs of Kalahundy had their first home in the neighbourhood of Sumbulpore; they are connected by family ties with several of the Gurjat chiefs, and by language, caste, and custom with the people of those territories. It has, therefore, been recommended that the Kalahundy be transferred from the Seroncha to the Sumbulpore district.

Now incorporated in Nagpore.

388. Much information regarding this State has been collected by the successive agents for the suppression of Meriah sacrifice, and also by the late Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, Captain Charles Elliot, who visited it in 1856. The country is poor and unproductive, and its exports but trifling. Many of the great bands of Brinjarah traders, who transport the produce of Chutteesghur to the coast, and return with salt, tobacco, &c., and cocoa-nuts, have their routes in this direction.

Dispute between the That and Pat Rajahs.

389. A serious dispute has existed for the last 12 years between the Put and That Rajahs of Thoomamool, a large zemindary within this State. These two parties represent two sub-divisions of a younger branch of the Kalahundy family. Their dispute materially affects the interests of the Rajahs of Kalahundy and Jeypore. The former supports the Pat Rajah in his claims to the sole management of Thoomamool and its sub-division; while the latter espouses the cause of the latter. Captain Glasfurd, the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha, has inquired into the dispute in person at Thooamool during this season. His report and a plan for the settlement of this dispute has been submitted to the Supreme Government.

390. On the wise management of the States above described, namely, those of the Gurjat, of Bustar, and of Kalahundy, the gradual peopling of rich but scarcely inhabited tracts and the civilizing of semi-barbarous tribes will materially depend.

391. The only other political circumstances requiring notice in this report are the addition of a part of the Shaghur State (confiscated for rebellion) to the Saugor district; and of the strip of territory along the left bank of the Godavery, ceded by the Nizam simultaneously with the territorial arrangements regarding the Hyderabad assigned districts.

392. In 1860 the Sohagpore strip of territory, belonging to the Mundla district, and the Plateau of Amerkuntuck, belonging to Nagpore, were granted to the Rajah of Rewa, in reward for the services rendered by him during the period of disturbance. The Plateau of Amerkuntuck, where the Nerbudda and the Soane both derive their source, is one of the most interesting places in this part of India. Its altitude is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above level of sea; its climate is cool and salubrious. It almost overlooks the fertile plains of Chutteesghur; and in many respects it seems fitted for European settlement.

CHAPTER XII.—MILITARY.

393. There are not now any military forces whatever subordinate to this administration. The forces serving in these provinces are composed entirely of troops belonging to the regular army.

Formation of the Nagpore Irregular Force.

394. Under the late Nagpore Administration there was indeed a body of troops styled the Nagpore Irregular Force. This force was raised in 1854, when the kingdom of Nagpore was annexed to the British dominions. It was formed from the army maintained by the late Rajah Rughojee Bhonsla. When the Rajah (then a minor) was placed on the throne, after the defection and final dethronement of Appa Sahib in 1818, the troops were more or less organised under the administration of the Resident Sir R. Jenkins, and consisted of about 6,000 men in all, costing about 10 to 12 lakhs of rupees per annum. When this force was broken up on annexation, a new British force was raised, of men taken from the old army, under the name of the Nagpore Irregular Force, of the strength given below:—

One Light Field Battery, all ranks - - - -	341
One Regiment of Cavalry, do. - - - - -	592
Three Regiments of Infantry, do. - - - -	3,003
TOTAL - - -	3,936

at an annual cost of six lakhs and 44,000 rupees. It continued to serve up to 1861, when it was reduced to two battalions of infantry of 700 each. In May of 1862 these last named regiments were broken up. The reduction and final disbandment of the Nagpore Irregular Force has been described in the chapter on police.

Its composition.

395. The Nagpore Irregular Force, which was thus maintained for the first eight years after annexation, was a well trained and effective military body, composed in the first instance entirely of old soldiers taken from the late ruler's army, chiefly men of the country, Mahrattas, and Deccanees and Mahomedans, with a small sprinkling of Hindoostanees. The native officers were generally men of good family, of approved service, and of local influence. The formation and maintenance of the force contributed to allay political discontent, and found employment for men who might have been otherwise engaged in mischief. During the troubles of 1857 the conduct of the force was good, and often exemplary; with two exceptions, however, which must be noted.

Affair on the 13th June 1857.

396. On the night of the 13th June 1857 it was discovered that the cavalry then stationed in Sectabuldee (the civil station), had conspired to mutiny and rebel in conjunction with malcontents (chiefly Mahomedans) in the city of Nagpore. On examination of the

the lines (stables), it was proved that the horses were saddled ready for action. But the first regiment of infantry close at hand turned out and stood firm, and no actual disturbance occurred. On inquiry it appeared that the conspiracy was partial, and a severe example was made of those who were proved to be conspirators. But it is evident that the service which the first regiment of infantry performed by standing so firm at that critical moment was of the greatest value to the British cause. Later in the same year in the month of August, a small detachment of the Nagpore Field Battery mutinied at Raepore, but the affair was promptly suppressed without much mischief being done.

397. But as already stated, with these two exceptions, the conduct of the force was good. The cavalry was, after the guilty men had been tried and punished, sent on service in the field, and behaved so well that the Government ultimately accepted that good conduct in condonation of the blame attaching to the regiment generally for the affair of the 13th June.

Field service of the force.

398. After these events various detachments of the force, artillery, cavalry and infantry were employed during the latter part of 1857 and early in 1858 on active field service, in different parts of the Nagpore Province and beyond its limits, north of the Nerbudda, in the Mundla district, and on the eastern frontier towards Sumbulpore. On all occasions the men evinced a willing and cheerful spirit, and their conduct in the field was so good as to merit and receive the acknowledgment of the Government of India.

State of affairs during 1857.

399. It is not practicable to include in this report any detailed account of military events connected with the mutinies of 1857, suffice it to state that, at Saugor, the 3d Irregular Cavalry, the 42d Bengal Native Infantry, and portion of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, mutinied and left the station; that the European inhabitants occupied the fort for six months, but no act of violence was committed, nor was any attack, either then or subsequently, made upon either the fort or the city by the rebels; and that at Jubbulpore, after the Madras Column had passed through the station northwards, taking with it from there one wing of the 52d Bengal Native Infantry, the other wing broke into mutiny and fled from the cantonment without, however being guilty of any outrage there, although one European officer on detachment at a distance with a portion of the regiment was shot by his men. The arrival, soon after at Jubbulpore, of fresh Madras troops restored the confidence of the inhabitants and prevented any further anxiety being felt. At Nagpore (Kamptee), there was no sign of trouble whatever, and the conduct of the Madras troops was perfectly good.

Regular military operations.

400. Nor is it necessary in this report to describe the regular military operations undertaken in these Provinces during the period of disturbance. It will suffice to state, as a matter of history, that a column from the Madras Presidency under Major General Whitlock assembled at Jubbulpore at the end of 1857 and beginning of 1858, and clearing the country there of rebels went on to Bundlecund. Similarly a force from the Bombay Presidency, under Sir H. Rose, entered the Saugor territory, reduced the rebels in the north-west portion of these territories, capturing their forts and forcing the passes, and passed on victoriously to Jhansee.

401. The military operations in the Sumbulpore district do not require mention. Thereafter the Sumbulpore levy was formed, it has now been incorporated in the police.

402. The disbandment of the military police in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories has been mentioned in the chapter on police. The Seroncha Sebundee levy is also now amalgamated in the police.

403. Thus there is not, within all these Provinces, a single soldier irregular, or other, except those of the regular army, under the military department. It only remains to mention the strength and disposition of the troops as they now stand.

Force of regular troops in the Central Provinces.

404. During the year immediately preceding 1857, the only European troops in these Provinces consisted of about three batteries of artillery, and the rest of the forces were native cavalry and infantry, and some artillery. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories these troops were supplied partly from the Bengal and partly from the Madras army; those at Nagpore entirely from the Madras army.

Its present distribution.

405. After the vindication of British authority in 1858-59, a regiment of European infantry was stationed at each of the stations of Kamptee (Nagpore), Saugor, and Jubbulpore—in all three regiments. The regiments at Saugor and Jubbulpore, however, furnished strong detachments for Nowgong, and Nagode, respectively, in Bundlecund. At the same time it was arranged that the native troops at Saugor and Jubbulpore should be furnished entirely from the Bengal army, while the troops at Nagpore continued to be furnished from Madras. This disposition of the European troops continues up to the present time. But recently the native force has been reduced, and in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the Bengal native troops have been relieved by Madras regiments.

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

On the 1st January and 1st May 1862, the strength of the forces stood as below in batteries and regiments:—

		Artillery.		Cavalry.		Regiments.	
		European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Saugor Division	January	3	–	–	1⅓	2	3
	May	3	–	–	1	2	2
Nagpore „	January	3	–	–	1	1	4
	May	2	–	–	⅓*	1	3

A battery is expected to be removed, but has not yet actually left. The above arrangement shows a reduction of one battery of European artillery, one regiment of native cavalry, and two regiments of native infantry.

Its proposed future distribution.

406. According to the latest arrangement, the disposition of the forces is as below in batteries and regiments:—

	Artillery.		Cavalry.		Infantry.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Saugor	2	–	–	1	1	1
Jubbulpore	1	–	–	–	1	1
Kamptee (Nagpore)	2	–	–	⅓	1	1½
Hoshungabad	–	–	–	–	–	½
Raepore	–	–	–	–	–	½
Chanda	–	–	–	–	–	½

It is to be remembered, however, that the European regiments at Saugor and Jubbulpore still furnish a strong detachment to Nowgong and Nagode in Bundlecund. The wings of Madras Native Infantry at Raepore and Chanda, respectively, are in the stead of the two battalions of the Nagpore Irregular Force (broken up), which used to hold those stations. The detachments of Madras Native Infantry at Nursingpore and Baitool have been withdrawn, and arrangements have been made for recalling, to its regimental head quarters, the one at Dumoh.

Principal military stations.

407. Of the above stations, it is to be observed that Saugor is a very important point, dominating the northern districts, and holding Bundlecund in check. Jubbulpore is on the main line of communication between the north and south. Its advantages are imperial rather than local. Hoshungabad is in an excellent position, commanding the Nerbudda Valley. The importance of Nagpore as a military station, is obvious. Raepore is a somewhat isolated position, commanding the eastern districts and frontiers. Chanda on the main line between Nagpore and Hyderabad is well situated close to the frontier of the Deccan.

Actual reduction of force.

408. It may be well to recapitulate the reduction of military force, as shown in this chapter. There have been reduced then (batteries and regiments) regular or irregular—

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Regular	1	1	2
Irregular	1	1	3
	2	2	5

With the exception of the one regular battery the above reduction comprises entirely Native troops, and must have caused, at least, the discharging of 6,000 men.

409. Before

* At this moment there is no cavalry at Kamptee, but a squadron is ultimately expected; therefore one-third is set down.

409. Before closing this chapter, I should mention that a volunteer rifle corps has been formed at Nagpore, numbering about 70 members. It has been inspected by the Brigadier commanding, and found to be fairly instructed. This result is mainly owing to the persevering exertions of the Commandant, Captain Bolton (Assistant Commissioner). Formation of volunteer corps.

CHAPTER XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE AND COTTON.

410. THERE is nothing to distinguish the agriculture of these Provinces from that of the rest of India. The irrigation from tanks might be improved in the manner mentioned in the chapter on Revenue. Wells and their machinery might be vastly developed. The implements of husbandry are of the same primitive character here as elsewhere. The people are tolerably skilful and industrious, especially the women, but they are quite inferior to the husbandmen of Northern India.

411. The staple products have been mentioned in the introductory chapter. If tea, coffee, or the mulberry for silk, be introduced anywhere, it must be in the several Sautpoora hill districts; it is very desirable that professional inquiry on this head should be made. But for all products, improved varieties and superior seeds are needed. With this view an agri-horticultural society for the Central Provinces has been formed at Nagpore, after the model of that which has existed in the Punjab. The large garden known as the Maharaj-Bâgh has been placed at the Society's disposal by the Local Committee. The Society is as yet in its infancy. It may, if vigorously managed, do much for the improvement of all sorts of products and plants. Formation of an Agri-horticultural Society.

412. But under the head of agriculture the most interesting item is cotton. In 1861 a report on this subject was called for from the local officers, and all the data then available were submitted to the Supreme Government in December of that year. The pith of these has been extracted in Mr. Medlicott's Cotton Hand-book for the Bengal Presidency.

413. It will not be necessary to repeat the information there given in detail; but it will accord with the objects of this report to mention such circumstances as may be of general interest, and may aid in the forming of conclusions regarding the present state and future prospects of cotton in the Central Provinces. Cotton in the Central Provinces.

414. As stated in the introductory chapter, cotton is grown in all parts of these Provinces; but in the northern or central districts, the article is generally of second rate quality. The real cotton-growing tracts are the southern districts comprised in the late Nagpore Provinces. It is to the Nagpore cotton, then, that these remarks will be chiefly confined.

415. The introductory chapter contained a geographical account of these tracts in the Nagpore Province which produce the cotton. It is sufficient to state in recapitulation, then, that of the three great tracts of cultivation which exist in this Province, two, namely—1st, the Valley of the Wurda; and 2d, the Plateau of Chutteesghur, do produce cotton; and 3d, the Valley of the Wyngunga does not, and probably cannot, produce that article.

416. At present the main cotton-growing tract is the valley previously described. According to the estimate made in 1861, about 19,361,388 lbs., or 134,454 bales * per annum are produced; and about 281,214 acres are under this crop. But these data are uncertain, as the cotton fields have not all been measured up. During the next working season, however, the field measurement of the entire tract will be carried out; and, in the next report, it will be possible to exhibit an exact statement of the cotton cultivation and of the remaining fields fit for cotton. Nor have any trade statistics been compiled for the several cotton marts. This is, however, now being done; and by the close of the official year it will be possible to present an exact statement of the respective proportions of cotton consumed locally and reserved for exportation. Produce of the Wurda Valley.

417. Now as regards the culture of cotton, it is to be remembered that the Valley of the Wurda consists of a flat plain of rich black loam, stretching from the undulating ground inland to the bank of the river. This noble plateau runs along the river for a hundred miles, expanding broadly in the centre, and contracting both to the north and south. The probable area of the plateau may be 3,985 square miles, or 2,550,401 acres; and it entirely consists of cotton soil of excellent quality. In respect to cotton, the tract has three known sub-divisions:—1. that of Arvee in the north; 2. that of Deolee in the centre; 3. that of Hingun Ghat to the south. The best cotton is that grown adjacent to, or south of, Hingun Ghat.

418. The estimated amount of land under cotton crops within the whole tract, on an average year, is 280,000 acres; and the average annual production at the present time is supposed Average of cultivation and produce.

* The bale has been calculated at 144 lbs.

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

supposed to be 20,000,000 lbs., or say 140,000 bales. The cultivation is in a transition state, and is increasing fast; but, as already explained, there are not as yet complete statistics. It is certain, however, that nearly the whole tract is capable of being cultivated with cotton, and that a portion only as yet is cultivated. That portion cannot be more than one-third of the whole and not less than one-fifth. That it will increase if the present demand should rise, or even continue, is undoubted. The question then arises—to what extent will such increase be possible? Some officers of local experience think that the present crop will be increased by one-third, others by one-half.

Other products besides cotton.

419. But while anticipating an increase, I would guard against the supposition that the whole area in this neighbourhood, fit for cotton, but occupied actually by other crops, will ever be cultivated with cotton. A considerable portion of the ground must be reserved for the provision of food for men and cattle in this thickly inhabited tract. At present there are three staples besides cotton; wheat, oilseeds, and *holeus indicus*, millet. The wheat and oil-seeds might to some extent be superseded by exportation from other parts of the Province, and thus a quantity of land released and made available for cotton. But the millet is of a quality hardly equalled elsewhere, and its flour supplies food to the husbandmen, while the stalk and leaves supply food to the cattle. This must apparently continue to be a staple under any circumstances, and unavoidably occupy a quantity of cotton soil. Then, it is believed, that the same field will not grow cotton year after year; the crop must be changed by rotation. For this reason, therefore, a quantity of land must be reserved for staples other than cotton.

420. But there is another tract lying somewhat inland,* which has much fine cotton soil, and in which cotton has quite recently begun to be cultivated. An increase in this direction may be anticipated.

The cotton marts.

421. The extent to which the production of cotton within the last 20 or 30 years may have increased cannot be known. Hingun Ghat itself has been a cotton mart for upwards of half a century. The mart has not increased at all within the last 20 or 30 years, and the culture in its neighbourhood has increased but little. Hingun Ghat, however, though the best known by reason of its long standing, is surpassed by Arvee, which has arisen of late years, and will soon be rivalled by Deolee, of even more recent origin. These places have superseded old marts now decayed; but it is certain that there never were any such places as Arvee and Deolee now are. These circumstances may convey some idea of the progress of cotton in this neighbourhood. On an average year the amount brought to each mart would be nearly as follows:—

Arvee	5,000,000 lbs.
Hingun Ghat	3,440,000 „
Deolee	1,720,000 „

Irrigation for cotton.

422. It is generally believed that the cultivation of cotton cannot be improved by artificial irrigation. But such a supposition does not seem to consist with probability or experience. I would refer to the analysis of the whole question given in the Punjab papers by Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner. Why should cotton be a solitary exception in the whole range of agricultural produce which invariably benefits by irrigation? Does not cotton suffer frequently from drought? Has it not notoriously so suffered in these Provinces during this very last year? I should suppose that cotton must benefit by irrigation if such be rightly applied. That irrigation for cotton should be sub-soil "acting by percolation," as contra-distinguished from super-soil, diffused over the surface of the ground, is probable enough. But that irrigation in some form must be good for cotton seems to me but a rational conclusion. Some cursory inquiries and examination have just been made; and there is reason to hope that dams and watercuts could be constructed in this vicinity.

Tenure of land affecting cultivation of cotton.

423. There are experienced persons, and the native cotton dealers among them, who aver that the present uncertainty of tenure, affecting both the landlord and the cultivator, and especially the cultivator, is retarding the culture of cotton. I fear that this may be but too true. The existing defects in the tenures of all kinds have been pointed out in the chapter on Land Revenue. The earliest practicable remedy will be applied by the settlement operation, which will specially be urged on in that tract. And if certainty of tenure, both for proprietors and cultivators, can give additional impulse to cotton growing, that impulse shall be imparted within the next few months.

Amount of exportation.

424. The proportion of exportation and of local consumption, respectively, out of the aggregate of cotton, is supposed to be not quite equal; that is, about one-third exported and two-thirds locally consumed. The amount annually exported may be estimated at about 7,200,000 lbs. These calculations, however, are not certain; and as already explained, I hope that for this current year statistics may be obtained. Originally, that is 40 years ago, the cotton, then known as Hingun Ghat produce, used to be carried by Brinjara carriers down to Masulipatam in the south, and Cuttack in the east. This route was abandoned afterwards when Mirzapore became an emporium, and the road was opened in

* Known locally by the names of Oomrair and Chimoor.

in that direction. Then for some time the Nagpore cotton was exported by Mirzapore alone. But of late years the current has been partly diverted towards Bombay; and at this time about half goes to Mirzapore *en route* for Calcutta, and half to Bombay. Whether a part shall hereafter go by the Godavery remains to be seen. The conveyance by these several routes has been explained in my report on Railways, Roads, and Navigation.

Price of cotton.

425. Of late years the price of cotton has risen enormously; there are dealers who recollect that 30 or 40 years ago the price was as low as (14) fourteen rupees per bhoja (of 262 lbs), from that the advance was gradual, though certain, to 25, 30 and 40 rupees. Recently the rate has stood at 50 and 60 rupees, and is at 70 rupees at this time of writing. This must have greatly stimulated production. Within the same period, however, and in the same tract, the price of other agricultural produce has risen about threefold.

Cleaning and pressing.

426. In respect to cleaning and pressing there are the same defects here as elsewhere. But as this cotton has the longest inland distance of all to traverse, the evil is perhaps more intensely felt here than anywhere. The mishaps and vicissitudes to which consignments of cotton are liable in transit between Nagpore and Bombay, or Mirzapore, are indeed notorious. The article, loosely packed in bags, with interstices like net work, is not only dirtied and spoilt, but is also tampered with; bad stuff being substituted for good; quantities are also abstracted. It is always admitted that if the cotton were pressed by screw on the spot, and then properly packed, it would have immunity from these evils at least. Whatever else may or may not happen, this at all events does seem practicable. Like every other improvement, however plain, its introduction among natives must be gradual. Already there is a screw press to be established at Hingun Ghat, by Messrs. Hamilton, Browne and Company, of Mirzapore. I have also reported to the Supreme Government on the propriety of setting up screw presses at Deolee and Arvee, and also obtaining some machinery for cleaning.

European agency in the production of cotton.

427. As regards the settlement of Europeans in the valley of the Wurda, there is absolutely no culturable waste within that tract on which any new estate could be founded, and it is more than doubtful whether any cultivated land could be purchased. As the proprietary rights of the people are determined at the approaching settlement, land will thereafter become saleable and may legally be purchased by Europeans. But it is not probable that any estates or holdings will be in the market for sale or mortgage.

428. It follows that the only manner in which an European could here engage in the production of cotton would be to arrange with the landholders or cultivators for its being grown by them, and delivered to an agency at or near the spot. Such an agency could make its own arrangements for cleaning, pressing, packing, and despatching. It certainly seems possible for European merchants on the spot, with cash advances and fixed rates offered to the producer, to stimulate indefinitely the production of cotton.

429. As regards foreign seeds, no extensive experiments have been made in this respect. During this year the Agent for the Cotton Supply Association obtained a large quantity of Egyptian seed. It did not arrive at Bombay in time for this year's sowing. I have endeavoured by despatching camels to obtain a portion for distributiion in the Wurda District this season, but the consignment will probably be too late.

Prospect of cotton in the Wurda Valley.

430. Such, then, briefly, are the circumstances of cotton in the Valley of the Wurda. The general conclusion is this, that if the present demand continues or advances, and if the country is well managed, there will be considerable increase to production. Future progress will much depend on the railway, and perhaps (though not certainly) on the Godavery. Even these great considerations, however, are not immediate. Again, much must depend on private enterprise, which it is hoped some of the foregoing remarks may serve to guide or encourage. But there are certain things which this Administration can do at once, and which I would specify as follows:—

Measures for its encouragement.

1st. To make the cotton roads described in the chapter on Roads.

2d. To test the practicability of tramways at certain points.

3d. To project certain works of irrigation.

4th. To make a good settlement of landed tenure.

5th. To set up screw presses and cleaning machinery.

6th. To distribute foreign seed amongst the people. Too much result must not be anticipated from such measures; but they would conduce somewhat to the general cause of the production of cotton.

Cotton in Chutteesghur.

431. The next point for consideration is the cotton of the Plateau of Chutteesghur, described once in the introductory chapter and once in the chapter on Roads. In December last the District Officer stated the estimated produce at 36,750,000 lbs. per annum, and the area capable of producing cotton at an enormous extent. These estimates were held to be exaggerated, and there are no data, like the measurement of fields, available to test them. Previously the staples of this highly fertile tract were supposed to be wheat, rice, and oil-seeds. Recently the production of cotton has commenced, and is fast increasing. But none can truly say, as yet, how much land is fit for cotton, and to what extent the culture may increase. But probably there will be much land, both waste and cultivated,

available. If this be so, then the continuance of the present demand might create a new cotton field of indefinite extent.

432. In the chapter on Roads, the mode of connecting this district with the navigable head of the Mahanuddy has been explained; also the mode of connecting it with the railway terminus at Jubbulpore.

433. Cotton is grown and is increasing in the upper valley of the Mahanuddy itself. To this the same remarks as above are applicable.

434. The navigability of that important river has been touched upon in the chapter on Navigation.

Waste land available for cotton.

435. But between both the plateau of Chutteesghur and the valley of the Mahanuddy on the one hand, and the valley of the Wurda on the other, there is one cardinal difference. In the valley of Wurda there is no waste land available, and little or no hope of Europeans being directly engaged in the culture of cotton. But in Chutteesghur and in the valley of the Mahanuddy vast quantities of waste land are available, from which fine estates might be carved out by European settlers, some part, perhaps much, of which would produce cotton. There is indeed room for great hope in this respect.

436. Here, as in the Wurda district, many of the results hoped for must, at the best, be ulterior. Much again must depend on private enterprise; but here also there are certain things which this Administration can do at once, and which I would specify as follows:—

Measures for encouraging cotton in Chutteesghur.

1st. To make the road from Raepore (capital of Chutteesghur) to Sonepore, the navigable head of Mahanuddy.

2d. To make a good settlement of the landed tenures.

3d. To investigate, in an exact and comprehensive manner, all the land available for cotton, culturable or waste; to measure up the cultivated land of villages, and after allotting to them all the waste which they can lawfully claim or reasonably require, to mark off the waste in lots; and to advertise large estates which might be suitable for European grantees.

437. The final and general conclusion is, that the old cotton field on the Wurda may be increased to a certain extent; and that a new cotton field in Chutteesghur and on the Mahanuddy may be created.

Fibrous substances.

438. These Provinces are not remarkable for the production of fibrous substances.

Hemp.

439. The sunn or Indian hemp (*crototarea juncea*) grows more or less everywhere; but the best is produced in Chutteesghur. It is thence sent for export to Calcutta *viâ* Jubbulpore and Mirzapore. It is highly-esteemed for its colour and for the length and strength of its fibre. The superior plant *canabis sativa* has been grown with success at Jubbulpore.

Linseed and flax.

440. The linseed plant is grown largely in the Wurda Valley and in Chutteesghur; the oil-seed obtained from it is valuable and is easily exported. As is well known, the fibre of its stem produces flax; but it is much more difficult to raise the plant for its fibre than for its seeds; as yet the people seem unwilling to cultivate it for the sake of its fibre, as this process involves much care in the culture. For such cultivation, however, the Chutteesghur plateau is probably the most favourable locality in these Provinces.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN COLONIZATION.

441. THIS subject has been touched upon in the chapter on Land Revenue, (paragraph 205). It was there explained that, in order to counterbalance the disadvantages of isolation and remoteness, it would be necessary to make grants of land on more than ordinarily favourable terms.

Waste land in Wurda Valley.

442. In the Nagpore Province itself the open country is healthy; but then it is already occupied by the native landholders and cultivators. The waste there will be found in scattered patches only, in which the people possess rights, or which are required for pasturage. This is particularly the case in the cotton ground of the Wurda, and in the upper Valley of the Wyngunga. In the districts then of Nagpore and Nachingaon (Wurda) there does not appear any chance of grants being made.

In Chutteesghur and Sumbulpore.

443. But in parts of the Chanda and Bhundara districts, and especially in the Chutteesghur and Sumbulpore districts, there are virgin tracts of great extent without any pre-existing rights or interests and without any complications, in which a perfect tenure could be lawfully accorded to an European grantee. In Chutteesghur and Sumbulpore cotton-growing estates might, it is hoped, be founded by Europeans. The capabilities of these tracts for cotton have been mentioned in the chapter on that subject.

In the Sautpoora Hill districts.

444. In a portion of the Sautpoora range there are fine tracts where excellent waste is available, and where no pre-existing rights or interests are found, and where no complication

plication would be met with. In these regions the climate will generally be good. In the upland portion of the Mundla district, especially near the Amerkuntuk plateau, and on the valleys near it, the climate is cool, perhaps even delightful; and if the ground were fairly cleared, would be salubrious. The soil is fertile and suitable for all kinds of products. But then the position is more than ordinarily isolated and remote, and that is a great disadvantage. The low land portion of Mundla would not be salubrious. If the culture of tea and coffee, and silk could be introduced into the Sautpoora Hills (as some think it may), then suitable places for European settlers could be found in localities esteemed healthy.

In the Nerbudda Valley.

445. In the central valley of the Nerbudda, in the Nursingpore and Jubbulpore districts, there will be the same bar as in the valley of the Wurda; that is, all the best land is already occupied or owned. But in the lower valley, within the Hoshungabad district, there is much waste, free from all existing rights and interests. The climate is reported to be insalubrious, but this has again been denied. The general situation of this tract is favourable, being near the line of railway to Bombay. The locality west of Hoshungabad is most promising.

In the Godavery district.

446. Lastly, the local authorities consider that tracts, to any extent, are obtainable on the left, or British, bank of the Godavery. At present the climate is insalubrious.

Insalubrity of climate.

447. But in all these cases the first practical difficulty is the insalubrity of the climate. It does not seem possible for an European grantee to reside with safety to health on an estate in any of those tracts where the best waste is available. But if he is able to collect cultivators and tenants, and to maintain a native agent on the spot, then there are stations sufficiently near and eligible for residence. For example, an European landholder residing at Sumbulpore, or Raepore, or Seroncha, might, perhaps, hold large estates 50 miles or so distant.

Scarcity of labour.

448. The next difficulty is the provision of labour, which will be felt in all the localities above indicated. But it would not be insuperable here, any more than elsewhere. If capital be invested, inducements would soon arise to attract labour from great distances. Public works are now largely carried on with foreign workmen, and private capitalists would enjoy at least equal advantage in this respect. For an estate on the Godavery, labour might be got from the coast districts. In Eastern Nagpore and Sumbulpore, from the north-west frontier of Bengal. In Hoshungabad, from Malwa. In Mundla, labour has even been procured from Hindostan.

Want of communication.

449. The third difficulty is that of communication, or in other words the conveyance of produce to market. This can and (it may be hoped) will be overcome. The chapter on Roads will have explained fully this part of the subject. Suffice it here to say that a grantee on the banks of the Godavery might hope for water carriage; in Chutteesghur, for a road to the Mahanuddy; in Mundla, for a road to the railway at Jubbulpore; in the Hoshungabad district he would have the rail close at hand.

Suitable localities for grants.

450. The conclusion is, that while existing rights and interest would mostly bar European grantees from the central Nerbudda valley, and from the valleys of the Wurda and Wyngunga (these tracts comprise the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, and part of the Chanda districts); on the other hand, in the valleys of the Godavery and the Mahanuddy, and the lower Nerbudda valley, in the Chutteesghur plateau, in the uplands of Mundla, and in parts of the Sautpoora range, there are large, sometimes boundless, tracts of waste, free as air from every difficulty and complication, which might be taken up. These available tracts are in the civil districts of Raepore, Sumbulpore, Seroncha, Mundla, Chindwarra and Hoshungabad, and parts of Chanda and Bhundara. In these districts extensive applications have already been made, and in a short time it may be hoped that grants will be duly arranged. Two companies for clearing the waste are in contemplation: if they should be formed, great results will follow.

Importance of European settlement.

451. It is difficult in a general report to do justice to this subject, so full of interest and hope for the future. With European capital and enterprise it may be possible for the axe and the plough to invade the ancient dominion of the forest and the prairie. Without this, however, there is little chance that the natives of the country can battle with the difficulties of the wilderness. It is by private effort, rather than by public measures, that this result can be compassed. But there are two things which this Administration can do in furtherance of the cause, and which will, it is hoped, be done without fail. First, to secure a perfect title in eligible localities without delay or trouble, according to the resolution of the Supreme Government of 17th October 1861. Second, to open out roads, both main and branch, in the neighbourhood of any extensive tracts that may be taken up for European settlement.

SECTION III.—FORESTS.

Classification of forests.

452. THE forests of these Provinces have been generally alluded to in the introductory chapters. They may admit of topographical division into four groups:—First, there are the hills to the north of Saugor; second, those in the Sautpoora range; third, those in the centre of the Nagpore Province; fourth, those of the south near the Godavery.

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There must, doubtless, be others in the eastern part of the Nagpore Province and in the hills near the Mahanuddy; but nothing specific is yet known of such. The rivers here are not always conveniently situated to convey freights of timber from the mountains down to the plains. Still our rivers do yet play their part in this great work. The Nerbudda, the Wurda, the Kanhan, the Bagh, the Indrawuttee, the Selree, and, lastly, the great Godavery itself, all carry logs to the neighbourhood of the timber marts. But inland carriage has often to be used for the conveyance of timber.

Principal kinds of trees.

453. There are four kinds of trees valuable for timber:—first, the teak; second, the saul; third, the saj; fourth, the eynee. Besides these there are a variety of minor trees, among which the most notable is the bamboo.

The teak forests.

454. The teak is not found north of the Nerbudda, nor in the Sautpoora range; but it is, or has been, abundant in the centre and south of the Nagpore Province. The girt and length of the trees are considerable, the former being often six feet, and the latter 100 feet. For many years past great quantities of teak have been exported from the districts of Bustar and the Godavery, by being floated down that river. In 1860-61, owing to the abolition of transit duties, and the greater confidence in the security of life and property after the cession of the Godavery talooks by the Nizam, no less than 24,000 to 25,000 logs were exported by this route; much of this, however, was under-aged, and measures have been taken to put a stop to a practice which, although it has existed for many years, would shortly, under present circumstances, if unchecked, lead to the utter destruction of those forests. The teak forests in the centre, being comparatively near to the capital, have been worked for many years; and when the streams, feeders of the Wyngunga, were flooded, there was water carriage available. The timber for all the buildings in Nagpore and Kamptee has, for many years, been drawn from these forests, and the consumption has been very great. No arrangements for conservation were made at the time; and these once fine forests are now nearly exhausted, and reproduction must be very slow, or perhaps may be beyond hope. The teak in the south is equally fine and abundant; but many of the best forests were situated in the strip of territory along the left bank of the Godavery, which, until a very recent date, belonged to the Nizam of the Deccan. The forests were accordingly leased out, under his Highness's government, to some timber merchants (native) for the supply of the Hyderabad market, where the demand has been great for many years. These forests again have been nearly exhausted, as no arrangements whatever for conservation were made. Thus it is that, at this moment, the really productive teak forests are limited to a few tracts near the Indrawuttee river, and one tract near the Wurda. The former is comparatively inaccessible, the latter is estimated to contain not more than 15,000 logs. Arrangements have now been made to preserve the scanty remnant of the teak forests of Nagpore.

The saul tree.

455. The saul (of considerable girt and length) grows in the greatest abundance in the districts of the Sautpoora range, and in south-western parts; but it is also found, more or less, in all the wooden tracts north and south. Some of the forests have been largely used; but many still exist of great richness and are still untouched. These will now be preserved. Quantities of this wood have been used for the railway.

The saj tree.

456. The saj grows chiefly in the districts of the Sautpoora range, and in the other forests generally. The trees grow to a considerable height, and have not yet been worked up. This wood, also, will be useful for the railway. The Byje saul falls within the same category.

The bamboo.

457. The bamboo grows in extensive masses in the northern parts of the Nagpore Province, beneath the Sautpoora hills and towards the Godavery.

Department formed for conservation of forests.

458. For the conservation of forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories a department was organized some years ago, and great benefit has accrued therefrom. Its head quarters are fixed in the Puchmurree hills in the Sautpoora range. In the Nagpore Province conservancy rules were issued at the close of 1861, and during the summer and winter of this year a complete inquiry has been made into all the forest tracts of central and southern Nagpore; the eastern part remaining still for inquiry. These proceedings have clearly shown which particular forests are worth preserving; and the requisite orders regarding them have been issued to the district authorities.

459. The names of Captains Pearson and Stewart will be duly introduced at the end of this report; but I cannot conclude this section without stating that to their efforts are mainly due whatever is known of, or has been done for, the forests of the Central Provinces.

SECTION IV.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

460. THIS subject has been touched upon in the introductory chapter. But its importance merits a more detailed notice than could be afforded in a general introduction. For the information which is now about to be furnished, I am indebted mainly to the Reverend Stephen Hislop, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Nagpore, a gentleman who has not only devoted himself to the moral improvement of the people for the last seventeen years, but has contributed much to that physical knowledge on which material improvement so much depends.

461. It

Geological formation.

461. It is necessary to preface this information by a summary of the principal geological formations in the Central Provinces. These are divisible into two main divisions, one north and one south of the Nerbudda, the river itself being generally the boundary line.

North of the Nerbudda.

462. The geology north of the Nerbudda, if we except the prolongation of the Sautpoora range beyond that river, is very simple. The great plateau on which Saugor stands rests on crystalline schists, which are seen cropping out in the plains on the north and in the valley of the Nerbudda in the south. The table land itself is composed merely of a series of strata which Dr. Oldham has designated Vindhyan, and which consists of red gritty sandstones with lower bed of shale and flag-stones, destitute, so far as yet known, of organic remains. The sandstones are overlaid on the west by extensive flows of trap, in which were enclosed a deposit with fresh water shells and stems of palms, as at Saugor, through a similar stratum with the same species of shells and the vertebra of animals occurs under the trap at Narrainpore to the south of that station. This deposit is regarded by Mr. Hislop as the upper member of his Tuklee series which he assigns to the lowest eocine age. The metamorphic rocks of the Nerbudda valley are, for the most part, concealed under a great thickness of alluvium, which in its older strata is rich in the bones of huge Pachydermata, and on the surface affords bounteous harvests of grain, pulse, and oil-seeds.

Vindhyan strata.

Formations south of the Nerbudda.

463. The structure of the country south of the Nerbudda, including the portion of the Sautpoora above referred to, is somewhat more complicated. Here we have the same crystalline rocks as in the north, and like them exposed in several of the river basins. Thus they are found cropping out on the River Machna, near Baitool, on the River Colbira, near Chindwarra, and along the course of the Rivers Kanhan and Pech, after they descend from the Sheshandree step of the Sautpoora hills. But the largest exposure of these rocks begins in the valley of the Bangur, at its confluence with the Nerbudda, and running south with an average breadth of 100 miles, follows the course of the Wyngunga (properly Wun Gunga, the Forest river), till its junction with the Wurda, when it turns east, covering the greater part of Bustar, and then north-east reaching to Sumbulpore.

Geological character of the Sautpoora range.

464. It is a striking fact that the Vindhyan series, which stretches like a wall along the north bank of the Nerbudda, has nothing to correspond with it in the Sautpoora hills on the south bank. But probably this formation is to be seen much farther south in small ranges running north and south in the Chanda district, and parallel to the east bank of the Pranheeta and Godavery. These hills, composed of reddish indurated sandstone, generally rise from a metamorphic area, and though they appear on the whole flat-topped, yet gradually rise towards the south, where they end in a bluff towering precipice, surmounting a sloping talus.

Lower Damooda group of rocks.

465. To compensate for the want, or rare occurrence, of the Vindhyan in the southern division, we here meet with a group of rocks styled the "Lower Damoodas" by the Geological Survey. This series is not known in the northern division, except at the base of the northern slope of that section of the Sautpoora range, called the Meikul Hills, which, though north of the Nerbudda, are more naturally connected with the geology of the south; but south of the Nerbudda, the series appears at various points, at the base of the Sautpoora hills; on the south bank of the Nerbudda they occur in various tributaries of this river, especially the Seeta, Riva, the Tawa, and the Machna. At Oomrait, near Chindwarra, on a small affluent of the Pech, which finds its way by the Godavery to the Bay of Bengal, and at Kooiba on the Husda, a tributary of the great Mahanuddy (and situate on the extreme north-east frontier of these Provinces), the same beds have been discovered. They belong to the coal measures of India, and are distinguished by a preponderance of simple pounded forms.

466. Overlying these, in several localities both north and south of the Nerbudda, are other strata yielding coal, though of an inferior quality, with plants allied to cycas and cypress in their characteristic fossils.

Maladeva rocks.

467. More extensively spread are the Maladeva rocks which form the great mass of the Puchmurree hills, and run, with interruptions, in a south-easterly direction through the Nagpore and Chanda districts towards the Godavery. They contain a few stones, and are remarkable for bands of coarse iron ore passing irregularly through them. This age is supposed to be upper cretaceous. Above these are found the beds which have been called the Taklee series, which follow the same course along the northern face of the Sautpooras as the carbonaceous strata. They also occur in the Nagpore and Chanda districts, and it is believed that much of the open country of Chutteesghur is composed of them. They include sandstone, red shales, argillaceous limestone, and green and purplish clays, as well as the intertrappean stratum before alluded to, which in various parts of the country has embedded a great variety of fresh-water shells, and at Taklee, near Nagpore, many interesting seeds and fruits.

The Trap rocks.

468. The trap which commences at Amerkuntuk and forms the plateau of the Meikul hills at Jubbulpore, crosses the Nerbudda, and constitutes the table land of Seonee, Chindwarra and Baitool, and finally descending into the plains, covers the western and larger portion of the district of Nagpore, whence it extends uninterruptedly to the coast at

Bombay. The trap as well as the metamorphic rocks are, in many tracts, overlaid by that peculiar sort of iron-clay called laterite.

The iron ores.

469. It is in the crystalline schists which lie at the base of our geological scale, and in this laterite which occurs at the top, that iron ore is found. To the age of the former belongs the ore of Punaghur and of Dhurmpoora, near Lamata Ghat in the Nerbudda, both near Jubbulpore, which may yield about 50 per cent. of iron. The same kind of ore, though not worked, and not likely to be so for a long time, is met with in the Beila Deela hills of Bustar. A reformation of it is extracted from the mines near Tendukhera on the north bank of the Nerbudda, where the average per-centage of pure metal is believed to be 50, and at Agaria and Jaolee, north-east of Jubbulpore, where it is said to be 60. Specular iron ore occurs also abundantly in the metamorphic rocks of the Chanda district, and is dug at Dewulgaum, three miles from the east bank of the Wyngunga, at the foot of a hill named Khandeshur in the Chanda district, which rises to a height of 200 feet above the level of the plain, and is richly charged with metal. Some of the best specimens picked up below are partially magnetic, and may contain not less than 72 per cent. of iron. In the same neighbourhood similar ores are worked at Bhanpore, Goongwye, and Lohara, within 12 miles of the west bank of the Wyngunga, and at Metapar and Ogulpet, which are situated at a greater distance. At Ambajirree and other villages situated in the Chandpore pergunnah, north-east of Nagpore and near the Wyngunga, laterite ore is smelted, but of course it is not so rich in iron as those last mentioned.

In the valley of the Wyngunga.

The iron mines of Tendukhera near the Nerbudda.

470. In the Nerbudda territory, the best locality for more extensive operations, would appear to be Tendukhera, or more correctly speaking Oomerpanee, where the smelting of the ore, which is by no means refractory, may be aided by a limestone flux brought down the river, and where, when the jungle should fail to afford a supply of fuel, Seeta river coal is procurable at a distance of 30 miles, while the site of the furnaces is only about four miles from the north bank of the river, and 15 from the line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway on the south bank. On the whole, this is by far the most favourable locality within the Central Provinces, for European enterprise in this branch. It is probably destined to future greatness.

471. Other favourable localities are Agaria and Jaolee near Jubbulpore, where the ore is rich in metal, the jungle adjacent and extensive, and within a convenient distance of the extension of the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore.

Iron in the valley of the Wyngunga.

472. In the Chanda district, the Dewulgaum furnaces on one bank of the Wyngunga, and those of Lohara, &c. on the other, are worthy of attention. At these the ore, which is of the richest description, has long been smelted with the charcoal from the extensive jungles around them; and notwithstanding the imperfect mode in which the manufacture is conducted, considerable quantities of iron are produced, which are carried by bullocks to great distances. It is believed that the jungle, when properly conserved, would furnish enough fuel for works of some importance. A flux can be procured from the banks of the Prenheeta, into which the Wyngunga flows; and if the navigation of the Godavery be improved, as at present proposed, a cheap means of conveyance will be afforded for the iron to the east coast. Should the ores of these localities be worked to any large extent, there would be little need of that obtained from the laterite, which is preferred by the natives simply on account of its softness, and its greater adaptation to their capabilities. On the whole, this neighbourhood is a tract of great interest and promise.

Red ochre pigment.

473. However, this formation would still be valuable from its furnishing the useful pigment red ochre or ruddle; this is extracted, of very excellent quality, from the quarries of Mundunpore and Thakoortola on the west of the Raepore district.

Munganese.

474. Allied to the iron ores above described, is the black oxide of munganee at Satuck, Koomaree, Biroli near Bhoora, and on the Lanjee Goodwa hills, which lie in nearly a straight line drawn to the north-east from Nagpore to the Bungur River.

Iron in the Seonee district.

475. In the Seonee district, within the Sautpoora Range, iron ore is found in several places. In the Kutunghee pergunnah, near the foot of the Sautpoora Range, and near the borders of the Bundarra district, it is found in large quantities in the lands of a village called "Lohâ Agree." This iron is much valued for its softness and malleability. It is found in small quantities in the Dongurea talookas, south-west of Seonee, about 12 or 14 miles. But all over the Durasee talookas, the hills which form the edge or margin of the Seonee plateau, and distant from 12 to 20 miles from Seonee, in a south and south-easterly direction, great quantities of iron are to be found. The ore is worked out after the native fashion, by a class of people called "Agree," chiefly at the villages of Ambaghur, Pukhan, Dulall, Durasee, Moondapar. In almost all the beautiful valleys between these hills are streams which, without artificial appliances, are running all the year round; and which might with judicious damming, and an arrangement of reservoirs and inclines with sluice gates (as in the Dehra Doon Canal), might be turned to great account for motive power. And in the same neighbourhood there is a rich abundance of low forest, whence fuel could be supplied. The quality of the Durasee ore has not been definitely ascertained. If it should prove good, then the advantages on the spot, in respect to fuel and motive power, would be considerable. And the locality is only 12 miles distant from the

the main road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore. In several parts of the Lucnadown Pergunnah, near Chupara, Guneshgunge, and in other places, iron is found, but it is chiefly lateritic*.

476. In the same direction gold is washed from the sands of the Soane River, near Lanjee, and another tributary of the Wyngunga, near Thuroora. It is also found near Purtabpore and in the Kotree River, in Bustar; and at Heerakond in the Mahanuddy, not far from Sumbulpore. At all these places the natives do not earn more than a bare subsistence; but whether the washing would prove more remunerative by a more systematic mode of operation, it is difficult to pronounce.

Diamond mines.

477. It is unnecessary here to refer to the diamond washings at Heerakond, as they have been frequently described in several publications. The only other locality in the Central Provinces where this gem has been discovered, is Wyraghur in the Chanda District, where, in former days, it was washed out of a laterite grit. An inferior kind of corundum is obtained from Pohora, in the Sahangurree Pergunnah. Potstone is cut into vessels at Deenee, near Rampeylee, and at Biroli, near Thuroora, both in the Bhundarra District, and at Jumbool Ghat in that of Chanda. In the softer form of steatite, it is to be met with at the Rajadhar Pass, in the Sautpoora Hills between Raepore and Mundla.

Coal in the Central Provinces.

478. The coal of the Central Provinces would appear to have been exaggerated, both in regard to quantity and quality. That which is procured from the upper carbonaceous strata, with remain of cycadciæ is scarcely worth the expense of digging; but that which is obtained from the "Lower Damooda" beds, if proper attention be paid to the selection of sites for works, may turn out to be of considerable economic importance. The best of all the Nerbudda localities seem to be *Mopanee* on the Seta River, where the four seams give an aggregate of 20 feet of coal. This place is in the hands of an European company, and seems destined (like Tendookera) to future greatness; and where the railway, passing within 10 miles of the north of it, will not only create a demand for its own purposes, but also afford facilities of transport to the towns and ironworks along the line. At Kotree, near Shahpore (situate between Nursingpore and Hoshungabad), the coal is not so abundant, and the place is about 20 miles further south of the line; still this village, by means of a tramway, would form a useful addition to the other supply. Rawundeo, on the Tawa River, as described by Mr. J. G. Medlicott, promises well both in quality and quantity; the only disadvantage being that it is 10 miles south of Shahpore. This additional distance, however, would only require a prolongation of the Shahpore tramway to that extent, as from that town to the railway both the Kotree and Rawundeo minerals would be carried along the same road. The coal near Oomrait, which lies close to the surface, with a very slight dip, has already been begun to be mined by Mr. Stanbrough; but though in horizontal extent it may be equal to that found at the three localities above named, yet in thickness it is not to be compared, being confined apparently to a single seam of one foot, and that too far removed from the course of traffic. The Koorba coal field, on the extreme north-east frontier, has not yet been examined.

The Mopanee coal fields near the Nerbudda.

Coal at Oomrait.

SECTION V.—SURVEY.

Existing means of geographical information.

479. FOR the Saugor and Nerbudda territories generally, except Mundla, the available topographical information is generally good. For the western parts of the Nagpore Province, what is known as Norris's Survey, made many years ago under Mahratta rule, is very useful and complete. But for eastern, central, and southern parts of Nagpore and for Sumbulpore, there is an utter want of reliable survey. As regards the southern parts of Nagpore, our general topographical information has been much improved during the last season by the visits of Captains Stewart and Glasfurd.

Various surveys in progress.

480. The revenue survey was commenced in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories during 1853-54. It was interrupted in 1857, but has been since resumed. It has been completed in the Jubbulpore and Nursingpore districts; half finished in the Saugor division; for the other districts it is not yet commenced. In the Nagpore province it has been completed for Nagpore and Bhundarra districts, but not commenced in the other districts. This survey marks the boundaries of villages and estates, and supplies details of cultivated and waste lands, and is a complete and excellent work. It will be very desirable that the topographical survey party, now working in the Berar Hills, should extend their operations to those hills in the Baitool and Chindwarra districts, which might be made available for European sanataria and settlements.

Geological survey.

481. The operations of the geological survey of India (chiefly conducted by Messrs. J. G. Medlicott and William Theobald, junior), have extended over the Vyndhya Range, the Nerbudda Valley, and the northern face of the Sautpoora Range, and full accounts have been published. Of the southern face of the Sautpoora Range, and of the Nagpore Province, there has been no regular geological survey. Previous to the geological survey, the mineral resources of the Nerbudda had been examined by Messrs. Blackwell and Jacob.

* Iron is also produced in the Langhee Hills, and in the villages near Sahungurree, in the Bhundara district; it is very useful for local consumption, but it is also of a lateritic character.

SECTION VI.—FAIRS.

Places where the principals fairs are now held.

482. AMONG the best means for increasing internal trade, and with it civilization, for arousing a spirit of progress by interchange and intercourse; and for improving breeds of useful cattle in the interior; is the establishment of annual fairs at seasons suitable to the holidays and festivals of the people. In these provinces, as elsewhere, the people are naturally disposed to favour such institutions. In regions like these, too, numbers of ignorant and half civilised people, from wild and remote districts, repair to these occasional fairs and derive much improvement thereby. Already four celebrated fairs are held on the banks of the Nerbudda, one near the Marble Rocks of Jubbulpore, one near Nursingpore (an account of which has been published in the "Government Gazette,") one at Gurrakota, and one near Hoshungabad. All these have largely increased under British rule. Other fairs are also held, one on the banks of the Wyngunga, in the Sautpoora Hills, one in the Chutteesghur Plateau, one on the banks of the Wurda, near the cotton mart of Arvee, and one near Chanda. All these may be vastly improved and extended, to the great benefit of the people, by the easy and beneficial exercise of official influence. An inquiry is making through all the district officers, with a view to the establishment of additional fares. At two places especially, namely, the sacred Ramteek hill, near Nagpore, and the famous plateau of Mooltye (in the Baitool district), where the fountain source of the River Taptee springs from the ground, it may be possible to establish fairs of great dimensions for the merchandise, produce, and cattle of the surrounding districts. It is hoped that the next year's report may show some increase to these useful institutions throughout the Central Provinces.

Mode of extending these institutions.

SECTION VII.—CARRIAGE AND SUPPLIES.

Impressment of labour and carriage.

483. IN provinces like these, thinly populated, deficient in capital, and backward in enterprise, and yet having troops, travellers, and public departments to be provided for, the supply of labour and carriage must be a subject of anxiety. Heretofore the seizure of bearers, labourers, carts and bullocks, at the principal stations, and along all the main lines of road has been common, and for the most part has been carried on under authority exercised through the police, or the revenue officials, and often by private travellers and individuals. At some places, such as Nagpore, Jubbulpore, palanquin bearers can really be got for hire without any pressure; but at few other places does this advantage exist. Labourers, carts, and bullocks are probably pressed everywhere. The impressment system here, as elsewhere, is called by the well-known name of "Begâr." In these provinces it is a matter of loud and universal complaint among the people. In these provinces, however, the evils resulting are three-fold; 1st, labour is abstracted from its proper sphere, and loss to agriculture and traffic ensues; 2nd, the labour so abstracted is not, and cannot be, remunerated; 3rd, the authorities, finding that urgent need is temporarily supplied, are tempted to defer the more difficult work of introducing radical reform.

Evils of that system.

484. The moral wrong involved in the continuance of this, under a civilized Government, is too obvious to require further mention. That the system is not of British creation, and was bequeathed to us by the Native Government, may be true, but that cannot furnish a really valid excuse. On the other hand, until some local means and resources shall be found, it is difficult to prohibit absolutely this unfortunate system; and the prohibition, if issued, would not be effectual. European officers and travellers in these provinces must, by some means or other, be provided for; often too, military requirements are imperative, and it is difficult to prevent public departments from abusing authority where the need or the temptation is great.

485. It has also been one of the recognised duties of the police to procure supplies for travellers of all classes. This system, if it do not lead to downright oppression is, nevertheless, open to much abuse, and is demoralising to all concerned.

Police prohibited from interfering.

486. The first step in reform has been the absolute prohibition to the new constabulary against the seizure of labour and carriage, and the procuring of supplies. The police may give information regarding supplies, and may assist in obtaining carriage for European travellers on prepayment of a really fair price; but the employment of force is forbidden. There seems to be no doubt that this prohibition is operative, and is attended to by the police. The next stepwill be the further prohibition to the police against any interference even to the above limited extent.

Appointment of headmen and contractors.

487. But the real remedy which can alone prove effectual is the provision of local supply, and resources in labour and carriage. At present, with the exception above noted, none such exist. The plan so successfully adopted in the Punjab will equally succeed here. Let headmen and contractors be appointed at every station, great and small; some undertaking

undertaking to furnish bearers and labourers, some to furnish carts. Let these men be appointed with the sanction and countenance of the district authorities. Let them charge at rates which experience may show to be really remunerative in the existing state of the market. And let them be rewarded by a small commission on all they supply, to be paid by the party supplied. Such men will gradually collect and attract a sufficient supply of labour and carriage. As private individuals, they cannot force, they must induce; and the only effective inducement will be the offer of good wages. Orders have been now issued to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and arrangements are set on foot for the establishment of these headmen and contractors everywhere. This done, it is hoped that all legitimate requirements will be met, and oppression put an end to. But prices will rise—an inevitable result, which is not, however, on the whole, to be regretted.

SECTION VIII.—POPULATION.

Absence of statistics at present.

488. ON this subject also there are really no reliable statistics. Estimates have indeed been made from time to time, but no census has ever been taken in these provinces. In point of fact, however, the taking of a census in such provinces as these by any procedure that could be adopted for that purpose might prove a delicate matter; and if it were done at all a suitable opportunity should be watched for. The present time does not seem to me to be quite a fitting one for this purpose. In the meantime, however, the progress of the settlement will afford excellent means of calculating the agricultural population, without creating the least alarm or surprise among the people. This done, it might be practicable to take a census in the towns. At all events, within a brief period the number of houses can be reckoned up, and from that the aggregate of the population could be assumed with a fair degree of certainty. At this moment I can only state that for the Nagpore Province, including Bustar, the population has been estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000; and the population of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories at 3,000,000 and more. Then the population of Sumbulpore and its dependencies are supposed to be 500,000; altogether the total population of these provinces is assumed at 9,000,000, or something under.

Mode of preparing such in future.

SECTION IX.—TRADE STATISTICS.

Absence of statistics.

489. THE entire absence of reliable statistics regarding trade and production has been more than once alluded to in the preceding pages of this Report. No such statistics has yet been prepared, or attempted to be prepared, in these provinces, although there are many pressing questions, the solution of which might be assisted by data of this kind; in some cases the returns of the Octroi, recently established, may supply some information. But even this would be very incomplete and insufficient for any important purpose. Arrangements are now being made, chiefly through the existing Civil machinery, for the collection and collation of the statistics of trade and traffic in all the towns and cities, and in all the main lines of road throughout these provinces; so that some statistical returns of general value may be available.

Measures taken for their preparation in future.

SECTION X.—HISTORICAL REMAINS.

Architectural ruins and buildings in the Central Provinces.

490. THERE are historical remains scattered all over these provinces, belonging apparently to Rajpoot Gond dynasties, mentioned in the introductory chapter, or to the Hindoo dynasties which preceded them. There are scarcely any Mahomedan remains. The most remarkable of the Hindoo architectural specimens, are those at Ramnuggur, near Mundla; at Jubbulpore; at Bhera Ghaut, near the Marble Rocks; at Chowraghur in the Nursingpore district; at Rahutghur in the Saugor district; and at Kheela in the Baitool district; at Ghunsore in the Seonee district; at Deoghur in the Chindwarra district; at Ramteek and Katolee in the Nagpore district; at Ruttunpore in the Belaspore district; at Chanda, Bullarpore, and Bhanduk, in the Chanda district; at Budrachellum on the Godavery; in the heart of the wilderness of the Bustar State. Many of these valuable and interesting ruins have been much neglected; but the district officers have now been required to have the old buildings within their respective districts properly cared for, and watchmen entertained for that purpose at the expense of the local funds.

SECTION XI.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Civil surgeons.

491. The medical arrangements throughout these provinces are now complete. There are civil surgeons, commissioned officers, at 16 civil stations, including the proposed sanatarium of Muthoor; the remaining two stations, Nachengaon and Belaspore, having apothecaries. The presence of these officers greatly tends to mitigate the disadvantages of residence in remote stations, and thus adds strength to the civil administration.

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Charitable dispensaries.

492. At all these stations charitable dispensaries have been either established or recommended. For the few remaining to be founded, propositions have been recently submitted. Buildings have been provided, and subordinate medical establishments entertained. Native patients or others applying for either medicines or medical treatment, receive such gratuitously. And a limited number of several cases are treated in-doors; the patients being accommodated in the building. Many of these dispensaries have not yet reached their full growth in usefulness. The figures given below, will show approximately the relief afforded within the past year 1861:—

Their results.

	OUT-DOOR.	IN-DOOR.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Nagpore	4,449	435	4,243	641
Raepore	6,087	863	5,349	1,101
Chanda	1,030	315	1,115	230
Chandwarra	1,096	169	1,072	193
Bhundara	2,059	251	1,787	523
Kaota	385	26	343	68
Belaspore	1,037	13	808	242
Hoshungabad	510	15	—	—
Saugor	3,297	208	—	—
Jubbulpore	8,065	557	—	—
Nursingpore	700	167	—	—

493. The annual cost of these dispensaries amounted to 14,941 rupees in the year 1861, of which 1,910 rupees were defrayed by private subscription, and the remainder by the State. This expenditure will fall at the rate of 7½ annas per head per annum, on the aggregate of patients. Besides the physical benefits conferred by these institutions, their moral influence is considerable in wild and half civilised places, such as many of these districts are. Rude and timid tribes, when seeking relief from the severe ailments to which they are liable, are brought within the influence of conciliation, and taught to emerge from the retreats of barbarism.

494. In the Nagpore city, an additional hospital is being built by the public spirited contribution of Dr. Hende, the civil surgeon, and Rae Bensee Lall Abeerchund, the banker.

Vaccinators.

495. Vaccination generally has not been successful in these provinces, partly owing to the prejudices of the people, and partly no doubt to defects in the operation itself. The following figures will show the number of persons vaccinated during the year 1861:—

	NUMBER VACCINATED.	SUCCESSFUL.
Saugor	466	321
Jubbulpore	1,329	949
Hoshungabad	1	1
Nagpore	1,395	1,231
Raepore	480	374
Chanda	26	—
Chindwara	109	73
Bhundara	1,454	1,255
TOTAL	5,260	4,204

CHAPTER XIV.—CONCLUSION.

496. IT remains to mention or bring to the notice of the Supreme Government, the names of those officers who have played a good or a distinguished part in the administration of the territories now included in the Central Provinces.

497. It would not be proper for me to mention, particularly, the names of Colonel W. C. Erskine, who was Commissioner of the late Saugor and Nerbudda territories from 1853 to 1861; or of Mr. G. Plowden, who was Commissioner of the late Nagpore province from 1855 to 1859; or of Colonel E. K. Elliot, who held that office from 1859 to 1861, was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in December of that year, and proceeded to Europe on medical furlough in March 1862. The services of these officers are doubtless well known to Government. But I crave permission to record my sense of the cordial aid and co-operation afforded by Colonel Elliot in the important financial inquiries in which I was associated with him during the autumn of 1861, in respect to the Central Provinces. Many of the results of those inquiries have been described in this Report.

Services of officers under the civil administration.

498. Among the officers immediately connected with the Administration, Lieutenant Colonel Spence held the office of Judicial Commissioner from the 1st October 1860 to 11th December 1861, when he became Commissioner of the Nagpore division. As a civil and criminal judge, he has, in the disposal of a vast number of cases, obtained the confidence of suitors and of the people generally. He held charge of the Chief Commissioner's office from the 27th February 1862 to the 25th April 1862. Mr. A. H. Cocks was judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and acted as Commissioner for some time, and proceeded to Europe on medical furlough. He has left a name deservedly popular with all classes, European and Native.

499. Among the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. R. S. Ellis, of the Madras Civil Service, was district officer of Nagpore during the troubled year of 1857-58. By his spirited and energetic conduct during that trying time, he added stability to British authority and honour to the British name among the people he ruled. Captain G. F. S. Browne (Madras Staff Corps) in the Saugor division, proved himself an able and energetic officer. He acted as judge in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories for some months, and is now officiating as Commissioner of the Nagpore division. Captain Charles Elliot, Madras Artillery, rendered good service in the Chutteesghur district during the year 1857-58, and received the honours of the Bath. He is known to be an officer of general ability. He has been appointed Commissioner of the Chutteesghur division. Colonel Balmain (Madras Artillery) acted as additional Judicial Commissioner for a year at Nagpore, and disposed of much heavy appellate business in a satisfactory manner. He is now acting as Commissioner of Chutteesghur. Major W. H. Crichton (Madras Staff Corps) received the honours of the Bath for service rendered during 1857-58, and has managed a large wild district with vigour and judgment. Major Snow has, as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, acquired popularity with the upper class of natives. Captain Nembhard, Bengal Staff Corps, and Mr. Master, Civil Service, have proved themselves to be good district officers. Mr. Ross, Uncovenanted Civil Service, has been engaged successfully in important settlement operations in the Nagpore district. Captain Glasfurd, Bombay Staff Corps, in charge of the Godavery district, has managed his wild and extensive charge with judgment and care; and has, by tours undertaken in insalubrious localities, added greatly to our knowledge of those parts. Major Impey (of the Bengal Army) did, by political and civil services in the Sumbulpore district and its dependencies, mainly contribute to the restoration of peace in that much vexed territory. Major Dennys (Bengal Army) has served but for a short time in these provinces; but he has managed successfully a difficult district, the administration of which had fallen into a backward state.

500. The following Deputy Commissioners and Assistants have been well reported of:—

Captain W. B. Thompson.
„ A. C. Gordon.
„ H. F. Waddington.
„ F. A. Fenton.
Major J. N. Maclean.
Captain C. Baldwin.
„ J. J. Fulton.
„ A. B. Cumberlege.
Mr. H. J. MacGeorge.
Mr. H. Read.
Lieutenant G. A. Warner.
Captain C. T. O. Mayne.
Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts.
„ C. H. Grace.
Captain H. S. Rammell.
„ H. F. Bolton.
Mr. J. Chisholm.

Captain J. Ashburner (Bombay Army) has conducted the political duties connected with the Palace of Nagpore in a satisfactory manner. Captains Ousely, Playfair, and Magniac, Cantonment Joint Magistrates at Saugor, Kamptee, and Jubbulpore respectively, have all discharged their important duties in a satisfactory manner.

CHAP. XIII. Central Provinces.

501. Among the Extra assistants, I desire to mention especially Agha Mahomed Showstree, who has distinguished himself as a prompt and efficient civil judge at Nagpore. Mr. Cline, Mr. Manton, Mr. Cameron, and Sheo Pershad are well reported of. Among the late Judicial Staff of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the following officer is mentioned favourably:—Kooj Beharee Lall, now an extra Assistant Commissioner.

502. Of those officers engaged in the ministerial duties, Mr. Barclay, of the Chief Commissioner's Office, Mr. A. M. Russell, of the late Commissioner's Office at Jubbulpore, and Mr. J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, deserve mention for their zeal, ability, and knowledge.

503. I am not able to name any of the Tehseeldars, or of the Sheristadars, as having won distinction.

504. The new police has been so recently organized that I am not able to notice many of the officers. But it is due that the Inspector General, Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Taylor (Madras Army), should be noticed in this Report. In carrying out the retrenchments ordered, and in organizing the reduced establishment, so as to make them as effective as possible, he has evinced both judgment and ability. The Deputy Inspector General, Major Moxon (Bengal Army) is a zealous and experienced officer. Among the District Superintendents, I desire to mention Captain Morris, who has been in charge of the Nagpore city and district for more than half of the last official year, and has introduced much reform into the police. Under him Sheikh Boodun, the city superintendent, an experienced official obtained from Bombay, has rendered good service.

505. In the Forest Ranger department, the services of Captain Pearson (Madras Army) and Captain Stewart (Bombay Army) deserve praise. In the performance of their duties these officers have travelled in unhealthy places, and dwelt for months in the hills and forests. In the Revenue Professional Survey, Captains Grant and Oakes have executed their important work in a complete and accurate manner.

506. In the Customs Department, Messrs. Bell, Melville, and Bartie have rendered effective service.

507. Among the Civil Surgeons Dr. Hende deserves special mention, not only as a professional officer, but for his zeal in the management of the gaol and the dispensary. From his private funds he has contributed largely to the erection of a new dispensary building in the city of Nagpore. Also Drs. Wilson, Wyndowe, Bensley, King, and Cameron are officers of known merit and ability. As a class, all the civil surgeons in these provinces have done well.

508. Lastly, I have to state that Captain Mackenzie (Bengal Army), during the brief time that he has served as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has afforded important aid in prepairing the requisite instructions for the Fiscal and Judicial Departments; and, in the revision of all Civil establishments, has rendered valuable service, both administrative and financial.

Services of officers in the late Nagpore Irregular Force.

509. In the Nagpore Irregular Force, Major H. Shakespear, the Commandant, originally served in the Hyderabad Contingent, and afterwards in the Nagpore Province; served with high distinction throughout the years 1857 and 1858. The following officers belonging to that force also deserve honourable mention:—

Major W. G. Arrow.	Captain E. M. Playfair.
Major J. C. Day.	Captain C. L. Pereira.
Major E. G. Wood.	Captain J. E. Burton.
Major the Baron F. Von Meyern.	Lieutenant A. Cockburn.
Captain T. E. L. Higginson.	Doctor S. J. Wyndowe.

Services of officers in the Department of Public Works.

510. In the Public Works Department I should first mention Lieutenant Colonel H. Maxwell (Engineers), Chief Engineer, who infused energy and life into the Public Works of the Nagpore province. Lieutenant Colonel A. Impey (Engineers), having proved himself a good superintending engineer in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, has since been highly efficient as officiating Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces and Secretary in the Public Works Department. Of the other officers, I desire to mention foremost Mr. Heyman (Executive Engineer), in charge of the division of the Great Northern Road. The style and the speed with which he has advanced difficult works in a wild and rugged country entitle him to signal praise. In these successful operations Mr. Whiting (Supervisor) has afforded very important aid. In the erection of bridges, on another section of the same line, Mr. O'Donnell has proved himself to be an efficient and able officer. Captain Prior (Madras Army) has evinced capacity for becoming a valuable executive officer. Major Campbell (Madras Army) has done much work out of doors, and is an officer of industry and practical knowledge. Captain Cobbe (Madras Artillery), assistant to Chief Engineer, has managed the affairs of that office in a highly satisfactory manner, and is an officer of considerable attainments. Captain Chapman (of the Madras Army) performed good work on the Chindwarra road. I desire to add that Captain Sim, commanding the Madras Sappers at Seroncha, has co-operated cordially with

with the civil authorities, and has rendered his men very useful. Mr. Meara (Civil Engineer) has executed a considerable amount of work on the Great Eastern Road.

Concluding remarks

511. This Report is now concluded. I have endeavoured to explain, with as much brevity as the number and variety of the subjects would admit of, what has been done, and what is being done, for the administration of the Central Provinces. The matters to which attention is now being particularly directed may be stated as follows, in the same order as the several chapters and sections of this Report:—

I. The giving effect in the Judicial Department to Act VIII. of 1859 for Civil Procedure, and to the Punjab Code for Principles of Law.

II. The lessening of the excessive duration of suits, and the better regulation of costs.

III. The working of Small Cause Courts, so as to avoid hasty and imperfect decisions, while securing speedy justice; and the limiting of the frequency of appeal.

IV. The employment of assessors and punchayets; the discouragement of Native pleaders and agents; and the establishing of clerks of the courts after the model of Oude.

V. The recording of evidence by the hand of the judge, and the admission of the Mahratta language into the courts of the districts where that language is spoken.

VI. The quicker despatch of criminal trials before the Session Courts.

VII. The vesting of Native chiefs and gentry with judicial and magisterial powers, graduated according to individual fitness.

VIII. The punctual rendering of such returns in all branches of the Judicial Department, as may lead to the constant correction of defects.

IX. The working of the newly-organized constabulary.

X. The entire suppression of gang robbery.

XI. The erection of suitable gaol buildings; the introduction into the prisons of those measures which have elsewhere been found to conduce to the moral discipline of the prisoners; and the subjecting of the prisons to regular inspection.

XII. The commencement and early completion of the revised assessment of the land tax for periods of twenty and thirty years throughout these provinces.

XIII. The concession of a permanent settlement to all estates fit to receive it.

XIV. The securing of a perfect proprietary title in the land, generally, throughout these provinces; and the protection of tenant right and other subordinate interests.

XV. The demarcation of unclaimed waste land available for grantees.

XVI. The inspection and regulation of the settlement operations on an uniform principle.

XVII. The better supervision and repair of minor irrigation works in the Nagpore province especially.

XVIII. The improvement of the local arrangements for collecting the salt tax in certain districts; and its extension into districts now exempt.

XIX. The improvement of the system of excise on intoxicating liquors, by confining their manufacture to central distilleries.

XX. The working of the new Stamp Act.

XXI. The modification of the opium system.

XXII. The introduction of State education into the Nagpore province.

XXIII. The establishing of village schools throughout these provinces by means of the cess, levied at the rate of one per cent. on the land tax.

XXIV. The establishing of sanataria in the Sautpoora hills.

XXV. The completion of the main roads connecting Nagpore with the North.

XXVI. The speedy opening of the great line connecting Nagpore with the valley of the Mahanuddy, and with the Eastern coast.

XXVII. The construction of roads in the cotton districts of the Wurda valley.

XXVIII. The commencement of tramways in connexion with the railways.

XXIX. The better management of municipal works and local improvements generally, and in the Nagpore province particularly.

XXX. The observation of the circumstances connected with the navigation of the Godavery.

XXXI. The revision and regulation of all kinds of civil expenditure and establishments, so as to secure financial economy.

XXXII. The management of wild states and chiefs under political control (especially those on the frontiers), so that they may be won over to the cause of order.

XXXIII. The preservation of the existing forests.

XXXIV. The selection of localities suitable for European settlement, according to the Government Resolution of 17th October 1861.

XXXV. The better preparation of cotton by means of superior cleaning, pressing, and packing.

XXXVI. The progress of the revenue survey.

XXXVII. The establishment of fairs in the interior for merchandise, produce, and cattle.

XXXVIII. The prevention of the impressment of labour and carriage, and the introduction of an equitable system of supply.

XXXIX. The collection and collation of reliable statistics of population, trade, and agriculture.

512. On the first formation of a new division of the empire, work falls heavily upon those entrusted with its administration. This is especially the case when organic changes have simultaneously to be carried out in the Imperial system of some departments, such as those discussed under the Revenue and Judicial Chapters of this Report. Something has been effected—much remains to be done. But I think that, upon a consideration of past progress, and the present condition of affairs, there arises abundant hope of improvement in the future. I trust that the measures which have been introduced, as well as those which have been proposed, may meet the wishes, and tend to carry out the policy, of his Lordship the Governor General in Council.

(signed) *R. Temple*,
Nagpore, 1 August 1862. Offg. Chief Commsr., Central Provinces.

(No. 123.)

From Captain *Hector Mackenzie*, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Head Quarters, Nagpore, 14th August 1862.

Sir,

I AM instructed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to forward a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Central Provinces for the year 1861-62, compiled from returns received from the Deputy Auditor and Accountants-General of Allahabad and Bombay respectively, in the form prescribed in your Circular Docket, No. 1,353, of the 30th June (received in this office on the 15th ultimo).

2. The accuracy of the figures may be depended upon as representing actual receipts and audited expenditure during the year 1861-62. They may be found to differ somewhat from the figures given in the Financial Chapter of the Administration Report, by Mr. Temple, forwarded to you under cover of my No. 20 of the 5th instant, which it may hardly be necessary to remark, indicate the revenue and charges appertaining to the year, without respect to actual collection or disbursement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hector Mackenzie*, Secretary.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of Central Provinces for the Year 1861-62.

	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
I.	Land revenue, including Sayer and Abkarree	58,69,501
II.	Assessed taxes	4,86,838
III.	Customs	2,00,410
IV.	Salt	8,50,036
VI.	Stamps	2,62,148
X.	Law and Justice	1,03,108
XI.	Police	1,23,458
	Tributes and contributions from Native states on account of contingent, &c.	522
XIII.	Public Works	1,94,096
XV.	Miscellaneous	83,358
	TOTAL Rs.	82,33,477

	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.
A.	Allowances, refunds, and drawback	28,759
B I.	Revenue Department	13,90,445
II.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	7,24,254
III.	Allowances to district and village officers	
IV.	Miscellaneous	1,559
F I.	Public Works	15,27,678
II.	Salaries and expenses of public departments	2,01,165
III.	Law and Justice	5,84,498
IV.	Police	13,25,250
V.	Education, Science and Art	57,418
VII.	Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes	1,18,418
IX.	Miscellaneous	21,414
X.	Contingencies, special and temporary	40,772
	TOTAL	60,21,630
	Interest	7,740
	GRAND TOTAL Rs.	60,29,370

By Order,

Chief Commissioner's Office, Central Provinces,
Head Quarters, Nagpore, 4 August 1862.

(signed) *Hector Mackenzie*, Secretary.

(No. 1887 A., dated 26th September 1862.)

TRANSFERRED to the Home Department, in continuation of No. 1833, dated 20th instant.

By order,

(signed) *J. T. Wheeler*,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUNJAB.

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CHAPTER XIV.

P U N J A B.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. The salient statistics of civil justice will be found in the Table below :— Statistics.

DIVISION.	Total Number of Suits on the File.	Number disposed of.	Remaining for Decision.	Total Value of Suits disposed of.	Average Value of each Suit decided.	Average Cost of each Suit.	Percentage of Cost to Value.	Average time occupied in each Case.	Percentage of Cases decided in favour of Defendant or Respondent.	Percentage of Cases disposed of by Razeenamah.	Percentage of Non-suits and Dismissals.	Percentage of Work disposed of by Tehsildars.	Miscellaneous Cases disposed of.
				Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*						
Delhi - - - - -	4,775	4,627	148	4,64,551	100	8	8	20	9	14	4	28	6,183
Hissar - - - - -	2,107	2,105	48	1,35,876	64	6	9	18	14	15	7	40	2,217
Cis-Sutlej States - - -	10,155	9,905	250	6,68,679	68	4	6	14	17	14	5	31	6,383
Trans-Sutlej States - -	15,706	15,147	559	6,94,170	45	3	8	25	16	15	3	48	8,981
Umritsur - - - - -	15,675	15,193	388	7,23,515	48	4	8	20	18	16	9	38	17,170
Lahore - - - - -	14,702	14,236	383	8,00,703	56	4	7	24	12	16	10	38	6,263
Rawul Pindee - - -	11,701	11,198	478	4,18,398	37	3	8	22	16	20	8	45	4,342
Derajat - - - - -	8,465	8,315	94	2,47,024	30	3	9	12	13	14	8	43	3,979
Mooltan - - - - -	10,365	10,256	109	4,81,876	34	4	11	13	13	17	4	51	3,799
Peshawur - - - - -	5,654	5,468	181	1,83,484	33	3	9	15	15	9	9	41	2,538
TOTAL for 1861 - - -	99,365	96,451	2,638	48,18,276	50	3¾	8	19	15	16	7	40	61,855
TOTAL for 1860 - - -	1,04,221	1,01,296	2,236	57,09,153	56½	3½	6	33	18	17	8	38	64,548

2. Compared with 1860 there was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of original suits instituted. The districts in which the increase was most visible were Jullundur, Sealkote, Lahore, Goojranwalla, and Jhung. The number of appeals diminished both in the district and the Commissioners' courts. Increase of original suits. In what Districts most visible. Decrease of appeals.

3. The subjoined figures show the comparative litigiousness of the different divisions:—

Comparative litigation in Divisions.

DIVISION.	Population.	Total Number of Suits on the File.	Proportion of Suits to Population.
Delhi	1,328,650	4,775	1 to 278
Hissar	858,021	2,167	1 to 396
Cis-Sutlej States	1,761,377	10,155	1 to 173
Trans-Sutlej States	2,250,941	15,706	1 to 143
Umritsur	2,313,628	15,675	1 to 147
Lahore	1,558,715	14,702	1 to 106
Rawul Pindee	1,691,409	11,701	1 to 144
Derajat	910,696	8,465	1 to 107
Mooltan	1,230,632	10,365	1 to 118
Peshawur	862,756	5,654	1 to 152
TOTAL	14,766,825	99,365	1 to 148

Delhi less litigious than the Punjab.

4. The frequency of appeal to law in the Punjab proper, as compared with the Delhi territory, is very marked.

Class of cases increased.

5. The increased litigation is most perceptible in parole debts, which multiplied by one-fourth, and in debts on unregistered bonds, which rose by a third.

Average value of suits.

6. The average value of suits declined from *Rs.* 56 8 – to *Rs.* 50. It will be observed that the average for the Delhi division is 100 rupees, nearly double that in any other.

Proportion of suits decided by Tehsildars and Native judges.

7. The proportion of cases decided by the Tehsildars was 40 per cent., and of all the Native judges 60 per cent. Of the cases appealed to the District Courts, 20 per cent. were remanded for re-investigation.

Revision of judicial proceedings.

The reasons for it.

8. The extent to which the revision of the proceedings of the lower Courts is carried in the Punjab has attracted some attention; but the Lieutenant Governor, after carefully considering the subject, has become fully convinced that, so long as the judges are charged with Revenue and executive duties, have no special training for judicial work, and are unassisted by educated and respectable pleaders; it is very necessary for the superior Courts to have the power of insisting on the complete investigation of cases. Any uncertainty thus introduced into the operation of the law Courts is a less evil than that of affirming an imperfect trial, though it by no means follows that, because further inquiry is ordered, the decision of the lower Court is reversed. In consideration also of the ignorance of suitors who generally conduct their own causes, it has not been deemed expedient to withhold from the Appellate Courts the power of admitting supplementary pleas and evidence. The one object kept in view is to ensure the administration of substantial justice, by means of the existing judiciary, for any change of agency is dependent on financial consideration.

Satisfactory results.

9. The result is certainly not unsatisfactory. The industry of the courts is sufficiently attested by the fact, that out of 99,365 suits only 2,638 remained undecided at the end of the year; the average duration being 19 days.

Despatch and remands not productive of unpopularity.

10. It has been suggested that the expedition with which cases are disposed of, coupled with the facility allowed to appeals, and the frequency of remands, may bring the system into disrepute. But experience is the only fair solution of this question. If an annual decline in the number of cases instituted were perceptible, there would be ground for suspecting something wrong in the *officina justitiæ*. But what is the fact? An annually increasing resort to the law Courts, and that not merely for large sums, for which great risk and inconvenience will always be incurred, but for trivial amounts, which, even in this cheap Province, would not be worth recovery if the process were attended with the proverbial legal evils of delay, vexation, and expense. All suits for landed rights, which are those involving the longest inquiry, are decided in the Revenue Courts. The great mass of work consists of petty debts. Of the cases decided in 1861, 88 per cent., were less than 64 rupees in value. And as has been truly remarked by the Judicial Commissioner, the indebted community are lax of habit, and require a little gentle pressure to be brought face to face with their creditors. Many cases are disposed of by confession of judgment, and 16 per cent. are settled by compromise. Though the number of suits is large, the work is, for the most part, simple. It is most important that the way to its adjudication

Suits for land excluded from civil courts.

Petty nature of litigation.

Recusancy of debtors.

Cases settled without detailed trial.

Simplicity of the work.

adjudication should be easy and direct, and that there should exist speedy means of review and correction. These objects are attained under the present system, and in the statistics of the past year there is nothing to show that it fails to meet the wants of the parties concerned, and it may fairly be concluded that a scheme of Civil justice, of which the community increasingly avail themselves, is not practically defective in itself, or ill-adapted to the wants of the people most interested.

Cognovits.

11. The Lieutenant Governor has under consideration a proposal made by the Judicial Commissioner for admitting "cognovits." It is hoped that many suits may thus be stopped *in limine* before any expenses are incurred.

Family councils.

12. It is also in contemplation to devise some special trial, by means of "family councils" or otherwise, for the settlement of domestic disputes which the parties concerned do not wish to bring into open Court. Such disputes are very frequent in families of rank in the Punjab.

Limitation of appeals.

13. It has been ruled, that second appeals shall not be admissible unless some distinct error of law is shown from the decision of an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers of a Tehvildar, affirmed by a Deputy Commissioner, or in any suit in the nature of those cognisable in the Small Cause Courts where the value of the claim is under 500 rupees.

Small cause courts.

14. Judges of Small Cause Courts have been appointed at Delhi, Simla, Umritsur, Lahore, and Peshawur. These Courts have been freely resorted to, and the procedure is prompt and final; but it is considered too soon to pronounce decidedly on their general effects. They have rather afforded a means of settling a class of cases formerly not brought into Court at all than relieved the district tribunals of any considerable portion of their former work.

Honorary civil judges.

15. The jaghirdars invested with Civil jurisdiction disposed of 2,085 in average of 13 days to each case. The Commissioners have generally reported favourably of the manner in which this class of officers have used their powers. Their knowledge of, and influence with, the people, and the nearness of their residences to suitors, appear to more than make up for any deficiencies of judicial skill, which indeed is but little needed in the petty cases of which they have cognisance. Some of them are described as extremely zealous.

Registration.

16. The necessity of registration has, to a certain extent, been forced upon the people by the provisions of the Stamp Act, and 23,563 deeds were registered in 1861 to 12,440 in 1860.

Model account books.

17. The people have shown no disposition to adopt the model account books circulated for their instruction.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of cases.

18. The criminal business in 1861 was unusually heavy; 41,263 cases were brought to trial, the number in 1860 being 35,303. It speaks well for the diligence of the Courts that only 296 cases remained under trial at the end of the year.

Average duration of trials.

19. The average duration of trials, both with and without the police, was the same as the preceding year, namely, eight days with and seven days without the police.
Of 94,807 witnesses examined, 88,675 were discharged on the first day.
The average duration of sessions trials was reduced from 37 to 27 days.

Indian penal code introduced.

20. The Indian Penal Code having come into operation, a considerable difference has been caused in the nature of punishments; but it would be premature to compare the results of the new and superseded systems.

Capital sentences.

21. The number of capital sentences amounted in 1861 to 45, or 19 in excess of 1860.

Honorary native magistrates appointed in large cities.

22. In the large cities the plan of deputing a magistrate to the chief police office, for the purpose of disposing of all petty cases, has been tried with much satisfaction to the people. No detailed record of the evidence is kept, but the Deputy Commissioner has the power of ordering a fresh trial where he may deem it advisable. At Lahore this minor criminal business is now transacted by a *quorum* of Native magistrates, residents of the city, who are selected for their rank and the good repute in which they are held by their fellow-townsmen. Their functions are discharged with efficiency, popularity, and relief to the stipendiary magistracy.

Jaghirdar magistrates well reported on.

23. Similar results have attended the jurisdiction conferred, about a year ago, on selected jaghirdars in rural localities. The following jaghirdar magistrates have been specially mentioned by the Commissioners:—

Sirdar of Booreea, Cis-Sutlej States.	Sirdar Goordut Singh, Ferozepore district.
Raja Jodbeerchund, of Nadown.	Sirdar Jhunda Singh, Goojranwalla district.
Raja Ram Singh, of Seeba.	Khwja Mahomed Khan, of Khutuck.

CHAP. XIV. Punjab.

PART III.—POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

24. The following Table exhibits the number of crimes committed in the Punjab and its dependencies for the three past years:—

YEAR.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2d Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total of Heinous Offences.	Minor Offences.	GRAND TOTAL.
1859 - - - - - -	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918
1860 - - - - - -	257	730	21,948	1,906	24,841	22,354	47,195
1861 - - - - - -	253	721	28,470	2,190	31,634	22,460	54,094
Difference between 1860 and 1861 - - -	— 4	— 9	× 6,522	× 284	× 6,793	× 106	× 6,899

Analysis thereof.

These figures show an increase of 14·6 per cent. in the aggregate of crime for the year 1861. There was one crime to every 274 persons of the population instead of to every 314, as in the year preceding. The increase is almost entirely in heinous offences, there being one heinous crime to 470 persons instead of to 596, as in 1860. Yet in crimes of the two highest degrees of atrocity* there is a slight but continuous decrease throughout the three years.

In 1861 this decrease is in crimes not affecting property, as wounding with intent to murder and unnatural crime; whilst aggravated dacoitee, highway robbery, burglary, theft, and cattle-stealing materially increased. Coming to the third class of heinous crimes, which consist principally of the above-mentioned unaggravated, we find the large increase of 29 per cent. Burglaries were increased by 2,177; thefts by 2,471; cattle-stealing by 1,682. The increase in crimes of the fourth class is not excessive, but again it is to be noted, that uttering counterfeit coin increased by 120, and receiving stolen property by 132.

Sudden increase in crimes against property.

25. The characteristic of the year, therefore, is a marked increase in the frequency of crimes against property.

Now, in 1858, a decrease was observable in this description of crime. Crimes of the third degree of atrocity numbered—

In 1856 - - - - - - - - -	18,220†
In 1857 - - - - - - - - -	17,876†
In 1858 - - - - - - - - -	17,457†

It has been shown that in 1859 and 1860 no extraordinary increase occurred. But in 1861 the increase was most serious. In 19 districts this increase occurred under all the three heads of burglary, theft, and cattle-stealing; in eight districts under two of these heads, and in four under one. The increase was sudden and general, and must have arisen from some abnormal and pervading cause.

New system of police introduced, Cis-Indus.

26. A new system of police had been introduced into the Cis-Indus Territory, and it became a question whether or not the increase of crime were traceable to this cause. As the old system had been maintained in the Trans-Indus Divisions, a solution was easily attainable by a comparison of the incidence of crime in the two tracts. If the increase were visible only in the Cis-Indus Territory, then it might plausibly be attributed to the changes of departmental organisation; but if the increase were equally apparent in the in the Trans-Indus Country, some other cause must be sought for.

Was increase of crime due to this cause?

Comparison between Cis and Trans-Indus police, not unfavourable to former.

27. It would not have been surprising if, on the first employment of a new agency, some temporary derangement had resulted. Many circumstances, in fact, concur to render its career, at the first start, one of comparative inefficiency. But the criterion is not unfavourable to the Cis-Indus Country. Crime has there increased 12·3 per cent; in the Trans-Indus 13·7 per cent. As regards heinous crime, the increase in the Cis-Indus

* 1st CLASS.

Murder.	Murder with highway robbery.	Murder with cattle-stealing.
Murder by Thugs.	Ditto with burglary.	Wounding with intent to murder.
Ditto with dacoitee.	Ditto with theft.	Aiding and abetting in Suttee.

2d CLASS.

Culpable homicide.	Theft with serious aggravation.	Rape.
Affray or riot with homicide.	Cattle-stealing with ditto.	Incest.
Dacoitee with serious aggravation.	Assault - ditto.	Unnatural crime.
Highway robbery with ditto.	Administering poisonous drugs, &c.	Arson.
Burglary - with ditto.		

† Exclusive of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, then attached to the North Western Provinces.

Indus has been 27·4 per cent.; in the Trans-Indus only 26·2 per cent.; but it is to be noted that crimes of the two first degrees of atrocity slightly increased in the Cis-Indus; in the Trans-Indus they considerably diminished. This last result is unusual; the character of the Trans-Indus population being commonly far more disposed towards violent crime than that of the more peaceable inhabitants of the Cis-Indus.

Crime, Cis and Trans-Indus, compared and analysed.

28. The following figures, showing the proportion of henious crime to population in the two regions, illustrate this difference of character:—

Cis-Indus	-	-	-	1860	-	-	-	1 crime to	604 persons.
Trans-Indus	-	-	-	1860	-	-	-	1 „	536 „
Cis-Indus	-	-	-	1861	-	-	-	1 „	475 „
Trans-Indus	-	-	-	1861	-	-	-	1 „	425 „

The description of atrocious crime which decreased in the Trans-Indus Territory were chiefly wounding with intent to murder, aggravated assault, rape, and unnatural crime. Murders with theft, and aggravated burglaries, and thefts increased. Coming to the aggravated felonies, of 11 cases of dacoitee, which appear against none in the year preceding, no less than nine occurred Trans-Indus. Highway robbery increased in all the districts, Trans-Indus; and Cis-Indus in the districts of Ferozpore, Loodiana, Thanesur, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Sirsa. It is observable that the increase of burglaries was not excessive in the districts (excepting Loodiana) south of the Sutlej; but in the richer tracts immediately to the north this crime became much more frequent, as the figures below will show:—

	Cases.		
	1860.	1861.	Increase.
Jullunder - - - - -	397	458	61
Hoshiarpore - - - -	659	1,078	419
Umritsur - - - - -	290	471	181
Goordaspore - - - -	195	640	445

Again thefts have not generally increased in the Cis-Sutlej Districts, excepting in Ferozpore; whilst in the Trans-Sutlej and Umritsur Divisions the same enormous excess, as in burglaries is visible. This excess appears also in the Lahore and Rawul Pindee Divisions. In the Lahore and Mooltan Divisions, cattle-thefts, the normal crime of the pastoral inhabitants, increased in a ratio ranging from 30 to 110 per cent., and an excess of this crime disfigures the statistics of almost every district in the Punjab, but is not marked either in the Cis-Sutlej or Trans-Sutlej tracts. Wanton destruction of cattle and child-stealing were more frequent generally. Coining was very rife at Umritsur.

29. It has been shown that the increase of crime was sudden, that it chiefly affected property, and that it was general and not to be accounted for by changes of police. It has also been seen that whilst violent open crime, such as highway robbery, appeared south of the Sutlej, to the north there was an enormous increase of petty burglaries and thefts. Great destitution may also be inferred to have existed from the prevalence of child-stealing and cattle-slaying. The statistics are probably not quite accurate, but they faithfully corroborate the conclusions to be deduced from actual events.

Severe famine south of Sutlej.

High price of food north of Sutlej.

30. During 1860 a severe famine afflicted the districts south of the Sutlej. It was most severely felt in the districts of Goorgaon, Delhi, Kurnal, Thanesur, Rohtuck, and Hissar. It was mitigated in a considerable degree by the means taken to feed the starving population, but the mortality was great and the privation general, and may easily have induced the desperation which rushes into open and violent crime. Again, although no famine was felt across the Sutlej, yet food became very dear, and the poorer classes, sorely pinched, were impelled to theft and robbery.

Increase of crime attributable to this cause.

It seems useless to seek for other causes of the increase of crime, when one so imperious and irresistible as the famine is at hand.

The quantity of wheat to be bought for a rupee declined on an average as follows:—

	Mds.	*Srs.*	*Chs.*
1859 - - - - - - - - -	1	1	–
1860 - - - - - - - - -	–	30	–
1861 - - - - - - - - -	–	15	12

31. The

Proportion of heinous crime in each district.

31. The prevalence of heinous crime in each district, and the proportion in which it has increased during the year, will be readily gathered from the Table below:—

—	DISTRICT.	Number of Persons to one Heinous Crime.	
		1860.	1861.
1	Goorgaon	1,174	1,209
2	Huzara	1,568	1,025
3	Kangra	1,331	983
4	Jhelum	1,032	764
5	Dera Ismael Khan	1,189	623
6	Sealkote	760	618
7	Goordaspore	1,086	581
8	Jullundar	731	580
9	Rohtuck	915	571
10	Kurnal	1,068	552
11	Mozufferghur	486	517
12	Goojranwalla	605	515
13	Umballa	502	510
14	Rawul Pindee	891	497
15	Thanesur	464	454
16	Hissar	449	477
17	Umritsur	725	473
18	Goojrat	757	470
19	Dera Ghazee Khan	469	441
20	Googaira	535	432
21	Jhung	689	419
22	Ferozepore	698	418
23	Loodiana	356	390
24	Bunnoo	424	386
25	Lahore	407	386
26	Mooltan	475	372
27	Hoshiarpore	525	363
28	Peshawur	345	304
29	Sirsa	257	290
30	Shahpore	357	253
31	Kohat	286	211
32	Delhi	216	191
33	Simla	445	140

Adultery decreasing.

32. The following decline in the number of cases of adultery reported has taken place. It will be remembered that the decrease became apparent simultaneously with the appointment of corporal punishment for the offence:—

Year.	Number.
1859	875
1860	689
1861	675

Comparative success of police in prosecution of crime.

33. Subjoined are statistics elucidating the comparative success of the police in the prosecution and punishment of crime under the two different systems in force:—

YEAR.	Per-centage of Cases brought to Trial of those Reported.		Per-centage of Acquittals.	
	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.
1860	72·8	82·3	22·	28·8
1861	72·6	84·3	26·9	22·5

The inference is in favour of the old police, who, in the Trans-Indus, have brought to trial a larger proportion of crimes, and also prosecuted a larger proportion to conviction. But such a result was to be anticipated not merely because the old system operates to the disadvantage of accused persons by uniting the police and judicial powers in the same person, but still more because the new police have not attained the skill and experience which they will hereafter acquire.

34. The

34. The strength and cost of the new police (Cis-Indus), exclusive of cantonment or canal police, or Thuggee establishments, are as follows:—

Strength and cost of new constabulary, Cis-Indus.

Number.	Detail.	Cost per Annum.	Total.
	European Supervision:	*Rupees.*	
1	Inspector General	27,000	
1	Personal assistant to Inspector General	9,600	
4	Deputy Inspectors General	57,600	
25	District superintendents	1,84,800	
31	Assistant ditto	1,03,200	
2	Probationary assistants	3,600	
64			3,85,800
	District Police Force:		
56	Inspectors	92,640	
427	Deputy inspectors	2,80,800	
1,570	Serjeants, Foot	2,30,664	
276	Ditto Mounted	93,168	
9,102	Constables, Foot	7,26,564	
1,368	Ditto Mounted	3,28,320	
12,799			
444	Recruits	34,440	
	District establishments	14,124	
	Repairs of arms, &c.	7,572	
	Hospital establishments	7,836	
			18,16,128
	Office establishments		15,444
	Medical attendance		17,568
	Clothing		35,076
	Contingencies		1,39,560
13,307	Grand Total		24,09,576

The distribution of this force is thus indicated:—

Strength of Force.	Area in Square Miles, Cis-Indus.	Population.	Proportion to One Policeman.	
			Area, One Policeman.	Population, One Policeman.
13,551	76,042	13,271,223	5·6 miles.	979 people.

The actual expenditure under the head of police has amounted to 33,65,220 rupees during 1861-62.

35. The

Detail of heinous crimes, Trans-Indus.

35. The subjoined table shows the number of crimes, of the first and second degrees of atrocity, committed, Trans-Indus:—

Division.	District.		First Class. Murder.	Murder by Thugs.	Murder, with Decoities.	Murder, with Highway Robbery.	Murder, with Burglary.	Murder, with Theft.	Murder, with Cattle Stealing.	Wounding, with intent to Murder.	Aiding and Abetting Suttee.	Second Class. Culpable Homicide.	Affray or Riot, with ditto.	Dacoitee, with Serious Aggravation.	Highway Robbery, with ditto.	Burglary, with ditto.	Theft, with ditto.	Cattle Stealing, with ditto.	Assault, with ditto.	Administering Poisonous or Intoxicating Drugs with Criminal intent.	Rape.	Incest.	Unnatural Crime.	Arson and Incendiarism.
Peshawur.	Peshawur	1861	31	–	–	1	1	13	–	6	–	13	2	–	1	10	15	–	29	4	6	–	11	73
		1860	37	–	–	–	–	10	–	16	–	16	3	3	2	3	8	–	59	5	10	–	18	70
	Huzara	1861	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	17	–	2	–	1	1
		1860	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	4
	Kohat	1861	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	5	1	1	–	2	16
		1860	7	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	3	–	1	25
	Total	1861	48	–	–	2	1	13	–	8	–	17	5	–	3	11	16	–	51	5	9	–	14	90
		1860	53	–	–	1	2	10	–	17	–	18	4	3	2	6	8	–	76	6	15	–	19	99
	Difference		+5	–	–	+1	−1	+3	–	−9	–	−1	+1	−3	+1	+5	+8	–	−25	−1	−6	–	−5	−9
Derajat.	Bunnoo	1861	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	11
		1860	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	6	1	8	–	2	4
	Dera Ismail Khan	1861	6	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	3	–	2	1	–	–	11	2	13	–	3	5
		1860	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	10	–	2	4
	Dera Ghazee Khan	1861	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	2	7
		1860	8	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	1	16	–	5	3
	Total	1861	23	–	7	1	–	2	–	3	–	7	3	1	2	1	–	–	21	2	25	–	5	23
		1860	25	–	1	–	–	2	1	13	–	5	3	1	–	–	1	–	23	3	34	–	9	11
	Difference		−2	–	+6	+1	–	–	−1	−10	–	+2	–	–	+2	+1	−1	–	−2	−1	−9	–	−4	+12

Murder much less frequent in Peshawur than formerly.

Mostly caused by female infidelity.

Illustrative anecdote by Burnes.

36. The number of murders in the Peshawur District is still very large, though less than in 1860. But compared with 12 years ago, when the number was one a day, the improvement is striking. The prevalence of arson requires attention. Female infidelity is by far the most frequent cause of murder. Repeated executions have not yet changed the moral sense of the people regarding the summary revenge with which they consider this crime *may justly* be visited. The following story, told by Burnes, illustrates that, under their former rulers, murder committed from such provocation was not held to be criminal:—

"As we passed the suburbs of the city we discovered a crowd of people, and on a nearer approach saw the mangled bodies of a man and woman, the former not quite dead, lying on a dunghill. The crowd instantly surrounded the chief of our party; and one person stepped forward and represented, in a trembling attitude, to Sultan Mahomed Khan, that he had discovered his wife in an act of infidelity, and had put both parties to death; he held the bloody sword in his hands, and described how he had committed the deed. The chief asked a few questions, which did not occupy him three minutes: he then said, in a loud voice—'You have acted the part of a good Mahomedan, and performed a justifiable act.' He then moved on, and the crowd cried out—'*Afreen*' (Bravo)." These same Puthans will nevertheless sell their wives, and use them as mere beasts of burthen.

Immigration of Wuziri and Ghilzai graziers.

Cause of Strife in Kohat.

Police Administration difficult.

Population divided into factions.

37. It is stated that, owing to the extension of cultivation in the Kohat District, the customary annual immigration of Wuziri and Ghilzai graziers, and their flocks and herds from the mountains in winter, is becoming a source of strife and crime. The facilities for escape to the independent hills embarass the police administration of this district, although the surrounding tribes are bound by engagements to procure some sort of reparation for the injured parties after the Puthan fashion. The population are also much divided in religious tenets. The people of Lower Miranzai, the Toorees of the Korum, and several small tribes west of the Korum, are Sheeahs; the rest, Soonees. Under the names of "Gar" and "Samil," supposed to be those of two brothers, whether Mahomedan or Hindoo is doubtful, are ranged two very ancient factions which are irrespective of creed or tribe. The "Samil" party is the stronger.

38. The

38. The following crimes were committed in the Dera Ismail Khan District by the border tribes:—

Border raids in Dera Ismail Khan District.

	Raids.	Dacoitees.	Thefts.
Wuziris	7	30	22
Shoranis	-	1	4
Biluchis	-	1	—
Bhatanis	-	1	1
Not traced to any tribe	-	9	26
Total	7	42	53

The above classification of border forays is graduated according to the number of men reported to be concerned in the robbery.

Colonel Taylor's remarks thereon.

39. Colonel Taylor, the Commissioner, makes the following remarks:—

"Considering that, from January to the middle of June, and from the 13th of August to the middle of October, we were at open variance with the Muhsood Wuziri tribe, who were anxious, in the commencement of the year, to do all they could do to make us feel the inconvenience of being at war with them, the amount of infringement of the border which they were able to accomplish was very small. The Wuziris, in their attacks, lost several men, and on one occasion a party of the 3rd Punjaub Cavalry captured a whole body of the marauders in the low hills about the Zerwunnee Pass. After the treaty was concluded, it was broken by the Jangee section of the tribe, by their murdering the grass-cutters of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. After this, the whole of their tribesmen and property were seized, and they were muleted to the full amount of 600 rupees blood-fine per man, which they had covenanted in the treaty to pay."

System of police on the border described.

40. It may be well to give an account of the system of police in force, in the words of the Commissioner:—

"The cordon of military posts along the border line supplemented by local police, but all now, when on the exterior line, under the command of the military officer commanding on a certain tract of frontier, may be looked upon as the general measure in force, on the Bunnoo and Dera Ismail Khan border, for the repression of crime on the part of the border tribes. On the Bunnoo border, however, the Ahmedzai Wuziri tribes, located in Bunnoo, are held answerable for the good conduct of their tribesmen; and this latter system prevails throughout the Dera Ghazee Khan District, and is attended, from the peculiar patriarchal character of the chiefs, with signal success.

"On the Dera Ismail Khan border, village cattle is not allowed to be grazed west of the frontier road, unless attended by an armed guard; and on the Tonk border, the villagers are bound under penalty to provide a *dhole*, or Native drum, for each village, and to beat it on occasion of an alarm."

Honorary police officers. Cattle lifting in Goojranwalla.

41. The experiment of investing landholders with police functions has been tested in the Lahore and Mooltan Divisions, in both of which there are extensive wastes, affording great facilities for the perpetration of cattle-theft. The results have been successful in the Goojranwalla District, as will be seen from the following Table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases of Cattle-theft which have occurred in the *Goojranwalla* District.

YEAR.	Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	Number of Persons brought to trial.	Disposed of on Trial.		
				Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.
1850	844	209	404	170	-	223
1851	1,190	205	441	182	-	212
1852	598	176	310	193	-	132
1853	532	201	352	247	6	95
1854	423	311	593	328	-	224
1855	404	245	475	270	5	174
1856	197	147	288	189	8	81
1857	226	187	360	185	6	125
1858	252	178	340	237	2	97
1859	257	198	353	234	-	110
1860	256	189	344	177	-	159
1861	336	313	606	342	-	260

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These figures show a material decrease in the number of cattle-thefts reported. During the past year several unreported cases have been brought to light by the honorary police officers. But the chief improvement is in the number of reported cases brought to trial. The fact that, out of 336 cases, 313 were brought to trial, in a district where previously in a large proportion no arrests were made, must have a deterrent effect on the commission of cattle-thefts, particularly as the prosecutions show a fair average of convictions.

Disclosures of a cattle thief.

42. The subjoined statement of an old thief discloses some of the ramifications of the crime:—

"Those engaged in the 'profession' of cattle-lifting have accomplices (belees) all over the country, of whom they make use as occasion offers, and in return lend their aid when asked. There are various ways of disposing of the stolen animals to evade the first hue and cry. Sometimes an artful thief will merely transfer them from his neighbour's yard to his own shed, and, when all the trackers for miles round are vainly scouring the country and following up false scents, he quietly conveys his booty to some convenient 'belee.' Ordinarily, however, the cattle is conveyed as far as possible the night it is stolen, and concealed during the day at a 'belee's' well, or if there is not safe shelter there it is taken to his house, but this is avoided if possible. A patch of sugar-cane is also a favourite place of concealment.

"The necessity, to the cattle-lifter, of having a number of belees, arises from his not being able always to choose the time when he will make off with a prize. Sometimes but a few hours of night remain when he gets clear away with his prize, and he dare not travel during the day, so must take refuge at the house of his friend. But he always prefers making the most of the night, by going, if possible, 30 *kos* or more. When once in the Bar it is safe to travel by the day. The distances stolen cattle are conveyed before they are finally disposed of varies very much in some cases. Where the owners are persons of influence, and likely to make great efforts to recover their property, the animals are taken a very long way. Some men have belees at Delhi, Mooltan, and Peshawur. The belees are not ordinarily rewarded with a share in the cash realized from the animal; they aid in stealing, but a strict account is kept of service given and received; nothing is done, and no risk incurred, without an equivalent return, and periodical balancing of account takes place. On those occasions fierce altercations on the value of the mutual assistance rendered takes place, each party crying down his own animals and exaggerating the value of the others. Such controversies often end in bloody fights; and when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.

"The value of the stolen property depends very much on the degree of danger in buying it. An animal worth 50 rupees would ordinarily be sold to a belee, only 10 miles off from the owner's village for 12 or 13 rupees; if, however, he made great efforts to get more, and stood out stoutly for a higher bid (and here the narrator spoke as though he were thinking of some successful, but hard-fought bargain), it might be possible to get 15 or 16 rupees for it.

"Sometimes a regular system of exchange exists, each party taking over and disposing of his friend's stolen cattle, brought to a convenient place for that purpose; the animals to be stolen or exchanged are fixed on, and their respective merits discussed on beforehand."

Honorary police officers successful in Lahore Division.

Less so in Mooltan Division.

43. Half the district of Goojranwalla is under the police management of these honorary police officers. Smaller portions of the Lahore and Ferozepore Districts are subject to the same agency, and the results have been satisfactory. But in the Mooltan Division the experiment has proved less successful. The landholders are allowed small pieces of land rent-free in consideration of their services; but, compared with the regular police, the cost to the State is small, whilst the employment of men of their own locality in the Government service is acceptable to the people.

Cost of Punjab Police.

44. The following figures exhibit the cost of the Punjab Police as recently organized:—

	Rupees per Annum.
Cis-Indus Police	24,09,576*
Trans-Indus Police	4,53,048
Cantonment Police	27,012
Thuggee and Dacoitee Establishments	10,700
Canal Police	16,421
TOTAL	29,16,757

Reduction in Police Establishments.

45. Since 1859 the cost of the police establishments has been reduced from 46,61,013 rupees to 29,16,757 rupees, being nearly 17½ lakhs per annum.

Separation of duties of the military and police in Derajat.

46. Hitherto the separation between the duties of the Punjab Irregular Force, protecting the Derajat, and the police under the civil authorities has not been very defined. It has always been thought important that the force should be aided by the men of the country, who have generally been entertained by the district officer, and under the designation

* In this sum are included all guards, departmental and personal.

designation of police or levies. It has now been arranged that 3 h · emen and 217 foot, costing 1,45,596 rupees, shall be incorporated with the irregular force under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B., and that the police shall, in future, be relieved of all concern with the protection of the border. It has been proposed that the additional cost entailed on the military department shall be met by the reduction of a Native infantry regiment.

Commendation of police officers.

46½. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that too short a time has been allowed to admit of a just discrimination of the comparative merits of the officers of the police department. He, therefore, confines himself to an expression of his satisfaction with their conduct generally. But his special thanks are due to the Inspector General, Major Hutchinson, for his labours in connexion with the organization of the force; and to Major Younghusband, for his co-operation.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

General results.

47. The daily average number of prisoners increased during the year from 10,065 to 11,185: the total expenditure on gaols from 40,804 *l.* to 44,265 *l.* But the average cost of each prisoner has decreased from *Rs.* 40. 8. 7. to *Rs.* 39. 9. 2. The increased number of prisoners is due to the increase of crime; the increased aggregate expenditure to the high price of food;* the decreased average cost of prisoners to the abolition of several gaols.

Unusual sickness. Inspector General's remarks thereon.

48. Unusual sickness prevailed. The following are the remarks of the Inspector General on this subject:—

"In August and September, at the time that cholera was so rife in the great military stations, the disease appeared in the gaols at Delhi, Thanesur, Rohtuck, and Umballa, but not a single case appeared amongst the prisoners in the Central Gaol at Lahore, although it is situated on the same plain and within two miles of the barracks at Mean Meer, where its ravages were so destructive. At the two former gaols the epidemic appears clearly to have been communicated to the convicts by the indiscreet assembling of masses of the starving poor at the very entrance of the prison for the purpose of supplying them with food. On this point the medical officers of Delhi and Thanesur are very decided in their opinion.

"It is worthy of record that in no instance did the epidemic break out first in the gaol, but commenced either in the bazar or amongst the European troops.

"The number of deaths from the disease were 24 at Rohtuck, 21 at Delhi, 18 at Umballa, and two at Thanesur; the admissions to hospital being 71, 34, 26, and 6 respectively. This is by no means a larger proportion of casualties than what occurred elsewhere.

"But, closely treading on the heels of this dreaded scourge, another epidemic of a much more deadly character appeared at the gaols of Jullunder, Umballa, Thanesur, and Delhi, which it is remarkable are all situated in adjacent succession to one another on the Grand Trunk Road; the distances between each being 107, 27, and 101 miles, taken in the order they are here enumerated.

"The type of the disease was, in many respects, very peculiar; although ushered in with febrile symptoms in most instances, yet in many cases the prisoners died in their wards, and were found to have slept the sleep of death without their giving any warning to their companions, or complaining of their being ill.

"But the most striking features were the rapidity with which the disease proved fatal, running its progress in the course of only a few days or even hours, and the apparent inutility of all the remedial measures employed. Tonics and stimulants were freely administered; and port wine, bazar spirits, quinine, and ammonia have been largely indented for, and used with a liberal and ungrudging hand.

"The prisoners were also removed into tents or other buildings; the hospitals and barracks fumigated and whitewashed; the plaister of the walls removed, and even the ground composing the flooring dug out to the depth of a foot and replaced with fresh earth. All other sanitary precautions of a general hygenic nature have been had recourse to; the wells cleaned out; drinking water both boiled and filtered; an increased quantity of vegetables allowed as part of the dietary; labour reduced or put a stop to; and, lastly, a very large number of prisoners have been released from gaol and sent to their homes.

"Although the great proportion of cases were recorded, at the time, as remittent or intermittent fever, yet there appeared, in almost every instance, either congestion of the brain

* Price of wheat of second quality.

	M. s. c.
1859	1 – 11
1860	– 30 –
1861	– 15 12

brain and liver, or diarrhœa and dysentery, and it was these serious organic complications which were the immediate cause of death.

"The essential character of the disease is decidedly zymotic, partaking clearly of the main features of the nature of typhus or gaol fever, such as was attended with such fearful mortality on two separate occasions in the Newgate Prison and Milbank Penitentiary in England, as well as at Bancoorah, in Bengal, in 1833, and at several other gaols in this country at various times. The cause is best described by the expressive phrase of 'blood poisoning,' a state we know to be produced by the want of pure air and sufficient cubic space to keep the human frame in a state of health, combined with the operation of fear, the mind being kept in a depressed condition, either by the loss of liberty, or other cause.

"All classes of men suffer precisely from the same causes, and the same result is produced under whatever circumstances they may be situated. It occurred amongst the remnant of Sir John Moore's army, after the memorable retreat from Corunna; it occurred in the Crimea, as well as in several of our campaigns, and, still more recently, among the Sonthal prisoners, and those confined at Delhi after the mutiny in 1858.

"Although the disease only appeared in its epidemic form, and attended with such fatal results in the four gaols before specified, yet at other stations the prisoners have suffered much more than in the three previous years. At the Lahore Central Gaol every one of the inmates, not only among the convicts, but even among the establishment and guards, were prostrated with fever immediately after cholera had left the station in the month of September."

Rate of mortality.

49. The rate of mortality rose from 2·33 in 1860 to 8·64 in 1861, exclusive of prisoners who may have died after being dismissed to their homes. The following figures show the rate of mortality since 1852:—

1852	9·72	Year of great sickness.
1853	4·95	
1854	6·21	
1855	5·07	
1856	10·10	Year of great sickness and cholera.
1857	6·67	
1858	4·83	
1859	2·35	
1860	2·33	
1861	8·64	Ditto - ditto.

Progress of education amongst prisoners.

50. Education amongst the prisoners is reported not to have progressed. The profits of gaol manufacture were less by 58,149 rupees than in the previous year; a result to be expected from the closure of gaols and the prevalence of sickness. But the Inspector General considers the labour of prisoners is not made the most of. He argues that "if a native can support himself and family by his daily labour as a free man, he ought to be made, at least, to support himself, when in gaol, so far as his food is concerned."

Gaol manufactures.

The most noticeable gaol manufactures are:—the silks made after English patterns at Mooltan; the paper from Rawul Pindee; and the carpeting and cotton goods from Jullunder, Ferozepore and the Lahore Central Gaols.

Escapes.

51. Only 12 prisoners escaped out of 35,910, and of these eight were recaptured. The per-centage of escapes has been reduced from ·81 in 1853 to ·10 in 1861, which says much for the efficiency of the system.

Continued success of the monitor system.

52. The plan of employing prisoners as monitors in the central gaol, under the careful superintendence of Doctor Dallas, has been proved to work well in practice. He thus describes it:—

Dr. Dallas's remarks thereon.

"On the 1st of March 1861, the system was introduced into this gaol: 74 burkundazes were dismissed, and a similar number of monitors, who had been selected, were told off to take their places. The duties of these monitors were explained to them carefully; they were to superintend the prisoners entrusted to their charge; they were responsible for their custody, for their doing their proper quantity of work, for good order and regularity in the gang, ward, or workshop under them; in short, the duties heretofore supposed to be performed by burkundazes were to be performed by them, but keys were not to be entrusted to them, nor were they to go outside the gaol. The privileges were—they were to wear a different dress from the other prisoners; they were to have their irons taken off with the exception of an ankle ring; they were to be excused from labour; and for each year's service as monitor they were to receive a remission of three months in their sentence.

"The dismissal of 74 burkundazes rendered a large sum of money available; this was made use of to employ three men at 18 rupees a month, 1st class warders; and 18 at 12 rupees a month, 2d class warders. The duties of these warders were to supervise the monitors, to prevent their oppressing or ill-treating the prisoners under them, and to see that

that all orders and routines were carried out properly. At night they were to furnish patrols for the interior of the gaol; they were not guards; their number was fixed, not with any reference to the number of prisoners, but with regard to the plan and size of the gaol; their pay was fixed at a high rate, in order to induce men of respectability to take service, for the gaol service has never been popular; its duties are irksome and continuous, and no one who can get employment elsewhere will seek it in a gaol. It was also hoped that a regular service might be established, in which men could be trained and drafted off to other gaols as darogahs.

"Although the pay has been fixed at a high rate, yet the saving effected has been considerable. In 1860 it amounted to *Rs.* 1,506 6. 8.; in 1861, to *Rs.* 2,315. 10. 2.; and in this latter year it would have been still larger had not the pay of trade instructors (*Rs.* 559. 11. 4.) been met from it. In the present year (1862), in consequence of the second circle of the gaol having been partially built, and to some extent occupied, it has been found necessary to increase the number of second-class warders to 29; but this is almost as many as will be required when the whole gaol is completed; and so soon as this is done, and all the prisoners from the Golah Serae Gaol moved into the Central Gaol, the saving, I imagine, will be very much larger.

"I think I may venture to say that the order and quiet regularity in the gaol has increased since the introduction of the system; and that this has not been brought about by any increase in the severity of the punishments inflicted will be seen from the following table:—

YEAR.	Daily Average Number in Gaol.	Number Flogged.	Flogged to strength Per Cent.	Otherwise punished.	REMARKS.
1857 - - - -	1,780·80	268	15·04	- -	The last column refers to punishments, increase of daily task for petty acts of disobedience and neglect.
1858 - - - -	1,784·28	86	4·81	195	
1859 - - - -	1,615·71	80	4·95	1,220	The monitor system commenced on 1st March 1860.
1860 - - - -	1,566·97	57	3·63	863	
1861 - - - -	2,100·61	72	3·42	393	

53. The Lieutenant Governor has much reason to be satisfied with the superintendence exercised by the Inspector General over the management of the gaols. In addition to his ordinary duties, Dr. Hathaway, during the year under report, minutely inspected the conservancy arrangements in the cantonments of the Punjab. Commendation of officers.

Dr. Dallas, the superintendent of the Lahore Central Gaol, also deserves mention.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

54. The following table gives the customary comparative details concerning the realisation of the land tax*:— Demands and collections.

—	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage on Demand	
				In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful or Undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balance.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1860-61 -	1,94,93,454	1,82,33,901	12,59,563	56,528	5,55,126	4,66,769	1,81,140	93	7
1861-62 -	1,94,37,736	1,86,02,320	8,35,416	1,67,879	48,744	3,54,996	2,63,797	96	4

The

* Where the figures differ from those given in the Report for 1860-61, they are taken from revised Returns. Some discrepancy has been caused by the omission of the amount of service commutation in the Cis-Sutlej States in 1860-61.

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The subjoined figures exhibit the collections under the two principal heads:—

	Demand.		Collections.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Tax, including tribute and service commutation -	1,90,03,687	1,90,86,546	1,77,44,124	1,82,51,130
Miscellaneous - - -	4,89,777	3,51,190	4,89,777	3,51,190

Balances.

55. It will be observed that the balances of the past year are much less than in 1860-61. Nevertheless the effects of the famine materially affected the collection of the revenue instalments due on account of the spring harvest. Irrecoverable balances to the following amount occurred in the tracts most affected:—

	Rupees.
Delhi Division - - - - - - - -	31,706
Hissar „ - - - - - - -	2,30,841
Thanesur District - - - - - -	70,904

The amount of the nominal balances has been increased by the exchange of Government villages for those held in jaghir by Rajah Tej Singh.

Balances in famine districts.

56. The degree in which the collection of the land revenue was impeded by the famine is visible in the table below:—

DISTRICTS.	Entire Balance.	Percentage on Demand.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Delhi - - - - - - - -	34,830	9
Goorgaon - - - - - - -	50,627	4
Kurnal - - - - - - - -	17,663	2
Hissar - - - - - - - -	25,773	4
Rohtuck - - - - - - - -	2,06,592	23
Sirsa - - - - - - - -	10,684	7
Umballa - - - - - - - -	71,131	15
Thanesur - - - - - - - -	96,230	23

In other divisions.

In the remaining divisions the revenue was, as in 1860-61, fully realised.

	Percentage of Demand Realised.
	Rs.
Trans-Sutlej States - - - - - - - - - -	99
Umritsur - - - - - - - - - - -	95*
Lahore - - - - - - - - - - -	99
Rawul Pindee - - - - - - - - - -	99
Mooltan - - - - - - - - - - -	98
Derajat - - - - - - - - - - -	94†
Peshawur - - - - - - - - - - -	97

Remission of land-tax.

57. It was found necessary to remit nearly the whole of balances of 1860-61 reported as doubtful, or about 5½ lakhs. By the help of this timely relief, and the grant of loans for the replacement of agricultural stock, the population of the famine-stricken region have recovered from the effects of the calamity in a greater degree than could have been hoped for. The rains of 1861 were abundant. The autumn crops were generally good, and, though the spring crops of the current year did not turn out very well in some of the districts south of the Sutlej, the prevalent high prices afforded some compensation. North of the Sutlej the spring harvest was excellent, though in some places damage was done by hail storms.

58. The

* Heavy nominal balances on account of Rajah Tej Singh's jaghir.
† Ditto, owing to revision of settlements.

58. The subjoined statement shows a great increase of litigation:— Litigation.

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Regular Revenue Suits	16,384	28,516	1,174	1,476
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners	2,546	3,580	135	111
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners	3,694	4,312	394	423
Appeals from Commissioners to Financial Commissioner	798	633	41	246

The increase is caused by facilities which have recently been afforded for challenging the settlement record, and by the growing appreciation of the value of rights in the soil.

PART II.—EXCISE AND OPIUM.

59. The revenue derived from these sources has not fluctuated greatly, but still remains considerably below the sum realised in 1859-60, probably owing to the poverty caused by the famine. No increase of revenue from these sources.

60. Measures have been taken for the experimental establishment, in 10 districts, of sudder distilleries. Sudder distilleries experimentally established.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

61. The comparative returns of the two past years are as follows:— Receipts.

	RECEIPTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860-61.	1861-62.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Delhi Customs Line	33,73,778	42,01,063	8,27,285	—
Indus Preventive Line, and Sind Sagur Salt Revenue Department	27,40,720	25,54,169	- -	1,86,551
Trans-Indus Salt Mines	87,855	85,129	- -	2,726
Sutlej Preventive Line	2,020	20,619	18,599	—
TOTAL *Rs.*	62,04,373	68,60,980	8,45,884	1,89,277

The net increase amounts to 6,56,607 rupees.

62. The increase on the Delhi line has occurred thus:— Delhi Customs line

	Rupees.
Increase in Salt revenue	3,39,285
Ditto Sugar	4,84,391
Miscellaneous	3,609

The quantity of salt imported has decreased, so that the additional income is due solely to the increased rate of duty. As some months before the price of Punjab salt was raised a good deal found its way to the North Western Provinces, and lessened the quantity which would have otherwise been imported from the lakes of Rajpootana. Importations of sa decreased. The increased revenue from sugar is in great part attributable to the briskness of the trade. It is said that during the famine few marriages took place, and that the great number which have since been celebrated led to the large exportation of sugar. Sugar revenue increased. The Customs collections on the

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the entire line from the Sutlej to the Nagpore frontier have, in 1861-62, exceeded a million sterling, the details being—

	Rupees.
Salt	94,36,935
Sugar	12,76,063
TOTAL Rs.	1,07,12,998

Pind Dadun Khan salt mines.

63. The receipts from the sale of salt at the Pind Dadun Khan mines, though less than in the preceding year, are still much in excess of the estimate formed at the commencement of the past year, with a knowledge of the large purchases made previous to the enhancement of price.

Receipts from new duty on sugar.

64. The new duty imposed in December 1861, on sugar passing down the Sutlej, produced 19,203 rupees up to the end of the official year.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

65. The revenue derived from works of irrigation in the Punjab during 1861-62 was as follows:—

	Rupees.
Baree Doab Canal	3,06,629
Inundation Canals	39,338
Western Jumna Canals	4,03,883
TOTAL Rs.	7,49,850

Increase in revenue from irrigation.

This shows an increase of 37,276 rupees over the collections of the previous year, and is mainly due to the extension of irrigation in the Baree Doab. The full return of revenue, however, is not shown by these figures, as the indirect increase to the land revenue exceeds considerably the canal collections.

PART V.—INCOME TAX.

Income tax collection.

66. The yield of this tax, under the several schedules, has been as follows:—

One per Cent.	Two per Cent.	Three per Cent.	TOTAL.
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1,58,757	3,08,589	4,63,731	9,31,077

Abandonment of License tax and two per cent. income tax very acceptable to the people.

67. The abolition of the license tax has caused general rejoicing in the Punjab, particularly across the Indus. The proposed abandonment of the two per cent. income tax will also be hailed by a large class of the industrious orders as a desired relief, though the assessment throughout the Punjab is decidedly light and has not excited discontent.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

Duties realised from stamps.

68. The sums realised from these duties are shown below:—

	Sale of Law Stamps.	Duty on Unstamped Paper.	Penalties.	Bill and Receipt Stamps.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1860-61	6,29,148	1,781	333	19,647	6,50,909
1861-62	9,27,641	4,012	1,384	39,991	9,73,028

The

The increase amounts to 3,22,119 rupees. The penalties of the Act have not yet become sensibly felt, but as time goes on will be more severely enforced. Although poor, compared with some other nations, the people of Hindostan are a busy people, and a tax skilfully let fall on business transactions can hardly fail to prove increasingly productive. The Financial Commissioner, however, is apprehensive that the duties may be evaded in the petty transactions, which form the great mass, by entries in unstamped account books; and he is of opinion that it may hereafter become necessary to require that the leaves of such books be stamped.

Proposal to stamp leaves of account books.

He further suggests that the stamps for law proceedings and for mercantile documents should be of a distinctive kind.

And to have a distinctive stamp for law proceedings.

69. The subjoined table shows an aggregate increase of nearly 10 lakhs of revenue from all sources, of which 3,68,419 rupees is due to land revenue, 6,56,607 rupees to salt and Customs, 37,276 rupees to canal revenue, 3,22,119 rupees to stamps, and 23,196 rupees to miscellaneous items. On the other hand, there has been a decrease of 29,433 rupees on spirits and drugs, and 3,83,744 rupees on assessed taxes, owing to the abandonment of the license tax. The income derived from the postal and electric telegraph departments are not included, as it cannot be correctly ascertained:—

General summary of increase and decrease of revenue.

		Land Tax, including Tribute and Miscellaneous Items.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous (exclusive of Post Office and Electric Telegraph).	GRAND TOTAL.
1860-61	Rs.	1,82,33,901	6,16,286	62,04,373	7,12,574	13,14,821	6,50,909	8,22,105	2,85,54,969
	£.	1,823,390	61,629	620,437	71,257	131,482	65,091	82,210	2,855,496
1861-62	Rs.	1,86,02,320	5,86,853	68,60,980	7,49,850	9,31,077	9,73,028	8,45,301	2,95,49,409
	£.	1,860,232	58,685	686,098	74,985	93,107	97,303	84,530	2,954,940
Difference	Rs.	+ 3,68,419	+ 29,433	+6,56,607	+ 37,276	+3,83,744	+3,22,119	+ 23,196	+9,94,440
	£.	+ 36,842	+ 2,944	+ 65,661	+ 3,728	+ 38,375	+ 32,212	+ 2,320	+ 99,444

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

70. The progress of education will be gathered from a review of the several classes of schools:— Progress of education.

Zillah schools are 23 in number, 21 of the superior and two of the lower grade. The number of students on the rolls has fallen from 2,309 to 2,283, and the average attendance from 2,018 to 1,814; but the students of English have risen from 1,523 to 2,016. Zillah schools.

Tehsilee Schools.—Four of these schools have been reduced since last year; the number is now 119. Notwithstanding this, the students have increased from 6,437 to 6,765; the average attendance from 4,564 to 5,452. Tehsilee schools.

Village schools have increased in number from 1,686 to 1,750; the students from 32,165 to 38,849; the attendance from 26,867 to 31,016. Village schools.

Female schools have increased in number from 38 to 52; the pupils from 812 to 1,312; the average attendance from 671 to 1,168. Female schools.

Normal schools are eight in number; the average attendance increased from 352 to 377. The preponderance of Mahomedans to Hindus has slightly diminished, but still remains as 289 to 104. During the year, 398 teachers obtained certificates on examination. Normal schools.

Private institutions aided by Government, and subject to official inspection, are 30 in number. The 15 higher class schools contain 2,290 scholars, and have an average attendance of 1,925; the lower 623, with an average of 484. The large schools under the superintendence of missionary clergymen at Lahore, Peshawur, Umritsur, Delhi, Rawul Pindee, and elsewhere, contribute most efficiently towards the education of the people. Private educational institutions.

71. In all there are 1,982 schools either maintained or aided by Government, having 52,480 scholars on their rolls, and an average daily attendance of 42,192. Aggregate results.

72. The aggregate expenditure has amounted to 5,11,284 rupees, of which 1,75,758 rupees are from Imperial revenues, 2,84,976 rupees from the proceeds of the educational cess, and the balance from private sources. Expenditure on education.

A tabular analysis of this expenditure is subjoined:—

DESCRIPTION of SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls at close of 1861-62.	Number of Scholars attending daily on an average during 1861-62.	Aggregate Expenditure from all Sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues.	Chargeable to One per Cent. Educational Cess Fund.	Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost. 1860-61.	Total Cost. 1861-62.	Cost to Government. 1860-61.	Cost to Government. 1861-62.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Zillah (Superior) -	21	2,148	1,714	81,102	63,693	2,801	31 5 1	45 11 1	24 5 10	37 2 6
Zillah (Inferior) - -	2	135	100	2,302	2,721	-	10 5 9	23 - 5	10 - -	22 3 5
Tehsilee - - -	119	6,765	5,452	59,136	1,278	54,977*	6 7 10	6 11 9	- 2 9	- 3 9
Village - - -	1,750	38,849	31,016	1,87,174	3,195	1,81,300*	4 10 3	4 7 2	- 1 -	- 1 -
Female - - -	52	1,312	1,168	3,170	-	3,170	2 2 -	2 11 6	- - 1	-
Private (Superior) -	10	1,729	1,485	36,760	19,180	-	22 15 3	24 12 -	10 - 11	12 14 11
Private (Inferior) -	20	1,137	880	23,656	10,518	-	25 10 11	26 14 1	8 9 7	11 15 3
Normal - - -	8	405	377	36,920	14,957	21,880	85 3 6	97 14 10	28 1 1	39 10 9
General Establishment and other charges -	-	-	-	81,064	60,216	20,848				
TOTAL - - -	1,982	52,480	42,192	5,11,284	1,75,758	2,84,976				

Increased appreciation of education by natives.

73. There have been some hopeful indications of an increasing appreciation of the advantages of education on the part of the people.

Candidates for entrance to Calcutta University.

Four candidates educated in the Punjab were successful in passing the entrance examination for the Calcutta University.

Spread of English language in vernacular schools.

In 15 schools a teacher of elementary English is now maintained, partly by voluntary subscriptions contributed by the students.

Adult classes for study of English

Adult classes for the study of English have been formed at some principal stations at the request of the inhabitants, bankers and traders attending amongst others.

Revenue of progress in Umballa circle.

74. In the Umballa Circle there was some retrogression in consequence of the famine and sickness, from which the tract suffered severely. The attendance at the zillah schools (excepting Delhi) fell from 574 to 446. Still the students of English rose from 407 to 458. In 39 tehsilee schools the average attendance fell from 45 to 43 per school. On the other hand, the number of the village schools increased from 482 to 580; the average daily attendance from 6,547 to 7,408. The average of each school is 13 students. The increased attendance is very visible in Goorgaon, Rohtuck, and Sirsa, though these districts all suffered from famine. The education in these schools is, of course, very rudimental. The Inspector, Captain Holroyd, observes—"It should be borne in mind that the majority of these schools have not yet been in existence for four years; that in most cases the village schoolmasters were originally teachers in indigenous schools; that they were totally ignorant of ciphering, had never heard of geography, and had never seen a map of their own or of any other country; and that they had not the slightest idea of cultivating the understanding of their pupils, to whom they taught Persian after the old traditional method."

Review of progress in Lahore circle.

75. The statistics of the Lahore Circle show improvement.

In the eight superior zillah schools the average attendance rose from 748 to 779, and the number of pupils learning English from 705 to 899. In the tehsilee schools the average daily attendance increased from 2,128 to 2,227. In the village schools the names on the rolls rose from 17,407 to 21,455, and the average daily attendance from 15,607 to 17,283.

School established at Kurtarpore.

76. A significant incident is mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullunder:—"There is now a school at Kurtarpore. The late Guru, Sadhu Sing, had paramount influence there, and objected to a Government school being established in the town. Since his death the people themselves have come forward and petitioned for one, and there is now a small school of about 50 boys, in which the young Guru professes to take great interest."

School founded by Sirdar Jaunda Sing, Bootalah.

77. But the old Seikh noblesse are not all opposed to education. Sirdar Jhunda Sing, of Bootalah, in the Goojranwalla district, has procured the foundation of a school at that place, of which he pays half the expenses.

78. It

* Of this, 37,864 rupees on building Tehsilee and Village School-houses.

78. It is stated that the zemindars complain, that when their children learn to read and write, they will not plough, but require a servant; and that, practically, the hours of attendance are limited to three hours a day.

Hours of attendance limited.

79. The Inspector was solicited by the teachers and pupils of one of the indigenous schools (not in connexion with Government) to assist them in studying arithmetic and geography. Some of the students of the normal school were accordingly deputed for the purpose. The circumstance shows that the Government system is causing re-action in schools not within its direct influence.

Government system re-acting on indigenous schools.

80. In the four zillah schools of the Rawul Pindee Circle the average attendance declined from 262 to 238. The number of tehsilee schools has been reduced to 37, with an attendance of 1,867, of whom 665 are agriculturists. The Inspector reports favourably of the progress of the schools in the frontier district of Bunnoo.

Review of progress in Rawul Pindee circle.

81. The village schools have increased from 340 to 359, the pupils from 6,047 to 7,253. Of the district of Dera Ghazee Khan it is remarked:—"The increase of 44 village schools is chiefly owing to the great interest shown by the Lughari chief, Jumal Khan, in the cause of education, as he himself supports the greater number of pupils attending the school at Choti, a village almost entirely inhabited by Bilochis."

Interest taken in education by the Lughari Chief, Jumal Khan, in Dera Ghazee Khan.

82. Of the female schools 34, attended by 1,052, are in the Jullunder district. The best of these schools has been thus reported on by a lady who inspected it:—

Female education in Jullunder district.

"The native lady in charge, Hyat Bibi, was greatly deserving of commendation. She was a well-mannered, intelligent person, and appeared to have perfect control over her scholars. The elder girls read several Persian and Hindustani books, among others the Gulistan. The little pupils were all clean and well dressed. Most of the schools have been provided with an instructress in needlework, and the girls have begun to learn writing. This was an innovation; the general opinion being that there might not be much harm in women learning to read books; but that they could not possibly make a good use of writing." An instance is mentioned of the effects of the inspection made:—"My visits, and the little presents I made them, seemed to create a great excitement, and immediately after my departure some 30 or 40 little girls enrolled themselves as scholars."

83. These schools owe their origin to the exertions of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner. If they shall contribute in any effectual degree to dissipate the existing prejudice against the education of girls, their usefulness can hardly be over-rated. When once the social restriction is removed, it will not be difficult to direct the course of female learning.

Exertions of Captain Elphinstone in the cause of female education.

84. During the year great progress has been made in the erection of school-houses throughout the Province. The supply of books and maps has also been much increased.

Erection of school-houses.

85. Advantage has certainly attended the superintendence exercised over the vernacular schools by the district authorities. By holding public examinations, and distributing prizes, by countenancing the schoolmasters, and occasionally selecting the pupils for public employment, the civil officers have it in their power to stimulate the progress of learning, and in several districts the effects of their influence are perceptible.

Advantage of placing village schools under superintendence of district officers.

86. The exertions of Captain Fuller have brought the department into a very satisfactory state. Mr. Alexander, the Inspector of the Lahore Circle, also deserves mention.

Commendation of officers.

87. The following is a detail of the students at the Lahore Medical College:—

Lahore Medical College.

ENGLISH CLASS.

European	1
Hindus (Punjabees)	4
Mussulman (Punjabee)	1
Hindu (Bengalee)	1
	—7

NATIVE CLASS.

Natives of Punjab and its Dependencies	Hindus	27
	Musselmen	28
Native of North-Western Provinces	Hindus	—
	Musselmen	5
		—60

Many more natives apply for admission than are required. It is very desirable that a suitable building should be erected, as it is otherwise impossible to preserve proper discipline.

The expenditure on the college during the year amounted to 37,495 rupees.

Expenditure.

The Principal, Mr. J. B. Scriven, is entitled to the credit of having organised the institution. Dr. Brown, the Professor of Chemistry, has rendered useful service in analysing the water of the wells in the cantonment of Meean Meer.

Commendation of officers.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

General summary of expenditure.

88. The following statement exhibits the amounts provided in the Budget, and the actual expenditure during the year under each head of the classification of Public Works; the figures in the column of actual expenditure include amounts expended from the Reserve:—

	Amounts Provided.	Actual Expenditure.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Military	3,97,841	6,56,420
Revenue	8,820	19,103
General	14,854	18,213
Ecclesiastical	58,250	80,889
Educational	6,190	28,166
Judicial	72,690	1,50,163
Municipal	-	49,044
Industrial	64,094	47,248
Agricultural	10,09,171	12,31,408
Communications	19,69,226	17,27,782
Telegraph	7,709	2,485
Reserve	5,34,063	—
Direction	2,56,290	2,70,447
Establishments and contingencies	9,00,802	10,22,596
TOTAL *Rs.*	53,00,000	53,03,964

These figures give the general totals, including new works and repairs.

PART I.—MILITARY.

Fortifications.

89. The defences of the Ferozepore Arsenal have been commenced. In substitution for the large project which had been submitted, estimated to cost upwards of five lakhs, another of a different kind, of less costly construction, and capable of being completed within a comparatively short space of time, was proposed by the superintending engineer, and approved by the Government of India. The work is now well in hand.

A new outpost has been built at Janee Kheyl, on the Derajat frontier, about 15 miles from Bunnoo, for a detachment, horse and foot, of the Irregular Frontier Force.

Two fortified places of refuge have been built at Jhung and Sirsa, at a cost of 4,456 rupees and 2,414 rupees respectively.

A new communication has been opened between the principal, upper and lower, batteries of the fort of Attock.

Cantonments.

90. The only work under this head, besides ordinary petty works and repairs, has been the commencement, under the orders of the Government of India, of series of levels in the several cantonments, and the establishment of bench-marks, indicating the relative heights of different points; a work suggested by the commission appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the outbreak of cholera at various stations in 1861, and intended to furnish the means of ready information of importance with relation to drainage and other sanitary measures.

The same occurrence, and more especially the very fatal visitation of cholera in the cantonment of Meean Meer, Lahore, led to the appointment, in the Punjab, of a special sanitary commissioner, who minutely inspected all the cantonments of European troops and their military buildings, and whose report is now in the press.

Accommodation for troops.

91. The lower stories of four barracks in the Fort of Delhi, designed for double stories, have been completed for occupation as single storied buildings. Further clearances inside the fort have been carried out.

Additional wash-houses have been built for European infantry at Umballa.

The new barracks at Kussowlee, which were nearly completed at the close of the previous official year, have now been finished and are occupied. The restoration of the two barracks at the same station, burnt in 1858, is in progress.

Improved accommodation for the garrison of the Citadel of Kangra is approaching completion.

A commencement had been made before the close of the year of two new barracks for the Convalescent Depôt at Bhagsoo (Dhurmsala).

At the cantonment of Meean Meer the deep cess-pits, which are believed to have affected the water in the neighbouring wells, have been cleaned out and filled up, their contents being removed to a distance beyond the limits of the cantonment. With a view

to

to the investigation of the influence of these cess-pits on the wells, the water of the several wells was analysed by the chemical examiner for the Punjab. The result of his examination will appear as an Appendix to the Report of the Commission above referred to. The water of the wells will now be analysed again after the lapse of some time from the clearing and filling up of the cess-pits.

At Ferozepore, barracks for one company of European infantry have been commenced within the fortified arsenal enclosure.

The European Infantry Hospital at Mooltan has been completed with out-offices.

The buildings of the old native infantry cantonment of Jhelum have been put in repair for accommodation of European troops. They are now occupied by a detachment of cavalry from Sealkote.

The work remaining last year to complete the European infantry barracks at Rawul Pindee has been carried out, and two new plunge-baths have been built.

Additional wash-houses have been built in the left European infantry lines at Peshawur.

Additional accommodation has been built for the Guide corps in the Fort of Hotee Murdan.

Also for the Native troops in the Fort of Dhuleepghur, Bunnoo.

Materials have been prepared for new lines for a corps of Seikh infantry at Kohat.

92. Under this head only ordinary and petty works. None of sufficient importance to call for special notice. Ordnance.

93. Liquor godowns have been built at Subathoo, Kussowlee, and Ferozepore. Commissariat.

94. Petty works connected with the buildings of the Remount Depôt at Kurnal. Stud.

95. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above sub-divisions of military works during the past year, including repairs, has been:— Total expenditure on military works.

	Provided.	Actual.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Fortifications - - - - - -	26,203	43,706
Cantonments - - - - - -	28,162	69,684
Accommodation for troops - - -	3,31,730	5,25,248
Ordnance - - - - - -	4,137	3,623
Commissariat - - - - - -	5,637	9,480
Stud - - - - - - -	1,972	4,679
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	3,97,841	6,56,420

PART II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

REVENUE.

96. Three new Tehsils have been built during the year, one in the Goorgaon district, and two in the Rohtuck district; these last combined with Thannahs. One Tehsil in the Kangra district and one combined Tehsil and Thannah at Jhelum are approaching completion. Another Tehsil, in the Goorgaon district, has been commenced. Additions for defensive purposes, to a combined Tehsil and Thannah in the Rohtuck district are in progress. Land and miscellaneous.

97. Nothing to be recorded under this head. Customs.

98. Various works in connection with the salt mines at Pind Dadun Khan. Extensive additional works for the further development of the salt traffic have been proposed, particularly mechanical appliances at the mines and roads through the salt range; and a civil engineer has been appointed to carry out the works in contemplation. Salt.

99. Nothing under this head. Post Office.

GENERAL.

100. With exception of the completion of the Government office at Murree, there is nothing under this head deserving of notice. Public Departments.

101. Nothing under these three heads beyond petty works and repairs. Scientific institutions, charitable institutions, monuments, and antiquities.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

102. The churches for small stations, mentioned in last Annual Report, have, during the past year, been completed at Hissar, Sirsa, Rohtuck, Goordaspore Goojrat, Mozuffurghur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo, Kohat. That at Shahpore is almost complete, the windows only remaining to be glazed. Of the Church at Madhopore the masonry is finished. The Church at Goorgaon is in progress. Churches.

A little additional work has been done in the completion of St. Paul's Church, Umballa; the church enclosure and gates. The extension and alterations of the old church bungalow at the same station, now used as a Presbyterian place of worship, have been completed. Improvements of the Roman Catholic chapel at Umballa have also been carried out.

A spire is being added to the church at Kussowlee.

The church at Rawul Pindee has been enlarged by the addition of transepts.

The church at Peshawur has been completed. Some improvements of the church enclosure still remain, and the completion of the enclosure wall and gates.

Burial grounds.

103. Enclosure walls of the Roman Catholic burial grounds at Subathoo and at Mooltan are in progress.

The burial ground at Nowshera has been enclosed.

The graves of European soldiers, who died of cholera in camp, at places in the neighbourhood of Lahore have been surrounded by enclosure walls.

EDUCATIONAL.

104. The buildings for the military Normal school at Sunawur are approaching completion. Accommodation has been provided for the female Normal school by the purchase of a house at Kussowlee in lieu of the buildings originally intended to be erected at Sunawar. To the buildings of the Lawrence Asylum, Sunawur, have been added quarters for the medical officer.

JUDICIAL.

Police.

105. Rest houses for police officers on circuit are being built; nine have been completed, two in Sirsa district, one in Rohtuck, one in Shahpore, five in Jhung, and others are in various stages of progress.

Police lines are in progress at Dhurmsala.

Six thannahs have been completed during the year, two in Umballa district, one in Ferozepore, Mooltan, and Huzara, and one at Murree. Seven more are in progress in the districts of Lahore, Gogaira, Peshawur, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazee Khan. Fourteen police chowkies have been erected.

Court houses.

106. Alterations and additions have been made to the Deputy Commissioners' cutcherries at Delhi and Jullunder.

A circuit house has been commenced at Rohtuck. A building has been purchased for a circuit house at Goordaspore.

A cutcherry has been completed at Abbottabad for the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara.

Gaols.

107. The second circle of the central gaol at Lahore is well advanced.

Worksheds and other buildings have been added to the district gaols of Rohtuck and Goojranwalla. Four additional wards have been built for the Umballa gaol, and solitary cells for the gaol at Kangra.

PART III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Indus River works.

108. In last year's report some account was given of the encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan, and of the works which have been undertaken with the view of protecting that city and station, and giving the main current a direction away from the bank on which the river had so largely advanced. The works constructed last year were so far successful that no further serious encroachment took place, and a shoal began to be deposited where the principal encroachments had been made. But important parts of the works have been destroyed in the high floods, they were only partially and temporarily successful in effecting the second object, the prevention of future encroachments, by directing the main body of the river down the eastern channel. The works have been renewed this year with some variation, adapting them to the altered condition of the channel at the part where the principal works are constructed, about five miles above Dera Ismail Khan. At this point one long oblique bund across the river has been constructed, and some guiding and protecting spurs; these are designed to give the current an easterly tendency towards the head of the channel above referred to. And a series of spurs thrown out from the bank at a short distance above the cantonment, is designed for the immediate protection of the part most important to save, and most seriously threatened. The general success of the works up to the present time has been satisfactory and promising.

Municipal.

109. At Simla a tunnel for water supply has been driven into the principal hill in the heart of the station. The discharge of water is now satisfactory, and there is every reason to hope that the project will be permanently successful.

A few minor famine works under this head were executed during the year.

Industrial.

110. Three out of the four sets of mill-houses for flour mills, sanctioned to be built on the Baree Doab Canal, are in progress.

The saw mills on the Ravee at Madhopore have been completed at a total cost of 77,000 rupees, and are in active operation. The value of the saw mills, in connexion with the supply of timber from the forests on the Ravee, is very great; and provision has been made for the erection of similar saw mills on the Chenab, in connexion with the forests on that river and its tributaries.

Further additions have been made to the buildings for the workshops at Madhopore.

AGRICULTURAL—(IRRIGATION).

Baree Doab Canal.

111. The main channel and branches, which have been in progress during past years, are now nearly completed, and the principal expenditure during the year under review, has been on the Rajbuhas or distributing channels. The main channel, upper, as far as the Vahn escape, was opened in January last. Large provision has been made for the extension of the Rajbuhas during the present year. Upwards of 200 miles of Rajbuha are now open, besides the old Huslee Canal, 104 miles in length, now united to the Baree Doab Canal, and acting as one of its great distributing channels.

The works near the head of the canal, for protecting the canal from the floods of a large hill-torrent and carrying it off into a new channel, have been completed.

The total expenditure during the year on this canal, including the workshops and flour mills above mentioned, has been:—

	Rs.
Original Works	6,70,380
Repairs	1,33,733
Establishments and Contingencies	1,96,848
Rs.	10,00,961

Inundation canals.

112. These canals, having no permanent flow of water, but fed from the rise of the rivers in the monsoon, are in three groups, the Upper Sutlej, Lower Sutlej, and Indus Canals.

The principal canals of the Upper Sutlej group are the Khanwah, the Kutora, and the Sohag. The Khanwah has been improved and extended. Of the Kutora three-fifths of the excavation have been completed. Of the Sohag the escape channel has been completed, and about two-thirds of the projected Rajbuhas have been excavated.

There have been no important extensions of the irrigation works of the Lower Sutlej Canals. The large annual clearances have been carried out in the usual manner, and improvements have been made of the roads along the canal banks and of the canal bridges.

The Indus Canals are largely appreciated, and enterprising efforts are being made by the principal zemindars of that wild and waste frontier to extend their benefits and bring a larger area into cultivation by their means. Every encouragement is being given to the extension and improvement of these canals. Of the one lakh assigned to the Punjab towards the close of last year out of the proceeds of the 1 per cent. income tax, 25,000 rupees were allotted to the Indus Canals, 15,000 rupees were expended before the end of the year on a regulator bridge for the Manka Canal, an escape and a new cut.

Puttiala Canal.

113. During the past year the Maharajah of Puttiala revived the project of an irrigation canal, to be drawn from the Sutlej near its issue from the lower hills, and to pass through the Puttiala territory. The Maharajah undertook to bear the expense of the preliminary survey and preparation of the project, if the British Government would supply the officers to conduct it. The survey was commenced in January, and before the close of the official year, data had been procured for a design and estimate which are now under preparation.

Western Jumna Canals.

114. The re-modelling of the defective allignments of these canals has been continued. The excavation of a new channel in the upper part of the line of the main canal between Indree and Boodha Khera, near Kurnal, is in progress. This new cut, part of the general scheme for the re-modelling of these canals, was commenced last year as a famine work. Two other portions of new channel, the Boorea cut, 8,890 feet in length, and the Dhamlee cut, 5,110 feet, were also commenced as famine works, and 16,000 rupees was allotted to them as such from local funds. The call for aid of this kind to the people of the famine districts was considered to be at an end from the month of October last, and from that time these works have been continued, as parts of the general project, from Imperial funds.

Two new regulating bridges have been commenced, and some minor works executed.

A new allignment of part of the lower half of the main line, or Delhi Canal, has been marked out.

The bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the Delhi Division, repaired and re-constructed during the past year as famine works, have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North Western Provinces, under whom the Western Jumna Canals have remained, and will be superintended by the officers of those canals.

Minor irrigation works.

115. Two other smaller works were executed during the past year to give employment to the people of the famine districts. Clearance of the Chitung Nuddee, in the Thanesur District, and a tank for irrigation and water supply in the Umballa District.

Total expenditure on irrigation works.

116. The total expenditure during the past year on irrigation works, and their repair and maintenance, has been—

	Rs.
Original works	7,94,486
Repairs and maintenance	3,11,264
Rs.	11,05,750

117. The

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Forests.

117. The expenditure on the timber operations of the Pangee Agency (forests of the Chenab and its tributaries) during the past year has been 1,08,793 rupees, and the receipts 1,31,823 rupees, giving a net profit of 23,030 rupees. The agency has been chiefly employed during the past year in supplying timber for the Punjab railway works.

During the past year Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests in Madras, has been deputed to examine and report upon the forests of the Punjab. He is now pursuing a systematic examination of the principal timber forests of the Himalyan districts of the Punjab, and is directing his attention to the other products of these hills of economic value. He has examined some of the principal tracts of forest land in the plains on which the railways and the steam navigation of the rivers are dependent for supplies of fuel, and has investigated into the supply of fire-wood for some of the principal military stations and large cities.

Arboriculture.

118. An expenditure of 6,788 rupees has been incurred in planting out trees from the nurseries, chiefly along the banks of the Baree Doab Canal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled roads.

119. On the Trunk Road from Delhi upwards to Umballa there have been no new works of importance with exception of the re-commencement of the large bridge over the Markunda River, the well foundations of which are in active progress. The traffic on this section of the Trunk Road is great and constant, and the expenditure is considerable on maintenance and repair.

Metalled crossings of river channels.

During the past year metalled roadways have been made across the beds of the sandy river channels which intersect the Trunk Road, and across the heavy sands of the approaches to the boat-bridges of the large rivers.

Information was obtained from various quarters regarding the modes of construction which had been practised, with more or less success, in different places for metalling on sand, and for roadways on sandy beds of rivers. One or two different methods have been adopted, varying in certain details, but similar in the main general features; a shallow excavation in the sand filled in with clay to form the sub-stratum for the metalling, the whole retained by double rows of fascines at the sides, secured by deep stakes; the finished roadway flush with the river bed.

These metalled river crossings have been constructed across the beds of the Tangree and Markunda Rivers, between Kurnal and Umballa, and the Guggur, north of Umballa (over part of which also is a temporary timber bridge), and on the approaches to the boat-bridges across the Sutlej (at Loodiana), the Beas, the Ravee, the Chenab, and the Jhelum. The very lengthy crossing of the Sutlej at Ferozepore, about five miles, including several channels of various width, into which the river is here divided, crossed by boat-bridges, has not been thus metalled.. The ordinary roadway of fascines, brushwood, and grass, has been continued for the present. But the executive engineer, of the 8th Division, Grand Trunk Road, has, to improve this tedious crossing, prolonged the embanked roadway from the south side into the river channel, shortening the river crossing by about two miles, with the intention, should this year's operation be successful, of advancing the work similarly next cold season, by which the whole width of crossing may be reduced by about another mile. The embankment is protected by spurs; and the course of the portions of the divided stream, liable to bear down upon it, will, it is hoped, this year be successfully turned into another more central channel; and the whole river ultimately confined to one or two channels at that part, with a more limited amount of sandy approach on either side, which can then be metalled like the others.

The advantages to the general traffic gained by the metalled crossings constructed this year have been very great. They have now been submerged by the annual rising of the rivers, and it remains to be seen, on the subsidence of the rivers at the end of the monsoon, which of the descriptions of metalled roadway has, on the whole, been most satisfactory, and how much, if any of them survives the season's floods. It is not likely that any one can have escaped extensive damage, requiring large repair and partial re-construction; but it is hoped that in most cases, at all events, a large portion of the materials will be saved and made available for the renewal in the cold season of these most important links in the communications by the chief highways of the Province.

The road from Ferozepore to Lahore is approaching completion.

In the 9th Division, Grand Trunk Road (from Loodiana *viâ* Jullunder to Lahore), new road chowkees have been built at Phugwara and at Umritsur.

The metalled road from Umballa to Kalka was pushed on in the beginning of last year as famine work for giving employment to the starving people. Under the orders of the Government of India the original project was expanded, and the work was ordered to be executed on a somewhat more costly scale as being part of a great chain of first class communication. It has been carried on in accordance with these instructions, and is approaching completion.

A commencement has been made of the metalling of the road from Umritsur to Butala and Pathánkote.

Other minor metalled roads have been carried on as famine works in the districts chiefly affected by the famine, Delhi, Goorgaon, Rohtuck, Hissar and Sirsa.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

120. On the Lahore and Peshawur road progress has been made in the metalling, on which, including the collection of metal, upwards of 3¼ lakhs have been expended during the past year. On the earthwork and general construction of the road 1,11,000 rupees have

have been expended. Of the first large section of the road, 100 miles, from the Ravee to the Jhelum, the greater part of the metalling is expected to be completed, if no unforeseen occurrence prevent, by the end of the present calendar year. The kind of metalling used is, according to the locality, kunkir, broken stone and broken brick. The kinds of stone available at different parts of the line are of very various quality. Metalling is also in progress in the other divisions of the road. A considerable extent has been completed in the fourth division, both Cis and Trans-Indus.

Of the large bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur road the following are in progress:—

Deena - -	112th mile;	10 spans of	40 feet.	Piers on well foundations.	
Bishendour -	130th „	3 „	60 „		
Váh - -	192d „	10 „	30 „		
Gondul - -	216th „	5 „	40 „		
Bridge 126 -	Piers on well foundations.				
Bára - -	258th mile.	Difficult foundations, 18 feet deep.			

The first and last of the above have just been commenced. The others are at various stages of progress. The bridge over the Hurro River, 204th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet, is nearly completed. The large bridge over the Sohan River, 163d mile, 15 masonry arches of 63 feet, has just been commenced.

The following are not yet commenced:—

Bágh Butcha - -	10th mile.				
Chekóree - - -	82d „	13 spans of	40 feet, on well foundations.		
Bukrála - - -	120th „	12 „	30 „		
Léh - - - -	163d „	1 „	170 „	timber.	

And for the bridge over the Bhimber, 70th mile, which was designed to have 15 arches of 30 feet span, a new design will be prepared, giving a larger amount of waterway which has been found to be requisite.

121. The experimental gallery of the tunnel under the Indus at Attock is now making satisfactory progress. It was delayed for a considerable time during last year owing to the large influx of water into the west gallery, which required the work on that side to be for a time suspended. On the arrival of the chain pump and horse gin, made up at Roorkee, work was successfully resumed. This apparatus has been found to work most satisfactorily; it is capable of meeting a much larger influx of water than is now experienced. Indus tunnel.

Of the whole distance between the vertical shafts, 1,505 feet, a total length of 1,025 feet of gallery had been driven on the 1st May, leaving 480 feet to complete.

122. Of new unmetalled roads in the plains no important extensions have been made. Some new inexpensive lines of communication between the military posts on the Trans-Indus frontier have been constructed under the military officers of the frontier force. Various improvements have been made of unmetalled roads in the districts of Hissar, Umballa, Shahpore, Jhung, Mozufferghur, and Dera Ghazee Khan. Unmetalled roads.

123. On the road from Kalka to Simla additional stone parapets have been built. Hill roads.

Measures were taken before the close of last year for carrying out improvements of the lines of road in the valley of the Sutlej between Simla and the Chinese frontier, officers were appointed to conduct the work, and since the commencement of the present official year it has been rigorously started.

The road between Rawul Pindee and Murree has been opened out for wheel traffic as far as Trét, about 13 miles from Murree, and improvements have been made of the road above that point.

The road from Kala Serai, on the Lahore and Peshawur road, to Gurhee in Huzara, through Hurreepore and Abbottabad, the trunk line of the Huzara district, has been completed.

Various improvements have been carried out on the road from Abbottabad to Umballa on the Indus frontier to make it easily passable throughout for laden mules.

A few improvements have likewise been made of the new road between Abbottabad and Murree.

124. The well foundations of the masonry bridge over the Markunda River, on the trunk road, 14 miles south of Umballa, are in active progress. As also those of the bridge over the Guggor, on the same road, eight miles north of Umballa. Bridges.

The bridges on the line of the Lahore and Peshawur road have been noticed above.

A commencement has been made of the masonry abutments for the timber bridges over the Suggoo and Yarik nullahs on the road between Dera Ismail Khan and Bunnoo. The works were for a time suspended in consequence of the total want of water within a great distance of the sites of the bridges. The lattice girders have been made up at Dera Ismail Khan.

125. New superstructure has been made for the boatbridge over the Indus at Attock. Ferries and boat bridges.

The bridge of boats over the Beas at Wazeer Boolur has been completed.

The boat-bridge across the Ravee at Lahore was maintained throughout last monsoon.

126. A Dâk bungalow has been built at Rohtuck. Accommodation for travellers.

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In the Sirsa District twenty-three tanks have been constructed. These were executed as famine works for employment of the starving people.

For the water supply in the Margulla Pass, to be connected with the Memorial to General Nicholson, iron pipes have been ordered from England.

Total expenditure on communications.

127. The total expenditure during the year under this head (Communications) has been—

	Rs.
Metalled Roads	13,17,328
Unmetalled Roads	1,63,533
Bridges	94,891
Boat-bridges and Ferries	1,36,507
Accommodation for Travellers	15,523
TOTAL	Rs. 17,27,782

Electric telegraph.

128. Of the Telegraph Office at Murree the masonry is in a forward state.

The second line of Telegraph between Rawul Pindee and Murree was completed early in last year.

PART IV.—WORKS EXECUTED FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Expenditure from local funds.

129. The following Statement exhibits the expenditure on works executed from Local Funds, arranged under the same heads as the expenditure on Imperial Works:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	2,583	560	3,143
General	10,620	3,961	14,581
Ecclesiastical	8,058	1,953	10,011
Educational	73,011	482	73,493
Judicial	27,718	2,994	30,712
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Municipal	1,09,543	17,784	1,27,327
Industrial	70	- -	70
Agricultural	1,13,094	12,377	1,25,471
Communications	2,53,907	1,42,712	3,96,619
TOTAL Works	5,98,604	1,82,823	7,81,427
Establishments	- -	- -	2,00,994
TOTAL			Rs. 9,82,421

The principal works on which this expenditure has been incurred are the following:—

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

General.

130. A new Agri-horticultural garden has been laid out and commenced at Lahore. The former garden, between the City of Lahore and the Ravee, is inconveniently situated; and from its position liable to submersion and serious injury from the floods of the river. The new garden is laid out nearly midway between the Civil Station of Anarkullee and the Cantonment of Meean Meer, and is watered by an irrigation channel from the Baree Doab Canal. It will contain a Botanic Garden under the special direction of one of the Professors of the Medical College.

A Dispensary at Hissar is nearly completed. Additions have been made to the Dispensary buildings at Delhi, Thanesur, Goordaspore, Bunnoo, and Dera Ismail Khan.

Sundry repairs have been effected for the preservation of the minarets of the Emperor Jehangir's Tomb at Shadura, near Lahore.

Ecclesiastical.

131. Furniture for the Church at Rohtuck. Improvements to burial grounds at Delhi and at Shahpore.

(The amount set down under this head includes the expenditure on two of the small churches at Jhung and at Bunnoo, to be re-paid from Imperial Revenues, to which the buildings are chargeable).

Educational.

132. Twenty-five Tehsil school-houses have been completed, and 14 more are in progress. 445 village school-houses have been built and 155 are in progress. An Anglo-vernacular school has been built at Hissar, and a zillah school at Jhung. A large school-house is in progress at Mooltan.

133. Twenty-eight

133. Twenty-eight Police bungalows have been completed and 14 are in progress. A Commissioner's Cutcherry has been built at Rawul Pindee. A circuit-house for Commissioner has been built at Goojranwalla, and a building for the same purpose has been purchased at Ferozepore, and a house for Commissioner's Cutcherry at Dera Ismail Khan. Judicial.

Various small sums have been expended on wells and other additions and improvements to Gaol.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

134. On the foundations and lower story of the Delhi Institute 20,148 rupees have been expended during the year. The amount of the estimate is 80,000 rupees. Part of the funds are obtained from private contribution. The building is designed to comprise a Hall of Commerce, a room for Public Meetings, a Museum and a College. Mur'cipal.

Two model lodging-houses have been built at Lahore.

Various town improvements in the Jhung District have been carried out.

A tower for town clock at Peshawur is approaching completion.

Two covered vegetable markets have been built at Lahore, and a vegetable market at Kohat.

New foot-paths have been made in the Chandnee Chowk, the principal street of Delhi.

Streets of the main bazar at Bhawanee, in the Hissar district, have been raised and metalled.

Streets have been paved and improved of various towns in the districts of Sirsa, Loodiana, Jullunder, Sealkote, and Jung.

Several minor improvements have been made of works for water supply in different towns. The arching of the branch canal in the Chandnee Chowk, Delhi, has been repaired. The clearing of tanks at Bullubghur, in the Delhi district, has been completed at a cost of 19,410 rupees. A ghât for females has been built to a tank at Sirsa, and new ghâts at Mozufferghur and Khanghur.

Various works for sewage and drainage, public necessaries, levelling of ground, and general conservancy have been carried out in 15 districts. The filling in of the city ditch at Lahore is not quite completed.

135. Wells and tanks for irrigation have been constructed and improved at various places in the districts of Rohtuck, Umballa, Loodiana, Thanesur, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, and Jhung. Agricultural.

On the restoration and improvement of the bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the districts of Delhi and Goorgaon, commenced last year as a famine work, a total sum of 45,018 rupees has now been expended. These works have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation.

Various sums have been expended on the planting of a large number of trees in almost every district of the Punjab.

136. A sum of 1,21,316 rupees has been expended from local funds during the year on metalled roads. The principal of these are the road from Delhi to Muttra, from Umballa to Kalka, from Umritsur to Pathánkote, from Dera Ghazee Khan to Mooltan (through a heavy sandy tract, being metalled with bricks), and the roads to the railway station at Lahore. Communications.

A considerable extent of unmetalled district roads has been completed in 14 districts, and other unmetalled roads are in progress. The amount expended on unmetalled roads during the year has been 40,424 rupees.

Bridges of various magnitude and importance have been built in 19 districts.

A new boat-bridge has now been established at Kadirabad, on the river Chenab, on the direct line between the salt mines of Pind Dadun Khan and Lahore.

A boat bridge has been completed across the Cabul river in the Peshawur district.

On works for accommodation of travellers, European and Native, a total sum of 35,975 rupees has been expended during the year in 22 districts. These works include four Dâk bungalows, six rooms for Europeans at serais, 13 serais, and 28 wells, completed; and seven serais and two wells in progress.

PART V.—RAILWAYS.

137. This line was formally opened on the 1st March 1862, from which time occasional trains ran. It was finally opened to the public for passenger traffic on the 10th April. This was in time for the annual festival at Shalimar Gardens, Lahore; and during the first 10 days after the opening nearly 3,000 passengers were conveyed daily. Umritsur to Lahore.

During the past year the earthwork has been raised and dressed, and two miles of new embankment executed, consequent on the change of site of the station at Umritsur.

The bridges and culverts are complete, with exception of one girder bridge near Lahore, where a temporary wooden bridge for the present takes the place of the permanent one till arrival of the iron girders from England.

Of the permanent way, 21 miles have been laid down during the year, the 11 miles previously laid have been re-adjusted, and the whole is in good working order.

A mud fence has been made along the whole line, except for a short distance near Lahore and Umritsur, where a post and rail fence has been set up. Sixty-one sets of level crossing gates have been fixed.

At Lahore the defensible passenger station is approaching completion. The goods shed nearly complete, has been fitted up temporarily to serve as a passenger station. The workshops for engine-repairing, carriage-building, &c., are in progress. Some portion has been roofed. Delay has been occasioned by the difficulty in obtaining the long timbers required for the roofing. The short diversion of the high road which passed through the ground taken up for the Lahore station has been completed.

At Umritsur also the goods shed is being used as a temporary passenger station. A permanent station has not been commenced. The completion of this goods shed also is delayed on account of roofing timber. A tank, pump-house, and engine pit, have been finished, and a pump fixed.

The intermediate stations at Meean Meer and Atâree have been nearly completed. At the latter (about the middle of the line) a tank has been built and pump fixed.

On the opening of the line the following was the rolling stock available:—

1 Passenger Engine.	6 Third Class ditto.
1 Goods Engine.	13 Low-sided Trucks.
2 Second Class Carriages	1 Break Van.

There was not sufficient rolling stock to meet the requirements of goods traffic. By the month of July it was hoped the Railway would be prepared to carry merchandise.

The third class fare has been fixed at the low rate of four annas (sixpence) for the whole distance of 32 miles. The amount of passenger traffic between Lahore and Umritsur—the political and the commercial capitals of the Punjab—has always been great, and the metalled road, which was parallel to the Railway, was daily traversed by a large number of *ekkas* (small one-horse carriages) which conveyed native passengers at rates varying from four to eight annas each. The ekka traffic has nearly left this road since the opening of the railway with the above low rate of third class fare. The second class fare, on the other hand, appears to have been fixed too high at two rupees (four shillings). Even wealthy and respectable natives prefer travelling third class at the present fares, and the proceeds of second class traffic are at present little more than 3 per cent. of the third class receipts.

One circumstance worthy of special notice is the large number of females travelling daily by railway on this line. They are sometimes nearly as many as half of the whole number of passengers. They sit together in carriages separate from the men, and lately some second class carriages have been fitted up with venetians for the use of females of a higher class to enable them to perform the journey in the privacy to which they are accustomed.

The following is an Abstract of the traffic and receipts on the Lahore and Umritsur line from the date of opening, 10th April, to the 4th May, 25 days:—

	PASSENGERS.				RECEIPTS.		
	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	TOTAL.	Passengers.	Horses, &c. and Parcels.	TOTAL.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April 10th to 20th	57	87½	28,795	28,939½	7,201 2 6	- -	7,201 2 6
„ 20th to 27th	33½	55½	9,389	9,478	2,381 11 6	52 14 -	2,434 9 6
„ 27th to May 4th	34	57½	8,808½	8,900	2,185 14 6	15 9 -	2,201 [illegible]
TOTAL	124½	200½	46,992½	47,317½	11,768 12 6	68 7 -	11,837 3 6

Lahore to Mooltan.

138. The length of this line between the city stations is 206 miles, and, with the extension at the Mooltan end to Sher Shah Ghât on the Chenab—the steamer wharf—218 miles.

During the past year the whole of the earthwork, most of which had previously been roughly finished, has been raised to formation level and dressed.

About half of the culverts between Lahore and Mooltan have been built, and a large quantity of materials collected and prepared for the remainder.

The progress now being made in the supply of ballast by contractors is satisfactory. These contracts are for 70 miles of the line. On the rest of the line there has been delay and difficulty in procuring ballast and sleepers, and a supply of Greave's patent iron sleepers for 40 miles of rail has been ordered from England. About 40 miles of permanent way has been delivered at intervals along the line, and about 14½ miles of sleepers. A temporary way has been laid from Mooltan to the Ghât on the Chenab.

The permanent station at this terminus will be on high ground, a short distance from the river, the course and banks of which are uncertain. At the river it is proposed to have only an open platform with some small temporary buildings.

At the Mooltan station, work has been commenced on the goods shed. A temporary store has been built, and arrangements have been made for preparation of materials. Fifteen bungalows along the line for plate-layers have been finished.

Progress on the Mooltan line during the past year has not been so satisfactory as could have been desired owing to the want of success of the native contractors who had undertaken

aken large amounts of work. The desert nature of the country through which the line runs, and the very scanty population, place peculiar difficulties in the way of these undertakings, and much allowance is to be made on this account for the shortcomings of the contractors. As noticed in last Annual Report, the low state of the rivers for the past two or three years has affected the supplies of timber from the hill forests, for the conveyance of which these rivers furnish at once the highway and the motive power. This season the snow line has been unusually low, and there is prospect of a larger supply of water in the hill streams, which will better furnish the contractors with the means of delivering the quantities of sleepers still required. The works are now being executed, in great measure, by the Railway engineers directly, without contractors; and the exertions of the chief engineer and his staff, and the progress now being made, encourage the hope that the line may be opened early in 1864.

Delhi to Umritsar.

139. The Railway Company has been authorised to raise 2,500,000 *l.* for the construction of this line. The different lines proposed have been examined and reported on during past years. The Punjab Government has strongly recommended a course nearly parallel to the present Trunk Road, *viâ* Umballa, Loodiana, and Jullunder, crossing the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, at sites contiguous to the present bridges of boats. On receipt of approval and orders, work will be at once commenced.

Expenditure on Punjab railways.

140. Subjoined is a statement of the expenditure on Punjab Railways during the past year, and total expenditure since the commencement:—

Expenditure on Punjab Railways up to 30th April 1862.

DETAIL.	Previous to May 1861.	During year 1861-62.	Total up to 30th April 1862.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Survey and preliminary expenses	98,454	-	98,454
Survey of lines from Delhi to Lahore	37,723	2,003	39,726
Salaries, &c., Agent's Department			
Ditto Engineer's			
Ditto Locomotive			
Ditto Plate-layer's	7,02,333	3,79,175	10,81,508
Ditto Transport, Agency, &c., Passage expenses			
WORKS.			
Earthwork, ballast, grassing slopes			
Plate-laying, level crossings	3,47,812	2,40,024	5,87,836
Umritsur road diversion			
Bridges and culverts	38,115	20,227	58,392
Wells and bungalows	22,305	32,942	55,247
Lahore station	1,87,546	76,874	2,64,420
Umritsur station	-	7,173	7,173
Meean Meer (two) and Atarce stations	18,212	8,047	26,259
Landing, transport, insurance, &c.	5,47,220	3,52,420	8,99,640
Barge building	-	2,581	2,581
Sleepers, permanent way, stores, &c.	1,39,640	2,63,855	4,03,495
Import duty	-	1,23,295	1,23,295
Telegraph posts	5,478	11,795	17,273
Carriage building and locomotive erection shops	-	11,879	11,879
Advances, miscellaneous	2,71,000	1,23,123	3,94,123
Purchase of bungalows	-	29,246	29,246
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	24,15,838	16,84,709	41,00,547

Commendation of Public Works officers.

141. The Lieutenant Governor desires to make favourable mention of the following officers of the Public Works Department serving within the Punjab territories during the year under review:—

Colonel H. Rigby	Superintending Engineer, 1st circle.
Captain C. W. Hutchinson	Ditto, 2d ditto.
Lieutenant Colonel A. Taylor, C.B.	Ditto, Lahore and Peshawur road.
„ A. D. Turnbull	Superintendent General of Irrigation. North-Western Provinces.
Captain J. H. Dyas	Director of Canals, Punjab.
Major H. W. Gulliver	Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Captain T. G. Glover	Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals (now Deputy Superintendent General, Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.)

Executive Engineers.

Mr. W. Purdon	Bridges and branch roads, Umballa.
„ J. D. Smithe	Madhopore workshops, and Chenab and Ravee forests.
Major E. N. Sandilands	Fourth division, Lahore and Peshawur road, and Officiating Superintendent Indus Tunnel.
Captain C. M. Browne	Western Sirhind division, and Officiating Lahore division.
Lieutenant G. Newmarch	Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
Mr. H. Garbett	On special duty, Indus river works.
„ D. Kirwan	Indus canals.
„ A. G. Crommelin	Officiating controller and examiner of accounts.

Assistant Engineers.

Mr. L. B. Bean	Officiating Executive Engineer, 3d division, Lahore and Peshawur road.
„ W. B. Harington	Officiating ditto, Sealkote division.
Lieutenant H. F. Blair	Officiating ditto, Kohat division.
„ T. T. Carter	Officiating ditto, Huzara division.
Lala Kunhya Lala	Lahore division.
Mr. S. W. Nugent	Fourth division, Lahore and Peshawur road.
„ P. J. Flynn	First ditto, ditto.
„ R. J. Elwes	Jullunder division.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Dâks.

142. The following figures shew the extent to which the correspondence of the Punjab has been conveyed by the district posts during the past three years:—

	Covers Delivered.	Returned Undelivered.	TOTAL.
1859-60	506,650	43,669	5,50,319
1860-61	572,057	45,526	6,17,583
1861-62	555,139	55,790	6,10,929

There has been a slight diminution in the total number of covers conveyed during the past, as compared with the previous year, though the number is still greatly in excess of what it was in 1859-60. The proportion of undelivered letters has increased from 7 to 9 per cent.

SECTION VI:—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph continues efficient and useful.

143. Nothing new has occurred during the past year worth recording under this head; the several lines of telegraph in the Punjab maintain their efficiency and usefulness.

Reason why receipts and disbursements are not noted.

144. Heretofore, the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Telegraph Department in the Punjab have been noted in the Annual Administration Reports on information supplied by the Director General of that department. In the present instance, that functionary has stated that, as this information is furnished by him direct to the Supreme Government, it appears unnecessary to supply it for incorporation in the Local Administration Report.

SECTION VII.--MARINE.

145. A department of Inland Navigation for the Punjab has been organized, the cost of which is estimated as follows:— Department of Inland Navigation organised.

	Cost per Annum.
	Rs.
Superintendent, Inland Navigation	7,200
First Assistant	4,200
Second ditto	3,000
Establishments of four steamers	58,644
Ditto of two Flats	10,560
Office and Medical Establishments, including Contingencies and Travelling Allowances	29,947
River Conservancy Works	23,288
Factory	45,600
Fuel for Steamers and Factory	30,000
Stores for Ships, Engines, and Factory	2,00,000
TOTAL	*Rs.* 4,12,439

The last item is exceptionally high, and will be reduced in subsequent years. There is necessarily a large expenditure on stores on the first establishment of a steam flotilla and factory.

146. Three steamers are already plying between Mithunkote and Mukhud.* Mithunkote is about 540 miles from the sea, and about 357 miles from Mukhud. The river between these places is very broad, but shallow, and impeded by sand banks. In the worst places the channel will be as low as two feet in depth in the dry season. Its velocity varies from three to five miles per hour. The rapids which formerly existed at Kalabagh have now disappeared. Mukhud is a trading town, and may be approached by native boats even in the flood season. Between Mukhud and Attock the navigation is difficult for about four months of the year, on account of the swiftness of the stream at places where it is narrowed by rocks. It is probable that in the low season something may be done towards removing some troublesome rocks by blasting, particularly at Kunaba. During the remainder of the year country boats can be towed up as high as Pubbeh, on the Kabul River, about 12 or 14 miles from Peshawur. Measures are in progress to ascertain whether steamers will be able to ply regularly between Attock and Mukhud, and it is probable that stern-wheeled vessels, one or two of which are expected from England, will be successful. Steamers on Upper Indus. Description of River.

147. It is only during the last year or two that merchandise has been sent down the river from Attock. Formerly only two boat-loads of pilgrims, bound for Mecca, started from thence. The commodities now sent down stream are rice, snuff, empty beer casks, and boxes. Hides and sheep's wool are beginning to be transported, and during the past year three boat-loads of ghee started for Bombay. Up the river are brought salt and sissoo wood for the Government works. During eight months boats can be towed up. The towing path is being improved. The time taken is about 16 days from Mukhud. The freight for salt is 50 rupees per 100 maunds; for wood, *Rs.* 42. 8. The rates for freight down stream are lower, but they generally include all charges as far as Rohree, in Sindh, which, united with Sukhur on the opposite bank, has become a large entrepôt of trade. Traffic on river between Attock and and Mukhud.

There is a tolerable camel road from Mukhud to Attock, which is being improved. This may perhaps hereafter be improved so as to be passable for carts.

148. In transporting bulky Commissariat stores, such as beer in hogsheads, and Ordnance material, the steamers will effect a large saving to Government, as the land route has hitherto been employed. As a mode of transit for passengers also they will be extremely convenient to the public, as there are no metalled roads on either bank. But it is more doubtful if the steamers will, at first, attract much mercantile freight, for, although the exports from Afghanistan meet the Indus both at Attock and Dera Ismail Khan, the line of trade from the first has hitherto been with Umritsur and Lahore; and from the second the camels used, being the property of the Powindah merchants, are the cheapest means of conveyance. The bulky raw produce now conveyed in country boats would not bear the cost of steam freight. There will now, however, be water carriage for English goods from Kurrachee to within 12 miles of Peshawur. Advantage of having steamers on the Indus.

149. The

* The steamers began to run in June 1862.

Boat traffic.

149. The following figures show the state of boat traffic:—

YEAR.	Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-58 - - - - -	3,548	42,125
1858-59 - - - - -	3,965	49,871
1859-60 - - - - -	3,806	53,043
1860-61 - - - - -	2,945	39,708
1861-62 - - - - -	2,442	33,208
Difference between 1860-61 and 1861-62.	— 503	— 6,500

The decrease has been chiefly in cereals, the export of which was repressed by the prevailing scarcity. A check was also given to the export of saltpetre by the prohibitive proclamation issued by Government under our doubtful relations with America.

The following articles show an increased export from the Punjab, as:—

	Maunds from	Maunds to		Maunds from	Maunds to
Cotton - - -	8,639	48,941	Ghee - - -	15,711	17,587
Indigo - - -	1,741	2,446	Oil - - - -	3,823	8,147
Sesamun Seed - -	4,536	69,390	Sheep's Wool - -	76,104	83,766
Tobacco - - -	315	1,363	Horns - - -	3,700	20,400
Hemp - - -	2,311	4,793	Hides - - -	43,568	47,760

In the last quarter of the past year there is an encouraging increase in the amount of traffic by boats, which would seem to indicate that the trade, which for some time past had declined, was reviving.

ndus steam flotilla traffic.

150. Below are the Returns of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which has now been broken up, steamers belonging to the Railway Company, and the Inland Navigation Company, succeeding it:—

	Weight in Tons.	Measurement by Feet.	Number of Private Passengers.	Total Amount Realised.
				Rs.
1860-61 - - - -	605	17,951	381	18,550
1861-62 - - - -	926	22,072	259	25,004

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Appendix I., receipts and disbursements.

151. The accounts given in Appendix I. of the receipts and disbursements for the year are, for the first time, according to the form prescribed by the Budget and Audit Committee.

The following is the financial result:—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Civil Disbursements.	Surplus over Civil Expenditure.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1860-61 - -	3,29,27,053	1,91,78,188	1,37,48,865
1861-62 - -	3,04,70,828	1,64,67,647	1,40,03,181
Difference - -	—24,56,225	—27,10,541	2,54,316

152. Ever

152. Ever since the annexation, the difference between the receipts and civil disbursements has been denominated surplus. The reason appears to be, that the Local Government, exercising no control over the military expenditure, cannot be held responsible for its operation on the local finances. The Local Administration exercises, on the other hand, a material influence over the civil expenditure, for the original estimates and subsequent alterations have all been framed under its directions, and sanctioned *pro formâ* by the Supreme Government. It appears, therefore, fair and necessary that, in stating the financial results of the year's administration, in order that the Supreme Government may judge of the efficiency of the management generally, only that expenditure should be exhibited which has been affected by the management under review. And this has been the course followed. Any other would indeed have involved much labour and correspondence, for, as the military accounts are not kept by the Local Accountant, it would have been necessary to refer to Calcutta for all details.

Military expenditure not taken into account in former reports.

Reason for this.

153. Orders have now been received to exhibit the military expenditure of the Province. For the reason above given no account of the actual expenditure can be given; but the following figures, framed according to data furnished by the Military Finance Department, show approximately the cost of troops and military buildings for 1861-62:—

Military expenditure now exhibited.

	Rs.
Cost of troops, &c. - - - - -	2,38,10,000
Military Public Works - - - - -	6,56,420*
Rs.	2,44,66,420

If it be ruled that the whole military expenditure shall form a charge against the Punjab finances, the account will stand as follows:—

Financial result.

		Rs.	*Rs.*
Receipts - - - - - - -			3,04,70,828
Disbursements—Civil - -		1,58,11,227	
	Military -	2,44,66,420	
			4,02,77,647
	Deficit - -	*Rs.*	98,06,819

154. The Lieutenant Governor has recently submitted to the Supreme Government proposals involving a reduction in the military expenditure amounting to 51,65,000 rupees, besides a saving of 2,00,000 rupees on account of buildings. If these reductions be sanctioned, the military expenditure will be brought down to 1,86,45,000 rupees, and it probably could not be further lowered without risk.

Proposed reductions in military expenditure.

155. The cost of the troops at Peshawur, Mooltan, and Rawul Pindee, forming, together with the Punjab Irregular Force included, the army of the north western frontier, amounts to 1,10,19,000 rupees.

Army of North Western frontier.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not this sum can now properly be regarded as an Imperial charge. It is admitted that previous to the mutinies the frontier army did protect the interior provinces as well as the Punjab; but it is argued that there are sufficient European troops in the North Western Provinces and Bengal to render them independent of the aid of the Punjab, which consequently ought to pay for all the troops within it. But in the first place the statement that the troops are sufficient for all purposes requires some demonstration; and secondly, if they really be sufficient, both for occupation and also for the repulse of foreign aggression, it follows that they are unnecessarily strong, for, protected by the Punjab, the Interior Provinces are in no danger of attack from without. It may be said that the state of India, and the delay attending the despatch of re-inforcements from England, necessitate the maintenance in India of a European force more than sufficient for the occupation of the country in times of peace. If this point be conceded, still the excess cannot be regarded as the garrison of the Interior Provinces. It is simply an Imperial reserve available for action in any part of India. Moreover its presence may not be permanent. Necessary after the shock of the mutiny, continued political tranquility may possibly hereafter justify its diminution, and in that case the Interior Provinces would again become dependent on the frontier army of the Punjab for protection. The fact then is that, under ordinary strategical arrangements, there would be only one frontier army which would be placed on the Punjab border for the external protection of the whole of the Bengal Provinces; but that in an extraordinary exigency troops have been poured into the Interior Provinces in such numbers as to suffice in themselves both for occupation and exterior defence. The Imperial nature of the service performed by the Punjab frontier army remains unchanged. What has been changed is the strength of the European reserve in India, which has been greatly increased. Therefore, it may fairly be argued, that the cost of the frontier army ought, as heretofore, remain an Imperial charge; and if it be the case that the troops in rear are more numerous than is necessary for purposes of occupation, then the excess ought also to be charged to the Imperial account as reserve.

Properly an Imperial charge.

156. If

* This sum is also included in the Civil expenditure given above.

CHAP XIV. Punjab.

Financial result, excluding cost of frontier army.

156. If this principle were observed, the Punjab (like other provinces) would be charged with the cost of its interior garrison, amounting (after including buildings, and effecting the reductions proposed by the Lieutenant Governor) to 82,82,420 rupees, together with a proportion of the cost of the reserve, which is not known.

Exclusive of the last item, the account would then stand thus:—		*Rs.*
Revenues		3,04,70,828
Expenditure—Civil	1,58,11,227	
„ Military, including buildings	82,82,420	
		2,40,93,640
Excess of revenue available for Imperial purposes		*Rs.* 63,77,181

Reason why the whole military expenditure might be regarded as an Imperial charge.

157. But the Lieutenant-Governor has ventured to express his opinion against this method of charging the military expenditure. Whether the Punjab be a profitable possession, financially, or not; being now an integral portion of the Indian Empire, and its most exposed point, it must be held and defended. To this end, it is essential that the best military arrangements be made, irrespective of the capacity of the revenues of the province, to bear the cost. If, in a military point of view, troops are, for the general defence of the Empire, more advantageously placed in the Punjab than in the North Western Provinces, they must remain there, however inadequate the Provincial revenues may be to support the charge. So also, if for sanitary purposes, it be desirable to station Europeans within the Punjab Himalayas, no considerations of local finance should be allowed to interfere with the arrangement. On this plan the army would be regarded as an establishment maintained for the occupation and defence of all India, its numbers fixed, and occasionally revised on a consideration of the political circumstances of the time being; its distribution decided solely by the recognised principles of strategy; and its expenditure charged in proportion to the revenues of the several provinces protected.

The administration of each province would show, as has hitherto been done in the Punjab Reports, the detail of its civil expenditure which being unlike the military expenditure, under its exclusive control, it is directly and undividedly responsible for, and the economical management of which is a fair test of its success.

Items of revenue increased.

158. The following figures show the items of revenue which have increased in the year under report:—

	Rupees.		*Rupees.*
Land Revenue	4,37,041	Stamps	3,00,493
Income Tax	6,96,085	Marine	996
Stage Carriage Licenses	3,742	Public Works	4,67,336
Customs	4,98,397	Tribute	1,25,230
Salt	2,39,976		
		TOTAL	*Rs.* 27,69,296

The causes of increase have been explained in the revenue section.

Items of revenue decreased.

159. The decrease is thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Sayer	75,641
Abkaree	15,647
Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	11,35,776
Law and Justice	61,604
Miscellaneous	39,36,853
	Rs. 52,25,521

The duty on arts, trades, and dealings was not levied in 1861–62. The miscellaneous revenue of 1860–61 was swelled by an extraordinary item of 34½ lakhs received on account of territory sold to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

Items of expenditure increased.

160. The increase in disbursements has been as follows:—

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	59,276	Marine	18,994
Customs	59,185	Miscellaneous	4,612
Salt	19,157	Civil Contingencies	61,930
Law and Justice	80,322		
Education, Science, and Art	16,383		*Rs.* 3,19,859

The

The large increase under the head of Customs is caused by an increase which has been made to the preventive establishment for the better detection of smuggling; and also for the levy of duties on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. The increase under the head of Law and Justice is nominal; the cost of service of processes having been shown against "Stamps" in 1860–61. The Civil Contingencies have been increased on account of charges for the London International Exhibition.

161. The decrease of expenditure was as follows:— Items of expenditure decreased.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	53,180
Assessed Taxes	27,829
Stamps	38,469
Allowances under Treaties	9,77,175
Miscellaneous charges against income	2,143
Public Works	1,94,109
Salaries and expenses of Public Departments	12,528
Police	4,47,058
Political charges	4,28,370
Superannuation and charitable allowances	8,49,539
	Rs. 30,30,400

The decrease under the head of Assignments and Charitable Allowances is owing to large arrears having been paid in 1860–61, and to compensation granted on account of losses caused by the mutinies, having been charged to the latter head. A less sum has been expended under "Internal Improvements," for land taken up for railways. The saving under the head of police is permanent, but the real amount of reduction is shown in the proper section. The decrease under "Political Agencies" is nominal.

162. It will be observed that more than one-sixth of the revenues has been expended on internal improvements and public works. Proportion of revenue expended on internal improvements and public works.

163. The reforms in the system of account inaugurated by the Budget and Audit Committee, have been fully carried out during the past year. Reform in system of account.

The old classification of account was swept away, and one substituted similar in almost all respects to that adopted in the home accounts.

The expenditure under each head of service is now shown in two columns "Adjusted" and "Unadjusted," doing away with the necessity for a separate head of "Miscellaneous Advances" or "Inefficient Balance," to which formerly all advances were in the first instance, debited—a system which rendered it impossible to tell at any time the real progress of expenditure on any particular service.

The monthly returns of Treasury officers are now submitted with perfect regularity.

Printed forms of cash account have relieved Treasury officers from much clerical labour; but on the other hand a new return has been introduced, viz., a monthly abstract of receipts and disbursements, showing the progress of the income and expenditure as compared with the Budget Estimates.

164. A reform has been carried out in the internal economy of the Treasury offices, by the introduction of what is known as the Bengal system of separation of cash and account. The duties of the cashier are restricted to a simple record of cash received and disbursed, while the native accountant or Mohásib is the channel through which all transactions, whether by cash or transfer, pass in the first instance. Minor reforms in district treasuries.

The organization of the accounts of the branch or Tehsil territories has been also improved, and a better system of incorporating these accounts with those of the Sudder Treasury has been introduced.

Plain and intelligible rules for paying money into, and paying money out of, Government Treasuries have been published, and are hung up outside all Treasuries for the guidance of parties having transactions with them.

The system of payment by cheques on letters of credit has been introduced for all branches of the Government service with great advantage.

165. The important Treasuries of Umritsur, Jullunder, Umballa, Simla, and Delhi, were visited, and their working inspected by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in November. Inspection of treasuries by Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, the Accountant General of India, visited Lahore in February, and inspected the head office of account and several of the more important Treasuries. Mr. Harrison expressed himself as generally satisfied with the state of the offices that came under his inspection. Accountant General's visit.

166. In this Department the Lieutenant Governor desires to acknowledge the services of Mr. C. E. Chapman, on whom the labour of superintending the transition from the old to the new system has devolved; also of Mr. R. Taylor, Civil Paymaster. Favourable notice of officers of account.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nothing to record under this head.

167. Beyond the progress made in the erection of churches and other ecclesiastical buildings, as recorded in the Public Works section, there is nothing worth noting under this head. The small churches at detached civil stations, which were sanctioned by the Supreme Government two years ago, have nearly all been completed. Hissar is still without a resident clergyman.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Cabul.

168. The south-western extremity of the Hindee Kush is known as the Siah Koh, or Black Mountain. On and beneath its southern slopes is the district of Gowr. Rugged with precipitous hills, crowned with forests, its valleys are inhabited by a Nomad population, amongst whom the Taimuni tribe hold a principal place. The strength of the country has usually secured to its chief a certain degree of independence. But about the year 1845 the Wazir Yar Mahomed Khan of Herat brought it under subjection, and, transporting many of the Taimunis to Herat, forced some to reside in the city, and others to serve in his army. He subsequently appointed Aktar Khan Alizai Governor of Gowr on account of his known hostility to Kokan-dil-Khan, the then ruler of Kandahar.

Seat of the Taimuni Tribe.

Yar Mahomed's operations against them.

Abdul Ghafur Khan.

His forces and revenue.

169. At the commencement of the year, under report, Abdul Ghafur Khan was chief of the Taimunis. It is said that he could summon 12,000 horsemen to his standard, and enjoyed a revenue of three lakhs of rupees. The chief place is Tysarah.

Furrah.

170. The strong fort of Furrah is situated on the road between Kandahar and Herat, and commands the frontier district of the Cabul territories abutting on Herat and Gowr.

Outrage committed by the Taimuni Chief.

171. The Taimuni chief, instigated by private enmity, procured the murder of a kinsman of his own resident in the Furrah district. The Governor, Mahomed Shariff Khan, a son of the Amir, resenting this outrage, applied to the Amir for permission to punish its perpetrator, and though at first discouraged, ultimately obtained it, on the ground that the chief was a feudatory of the Afghan Government, and had formerly been coerced by an Afghan force under the command of Julaloodeen Khan, son of the Wazir Mahomed Aktar Khan.

Its results.

Visit of the Amir's daughter to Furrah.

172. On hearing of the preparations being made, Sultan Ahmed Khan, the ruler of Herat, remonstrated; and his wife, the daughter of the Amir, together with her son, Shah Newaz Khan, anxious to prevent a family feud, went over to Furrah and had an interview with Mahomed Sharif Khan. It was given out that her entreaties had prevailed, and that a pardon had been extended to Abdul Ghafur Khan. That chief accordingly disbanded his followers. But Mahomed Sharif Khan then made a sudden night march, compelling him to flight, and leading, in a few days, to the complete reduction of his country, the people of which had been alienated by his oppression.

Its effects.

Mahomed Sharif Khan's occupation of the Taimuni Chief's country.

The Chief goes to Herat.

173. Abdul Ghafur repaired to Herat, but Sultan Jan was then endeavouring to reduce the Mir of Maimunna to subjection. He did not ultimately succeed; and at the beginning of March he suddenly advanced to Subzawar, half-way between Herat and Furrah. He was accompanied by Sirdar Amir Afzul Khan, son of Poordil Khan, and Sirdar Gholam Mohindin Khan, son of Sirdar Kokandil Khan, who strongly urged him to push on to Kandahar. His force consisted of 8,000 regulars and three guns, together with a crowd of militia, which soon moved on Khillutgah, about 4½ miles from Furrah, the place where former kings used to hold investitures.

Sultan Jhan's march against Furrah.

Arrives at Khillutgah.

Garrison of Furrah.

174. Sirdar Saifulla Khan, the youthful son of the Amir, held the citadel of Furrah with four companies of regular infatry, 200 jazailchees, 200 horse, and four small guns; but the gates were in the hands of the Khans of Furrah. After an interval of 19 days, three of these, Khan Mahomed Khan, Idukhel, Jabâr Khan, Nurzai, and Mahomed Khan, Achakzai, opened the gates, and a day or two after the Sirdar was obliged to surrender. Protection was extended to the ladies of the garrison: the troops were disarmed and turned out. The Kandahar Sirdars advanced as far as Ghirishk, on the Helmund, but did not then attempt to make any demonstration against Furrah.

Treachery of the Khans.

Reduction of the fort.

Advance of Kandahar Sirdars to Ghirishk.

The Amir at Jelalabad.

175. The unwelcome news reached Amir Dost Mahomed Khan at Jelalabad. He immediately addressed letters to the principal personages of Kandahar, requiring them to obey the directions of Mahomed Amin Khan; and warned the Khans of the Jelalabad, Kabul, Ghuzni, and Kohistan provinces, together with Saadut Khan of Lalpura, to be in readiness with their partizans for service. The Amir himself, after some unavoidable delay, marched towards Kandahar, and reached Ghirishk on the 9th of June.

Summons to the Khans.

Marches towards Kandahar.

Death of Sultan Mahomed Khan.

His parentage.

176. On the 16th of October 1861, died Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan at Kabul. He was the son of Payendah Khan, surnamed Sarafraz Khan, the Wazir and victim of Shah Zeman,

Zeman, and his mother was a Thoki Ghilzi. In the partition of the Kabul territories, which followed the acknowledgment of the pre-eminence of Sirdar Azim Khan, the five brothers, of whom Sultan Mahomed was the third, obtained the government of Peshawur. Having, together with the present Amir, Dost Mahomed Khan, treacherously aided Runjit Singh's victory at Naeshehra, which gave Peshawur to the Seikhs, he was maintained in possession jointly with Dost Mahomed, who subsequently resided at Hashtnugur, on condition of paying a tribute of horses and rice. Afterwards, when the Kandahar brothers interfered to prevent Dost Mahomed Khan's occupation of Kabul, and at the same time set aside the imbecile son of Azim Khan, for the preservation of the balance of power in the Mahomedzai family, Sultan Mahomed was allowed to rule at Kabul. Here, owing to the opposition of the Kizzilbashes, of whom was Dost Mahomed's mother, he favoured the Suni sect, and excited religious strife; and being, though not without bravery and capacity, frivolous, indolent, and luxurious, he was in no long time ousted by the more enterprising Amir. Retiring to Peshawur he again intrigued with the Seikhs, who, under the guidance of Huri Singh Nulwa, and with the Shahzadah Nao Nihal Singh at their head, occupied Peshawur with 9,000 men, whilst Sultan Mahomed and his brothers fled across the border. At that time Dost Mahomed had marched towards Kandahar to meet Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, who had appeared in force from Shirkarpore. Sultan Mahomed, distrusting the fortune of his brother, attempted to establish his own influence in the Jelalabad district, but the complete defeat of the Shah made him press on to Kabul in time to adorn the triumphant return of Dost Mahomed. A religious war being projected against the Seikhs by the Amir, Sultan Mahomed, during the negotiations which followed, went over to the enemy. Runjit Singh then conferred on him the districts of Hashtnuggur, the Doabah Kohai, and Haugu. He was also made the governor of the fort of Rhotas; but subsequently falling under the displeasure of Raja Jowahir Singh, the Seikh minister, he was summoned to Lahore and placed under surveillance. The Amir long regarded Sultan Mahomed as an enemy. When urged to settle his differences with the Seikhs by assenting to his restoration to Peshawur, he replied that his "brother would gladly compass his destruction; that with Sultan Mahomed at Peshawur he would not be safe for a day; and that he would rather see it in the hands of the Seikhs." On the British occupying Lahore, Sultan Mahomed was released by Sir Henry Lawrence, and he justified the Amir's bad opinion of him by giving up his liberator's brother, General George Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, who had taken refuge with him at Kohat, when the Seikh troops mutinied at Peshawur. On this account Sir John Lawrence declined to accede to the request of Gholam Hyder Khan, the late heir apparent of Kabul, that he should be restored to the fiefs which he held under the Seikhs. He afterwards enjoyed a jaghir in Lughman, and resided in the Kabul territories until his death. He was averse to the English alliance His brother, Pir Mahomed Khan, died a short time before him.

Governor of Peshawur.
Treachery in aid of Runjit Singh.
Who confirms him at Peshawur conditionally.
Governor of Kabul.
Ousted by Dost Mahomed Khan.
Intrigues again with the Seikhs.
Who drive him from Peshawur.
Dost Mahomed engaged against Shah Shuja at Kandahar.
Sultan Mahomed's intrigues at Jelalabad.
Their discomfiture.
His treachery against the Amir.
Obtains a fief in Peshawur from the Maharaja.
Is confined at Lahore.
The Amir's opinion of him.
Released by Sir H. Lawrence.
His ingratitude.
His exclusion from any benefit of the treaty made with the Amir.
Return to Kabul.
Death of Pir Mahomed.

177. In the first half of 1861, some hostilities occurred between Bukhara and Khokand; these have, it is reported, been terminated by a treaty.

Treaty of peace between Khokand and Bukhara.

178. It was mentioned in last year's report that Muhsood Waziris had agreed to the terms offered to them, and had been again admitted to trade in our territories. The basis of their new engagements was that each main section, the Alizais, the Baholzais, and the Shamankhels, should be responsible for any outrages committed by members or sub-divisions belonging to their respective sections. Several thefts were soon afterwards committed; five grass-cutters of the 3d Punjab Cavalry were murdered, as well as a herdsmen. In consequence of these crimes, in which the Bahlolzai and Alizai sections were concerned, their tribesmen within our territory were arrested, their trade was stopped, and their merchandize and property was seized. The Shamankhel, not being implicated, came and went without interruption, except when they used Alizai camels, which were confiscated. The Muliks subsequently professed their readiness to make good the fines due from them under the treaty, amounting in all to 4,500 rupees. Their camels, therefore, were sold, and the balance paid by a banker, who was to be re-paid by the offending sections, with interest, by a toll on all pack animals until the debt should be liquidated.

Border tribes.
Engagements entered into by the Muhsood Waziris.
Their breach.
Sections implicated.
Fines imposed.
Method of payment.

179. Soon afterwards (17th November) a deputation, comprising the principal men of each sub-division, waited on the Commissioner at the Dera Ismail Khan, with the object of ratifying the treaty previously made. The demonstration was believed to be sincere, and they have since behaved well. Colonel Taylor, however, took the opportunity of pointing out that the Shingis and Malikshais of the Bahlolzai section are hereditary thieves, exposed to constant temptation from the Powindah camels feeding immediately under their hills. He advocates their settlement on waste lands, but there is a difficulty in finding any with the advantage of irrigation. The Lieutenant Governor is very sensible of the great importance of this and similar projects as bearing upon the gradual civilization of the border tribes.

Interview of the Chief Muliks with the Commissioner.
Difficulties of the tribe.
Proposed colonization.

180. Early in 1862, some instances of kidnapping Hindoo traders occurred on the Hazara border. The influence exercised immediately across the Indus by certain fanatical Syuds and Hindostani Mahomedan emigrants is very prejudicial to the maintenance of good order amongst the independent tribes.

Jydoons and Hindostani fanatics.

181. On the 1st November 1862, the anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct government of India, his Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India.

Investiture of Maharaja of Jummoo with Order of Star of India.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Preliminary remarks.

182. Heretofore the local Government has abstained from reporting on the Military branch of the administration in its Annual Reports, not having had any control over the Military Departments, and not having generally been consulted on the distribution of troops.

But in paragraph 28, proceedings dated 11th November 1861, in the Financial Department, the Supreme Government, in reviewing the income and expenditure of the Indian Empire, thus remark:—

"The large amount of military charges attracts, perhaps less than any other, the attention of the local administrations, which are apt to consider such matters as beyond their immediate control, and only indirectly connected with their responsibilities.

"It is true that the general military defence of the country is peculiarly and especially the duty of the general Government of India; but there is no officer in civil charge of a Province who has it not in his power to influence the decision of that Government as to the force requisite to garrison his Province; and, apart from the direct influence of good or bad government on the quiet of a country, every such officer has constant opportunities of reviewing every question connected with its military occupation, and has often better means than the Military Commandant of knowing in what quarter reductions of military force are possible. It is, therefore, a duty of each local administration to take the initiative in proposing measures of reduction wherever it sees a possibility of doing so."

Army in the Punjab.

183. Under these circumstances a record will be made, in the Annual Reports by this Government, of the forces stationed in the Punjab. Appended is a Return marked (A.), showing the distribution of troops under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, from which it will be perceived that, exclusive of the Punjab Irregular Force, we have the following force in the Punjab:—

	Approximate Number of Men.	Approximate Cost.	Cost per Man.
		Rs.	
21 Batteries of European Artillery with 102 guns, field and siege	2,000	30,85,000	European 1,961·5
3 Regiments of British Cavalry	2,000	27,00,000	
14 „ of „ Infantry	12,000	1,12,00,000	
Europeans	16,000		
8 Regiments of Bengal Cavalry	3,800	18,37,000	Native 279·6
14 „ of Native Infantry	9,600		
2 Companies of Sappers	100	19,88,000	
Natives	13,500		
TOTAL	29,500	2,08,10,000	

The force consisting of—

Europeans	16,000 with 90 field guns.
Natives	13,500
Total	29,500

It is interesting to compare, in strength and expense, this force with the force occupying the same stations prior to the mutiny in 1857.

		1857.	1862.	Cost Approximate, 1857.	Cost, 1862.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	*Rs.*	
Europeans	Men	12,650	16,000	2,36,06,000	2,08,10,000	The data on which these calculations are based were obtained from Finance Commission.
	Guns	70	90			
Natives	Men	41,500	13,500			
	Guns	36	—			

184. In

Punjab irregular force, reductions.

184. In the Punjab Irregular Force reductions have been continued to bring the regiments of the force to the scale laid down in Government General Orders, Nos. 400 and 494 of the 3d May and 14th June 1861.

A Statement marked (B.) is appended, showing the reductions effected, viz.:—

Artillery	54	men.
Cavalry	240	„
Infantry	786	„
Total	1,080	effecting an annual saving of 1,60,000 rupees.

Artillery mountain trains.

185. Sanction of the Supreme Government was received to the proposal to assimilate the Peshawur and Huzara Mountain Train Batteries. The former consisted of eight, and the latter of four guns.

Both batteries have now been made to consist of four guns, with an efficient establishment, and a saving of 14,576 rupees per annum has been effected.

Strength of the Punjab irregular force.

186. A Statement marked (B.) is annexed, showing the strength and distribution of the several batteries and regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.

The 3d Regiment Seikh Infantry are still employed in Oude, and under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Excluding this regiment the force, in strength and cost, is as follows:—

	Strength. — Men.	Cost per Annum.	Cost per Man.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	
Artillery	575	2,72,673	476·1	The cost per man agrees with the data furnished by the Military Finance Commission.
Cavalry	2,815	11,52,987	409·6	
Infantry	7,893	15,22,544	192·8	
TOTAL	11,283	29,48,204	264·1	

The cost of each regiment and battery of the Punjab Irregular Force is shown in statement appended, and marked (C).

Brief notice of distribution of army in Punjab.

187. The army in occupation of the Punjab is composed of three divisions, a brigade at Delhi, and the Punjab Irregular Force. The strength and cost may thus be stated:

		Strength. Europeans.	Strength. Natives.	Cost.
				Rs.
Under His Excellency the Commander in Chief.	Delhi Brigade	1,000	900	13,00,000
	Sirhind Division	4,900	3,100	59,70,000
	Lahore Division	5,300	3,800	69,20,000
	Peshawur Division	4,800	5,700	66,20,000
Under Government of India.	Punjab Irregular Force	-	11,200	30,00,000
	TOTAL	16,000	24,700	2,38,10,000

Proposed reduction.

The question of reducing this force has recently been under the consideration of the Local Government, and it has been shown that, if such reductions were rendered necessary, by weakening Delhi and Ferozepore, abolishing Sealkote, and converting the hill stations of Dugshaie and Subathoo into Sanataria for troops in the plains, an annual saving of 51 lakhs of rupees can be effected.

Delhi brigade.

188. The brigade at Delhi forms a part of the Meerut division in the North Western Provinces. The troops occupy the palace, magazine, and duriagunge, and hold the principle gates of the city. Military jurisdiction extends for 500 yards beyond the city wall. The political importance of Delhi dates from the time of the slave kings. It remained

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remained the seat of Government of succeeding dynasties, and in the mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857, it at once became the seat and heart of the revolt. Since the mutiny the palace has been turned into a citadel which, held by an European garrison, and having heavy ordnance on its defences, can command the city.

Sirhind division.

189. The Sirhind division, under the command of Major General Renny, has its head quarters at Umballa, a post of considerable importance both with reference to the independent Seikh Chiefs on its left, and the Hill principalities on its right flank.

Two British Infantry Regiments are located at Subathoo and Dugshaie for the benefit of the mountain climate, but their position has no military significance. A brigade of troops is placed at Jullunder in the centre of the populous Doab of that name. They hold the fort of Phillour, on the right bank of the river Sutlej, and tend to overawe the population of the neighbouring hills, who, after annexation, evinced a turbulent spirit.

Lahore division.

190. Lahore is the head quarters of the division, under the command of Major General Cunningham. As the ancient capital of the Punjab, Lahore is occupied in strength. The fort adjoins the town, and is held by a detachment of European troops from Meean Meer, which is the military cantonment, about six miles distant from the town.

In this division are three celebrated forts, Kangra, Govindghur, and Mooltan; and the following stations:

Ferozepore.	Mooltan.
Umritsur.	Sealkote.

Kangra (including Dhurmsala). At present there is a strong brigade at the healthy cantonment of Sealkote, within a forced march of the capital of Cashmere; but his Honor the Lieutenant Governor has expressed an opinion that this force is not absolutely required.

At Mooltan the troops maintain the communication with Lahore, and act also as an effective support to the force stationed to the west on the Trans-Indus Frontier. It is one of the keys of the Punjab.

Ferozepore and Umritsur may be regarded as outposts of Lahore; the former place is held by a strong force, as it contains the main arsenal in Upper India; the latter place is now connected with Lahore by the railway, but still has a force in the cantonments, and in the fort of Govindghur.

Peshawur division.

191. Peshawur is the head quarters of the remaining division in the Punjab, which is under the command of Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B. The distance from Lahore to Peshawur is 270 miles, and four large rivers intervene, besides several mountain streams. The road is in course of being metalled, and most of the bridges are nearly completed. Bridges of boats are maintained on the rivers, excepting in the flood season.

The station of Peshawur occupies a commanding position in front of the Khyber Pass. The valley is about 35 miles broad, and is almost surrounded by the hills of many independent tribes. Formerly, when under the rule of the Dooranee Monarchy, the population, moved by a fanatical impulse, frequently took up arms *en masse* against the Seikhs, then rulers of the Punjab. The battle fields on which the Seikhs and Mahomedans had many desperate struggles, can be pointed out to the traveller as he moves from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur. First, the field of Haideroo or Huzroo, where an Affghan army was defeated about A. D. 1814, then the post of Sydhoo, where Sirdar Boodh Sing defended himself against 150,000 Mahomedans; and again at Nowshera, where Runjeet Sing (A. D. 1823) defeated Wazir Azim Khan, supported by the fanatics of Eusofzaie.

Not many miles from Peshawur is the Fort of Jumrood, built by the Seikhs at the mouth of the Khyber Pass. It was from this post that Dost Mahomed, in 1836, advanced with an immense army of Mahomedan fanatics, who were only dispersed by treachery on the part of Sultan Mahomed Khan.

From these few facts it will be seen that Peshawur is in the midst of a martial and fanatic population. Before our rule commenced the tribes on the hills along our border regarded the plains as their rightful hunting-ground, and for ages past have carried out their predatory habits. Their aggressions into our territory were only checked by expeditions into their hills and fastnesses, and they desist only on learning to fear the result, and feeling that we possess the power to punish. Our relations with them are friendly or otherwise, accordingly as we are feared, and it is, therefore, necessary that we should always be strong on the frontier, and be ready, at all times, not only to meet aggression, but to take an expeditionary force into the hills.

Peshawur has, since the mutiny, been considerably reduced in native troops. On the assassination of Colonel Mackeson the force was raised to 10,000 men, but now the force only musters about 6,000. A strong reserve is placed at Rawul Pindee and Campbellpore, and this force will be made more effective as a support to Peshawur as soon as the tunnel or a bridge at Attock is completed. The Fort of Attock is held by a European garrison, and thoroughly commands the passage of the Indus.

Punjab irregular force in defence of the frontier.

192. The remaining, and greater part, of the frontier, in length about 600 miles, is held by the Punjab Irregular Force under the command of Brigadier General Nelville Chamberlain, C.B. The Corps of Guides are stationed at Murdan in Eusofzaie. Two regiments of Infantry, with Mountain Train Artillery, are located in Huzara. The hills in this district are exceedingly difficult to traverse, and enabled the people to maintain nearly an independent state under the Seikh rule. Recently the country has been a good deal

opened

opened out by the commencement of military lines of roads, one connecting Muree with Abbottabad, another running from Abbottabad to Umb.

Some 40 miles to the south of Peshawur is the station of Kohat, which, under the Doranee rule, formed part of the Government of Peshawur. Owing to the interposition of a chain of mountains shooting to the east from the Safedkoh, there is no direct communication excepting through the Kohat Pass, which, not belonging to us, can be closed at any time by the Affghan tribes in and about it. This chain of mountains, forming a spur into our territories nearly to the Indus, belongs to the Afriedes, a tribe who can muster about 20,000 fighting men. At Kohat is located a brigade of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Further to the south is the station of Bunnoo, held by a brigade of the Punjab Irregular Force, the distance from Kohat being about 82 miles. The defence of the main portion of the frontier, lying between these two stations, has, for the past four years, been entrusted to a Chief on our border. The troops at Bunnoo furnish detachments on out-post duty on the frontier, which has to be watched to prevent raids being committed by the tribe of Wuzeerees.

Passing through the Peyzoo Pass, about 35 miles south of Bunnoo, we enter upon the Derajat, which extends to the Sindh border, and in which are the stations of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Rajanpore, all held by troops of the Punjab Irregular Force. At Dera Ismail Khan is the Fort of Akilghur, in which is a small magazine depôt. A company of European Infantry is detached from one of the regiments at Rawul Pindee for the purpose of holding the fort. A portion of the company are located in cantonments. The frontier along the whole Derajat is watched and guarded by posts at various intervals, averaging about 10 or 12 miles apart.

193. The raids on the Dera Ismail Khan border have been treated of in the police section. Raids.

The hillmen chiefly make raids for cattle, and are skilful in their enterprises; and unless immediate notice is given to the post on the frontier line, the robbers penetrate too far into their hills to admit of successful pursuit.

On the Mithunkote border one raid was perpetrated by men of the Muree tribe. About 24 horsemen and eight footmen were engaged; they separated into several parties before entering our territory. One party encountered and murdered five potash burners, residents of Asnee. Another party seized and carried off to their hills six camels and their attendants.

On receipt of this intelligence a jemadar of Guide Sowars, attached to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with nine horsemen, tracked the camels to the Pass, and after a long pursuit came up with the party of eight robbers with their booty. A hand to hand conflict ensued; all the camels were re-captured; three of the robbers were slain, two of the jemadar's party received sabre wounds in the encounter. As a mark of the approbation of Government, of the skill and determination displayed by the jemadar and his men, rewards to the extent of 420 rupees were bestowed on the men.

193½. At the commencement of the official year several regiments were reduced under the orders of the Supreme Government, together with large bodies of military police in the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, chiefly inhabitants of this Province. But, in consequence of the measures taken to prevent the loss of service being productive of distress to the native officers and men, no discontent was created; and the diminution of the number of Punjabee troops had the best effect in abating the intrigues and idle talk of disaffected parties. The grant of a gratuity of 12 months' pay to the cavalry, and to the infantry of sums ranging from three to 12 months' pay, according to length of service, completely satisfied the lower ranks, whilst the higher obtained in addition grants of waste or uncultivated land near their own homes. In this manner 253 native officers, &c., were absorbed into the general population with every mark of contentment. Reductions in Native army.

The cost of these grants to the State has been small in comparison with the object in view. A yearly revenue of about 5,000 rupees has been assigned, and about 5,000 acres of waste land given away.

194. Consequent upon reductions carried out in the strength of infantry regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force, the camel establishments underwent the following reduction:— Reduction in cattle establishments attached to Punjab Irregular Force.

	Camels.	Surwans.
Original Establishment per regiment - - -	70	14
Reduced Establishment - - - - - -	55	11
Saving - - - -	15	3

This measure effected a saving of 1,890 rupees per annum, besides an outlay of about 10,000 rupees required to complete the establishments on the original scale.

 195. This

Improvement in breed of horses.

195. This subject has at different times engaged the attention of the local Government, but little has been done during the past few years. The matter is one of importance to the State, as the efficiency of the irregular cavalry regiments in the Punjab is much affected, as the difficulty in procuring remounts for Punjab cavalry regiments on the frontier has considerably increased.

In 1851, in connexion with the inquiry instituted into the state of the Government studs, the question was first taken up by this Government; but stallions were not actually introduced into the Punjab until 1853, when 10 Arab stallions were purchased and distributed. In 1856-57 the number of stallions was increased to 22, and the results, as regards improvement in the progeny, were satisfactory and progressive, until the mutiny of 1857 occurred. The mutiny interfered materially with the progress. Districts were drained of many of their best breeding mares, as the demand for horses was very great in consequence of the numerous troops of irregular cavalry, police, and levies which were raised at that time.

The subject has again come under the consideration of this Government, and in succeeding reports it is hoped that success may have to be recorded.

As an inducement to native breeders to improve their stock, prizes for the best colts and fillies exhibited at the annual fairs held at Lahore, Umritsur, and Rawul Pindee have been awarded. The local Government now wish to obtain some fine stud-bred horses, as stallions, for distribution in the best breeding districts.

Cholera at Meean Meer.

195½. It is elsewhere mentioned in this Report that many parts of the Punjab were visited by cholera during the past year. Of the European military stations, Meean Meer suffered the most severely. A memorandum by Captain Norman, of the Quartermaster General's Department, on the progress of the disorder in the Meean Meer garrison, is given in Appendix III. It will be seen that out of a total strength of 2,150 European soldiers, 758 or 35 per cent. were attacked, and 482, or more than 22 per cent., died, exclusive of 45 women and children, who also fell victims to the disease.

Visit of Sir Hugh Rose to Trans-Indus frontier.

196. In February 1862, the Trans-Indus frontier was honoured by a visit by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., &c.; the first Commander in Chief who has inspected the Derajat frontier. His Excellency was pleased to express himself well satisfied with all that he saw during his tour, and recorded a high opinion of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B, and of the force under that officer's command. Many of the corps of the frontier force served with great distinction during the campaign of 1857-58, and gained for themselves and the force high honour and lasting name; but, heretofore, the whole military arrangements for the defence of the frontier have never been inspected by any Commander in Chief, and consequently the opinion recently expressed by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., &c., has been most pleasing and gratifying to the local Government.

Volunteer rifle corps.

197. There are two volunteer rifle corps in the Punjab. The first at Lahore, raised in October 1860, and the second at Simla, raised in April 1861. The Lahore corps consists of 177 members, formed into four companies. During the past winter, parades were held two or three times a week for drill and target practice, and the instruction was carried on under a trained musketry instructor from one of Her Majesty's regiments of infantry.

During the absence of Colonel A. A. Roberts, C.B., on furlough, the command has for the past year been exercised by Captain G. Sim, to whom and to the officers of the corps generally great credit is due.

Commendation of officers, Punjab Irregular Force.

198. The conduct of the force during the past year has been excellent. The following officers deserve especial mention:—Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B., commanding Punjab Irregular Force.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

Brigadier Lumsden, C.B., late Commandant, now commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

Brigadier Lumsden resigned the command of the Corps of Guides in March last to assume command of the Hyderabad Contingent. He raised the regiment in 1846, and remained at its head ever since, with only two interruptions—once on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and once on political duty to Kandahar. Brigadier Lumsden was the first officer who gave practical shape to the irregular system of the Punjab Force, and he was the first to introduce into the ranks, and bring under discipline, the wildest and most independent of the border tribes.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Browne, commanding 2d Punjab Cavalry.

SEIKH INFANTRY.

Surgeon H. B. Buckle, 4th Seikh Infantry.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., commanding 4th Punjab Infantry (now commanding Corps of Guides). Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, commanding 5th Punjab Infantry.

5TH OR HUZARA GOORKHA BATTALION.

Major Rothney, commanding.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

199. The fall of rain was generally sufficient. As usual, it varied in different localities; the average of the Simla District being reported at 198 inches, that of Gujrat at 54, that of Delhi 24, and that of Mooltan at 4¼. Captain Dyas, director of canals, has devised an improved rain gauge, which, it is hoped, will soon be brought into use. Fal of rain.

200. Prices of grain continued at almost famine rates up to the close of 1861. The granaries of the Punjab were thoroughly exhausted, and the new harvest was closely stored and jealously husbanded. At one time solicitude was felt regarding the supply of grain for the troops at Peshawur, but the crisis was surmounted. The average price of the best kind of wheat on the 1st of January at the principal places was as follows:— Prices of grain.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Delhi	8 seers	14¼ seers
Umballa	10½ „	13¾ „
Lahore	14 „	13½ „
Peshawur	29¼ „	12 „

Since the setting in of the rains of 1861, food has become much cheaper.

201. Plots of waste land in the Lahore and Gujrat Districts have been sold to the value of 4,235 rupees, and the revenue of land paying 786 rupees per annum has been redeemed in Hissar, Loodiana, and Ferozepore. Certain reserved waste lands in the Barce Doab, which served as shooting grounds under the Seikh regimé, and are now accessible to irrigation from the new canal, are eagerly sought after, and purchasers have even come forward for the desolate grazing land in the Moltan and Goojranwalla Districts; but in the absence of European capitalists it is not probable that negotiations will be upon any large scale. That the value of cultivated land is increasing is shown by the return of absentees, and the tendency of owners to oust their tenants, also by the fact that the average price of land voluntarily sold exceeded seven years' purchase. Sale of waste lands. Value of land increasing.

202. A remarkable movement has occurred in the frontier district of Dera Ghazee Khan. It was mentioned in the last report that a chief named Mussoo Khan had offered to excavate a canal on condition of being allowed to hold the land irrigated free of revenue for a term of years. His example has stimulated other landed proprietors to combine, and the district officer, Captain Minchin, has now under consideration five separate projects (the main expenses of which are to be defrayed by private parties) for the construction or re-opening of irrigation channels. Some of the leading chiefs and landholders of the district have contributed funds towards the completion of the works; as the chiefs of the Lugharees, Mazarees, Dreshuks, Nootkanees, the Jaghirdar of Ranjanpore, the Mukdoom Sahib, &c. In a border country, dependent for its cultivation, in a great measure, on the skill and economy with which the streams from the hills are managed, covered in parts with thick jungle, and inhabited by a predatory population, the spontaneous desire for agricultural improvement on the part of the leading chiefs cannot be appreciated too highly. Irrigation projects in Dera Ghazee Khan.

203. The rise in the price of cotton has led to a considerable increase of cultivation. At Karachi, the value of cotton exported has risen from 85,690 rupees in 1861; to 11,91,974 rupees in 1862; but it is not exactly known to what amount the Punjab has contributed. Cotton.

204. The cultivation of flax has been retarded by some of the European seed imported having failed. The plant grown from indigenous seed has yielded hardly any marketable fibre; but that from imported or acclimated Riga seed is considered by the agent of the Belfast Company at Sealkote fit for the finer manufactures. An advance of 1,000 *l.* for two years has been sanctioned in favour of the Company by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and as fresh supplies of Riga seed are expected immediately, there is every prospect of the operations being successful. Experience has also attested the wisdom of the plan adopted by the Company in sending out a skilled agent to instruct the growers and purchase the crops. The cultivators of Sealkote are now eager to cultivate the plant, and are reported to have fought amongst themselves for the small quantity of European seed available. Flax. Its cultivation increasing.

205. Silk of fair quality has been produced both in the valley of Kangra, and in the neighbourhood of Umritsur, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. H. Cope, who has for many years past paid attention to the subject. It has also been ascertained that a Kashmiri, named Silk.

named Jafir, has for a long period continued to rear silk worms on the Upper Ravee, and to sell the produce at a remunerative price. The silk manufactures at Lahore, Mooltan, Bhawulpore, and elsewhere, afford a sure market for silk, and are susceptible of extension. At present the supply of silk is derived chiefly from Bukhara, and if the article can be produced of equal quality in the Punjab, the saving in the cost of the raw material will be very considerable.

Indigo. Increase of exports.

206. The indigo of Sind and the Punjab has suddenly come into favour. The Karachi papers state that the quantity exported has in one year risen from 3,60,859 rupees to 14,03,644 rupees. Formerly the export from Karachi was almost entirely to the Persian Gulf; but last year, for the first time since 1857, despatches were made direct to England. It has been discovered that, though the indigo is impure and ill-prepared, the colour is good.

Increase in export of wool.

207. The export of wool has also increased. There is no doubt that, besides the wool of Affghanistan, which already finds its way in large quantities to Karachi by the caravan route through Kilat and Khoydar, that of Chumurti, in Chinese Tartary, is of very superior quality. This is now brought to the fair at Rampore; and as the facilities of carriage by rail and water are increased, it is by no means impossible that it may be profitably sent to the seaboard for exportation. The quantity is inexhaustible.

Cattle fair at Umritsur.

208. The annual cattle fair of Umritsur proved unusually successful. The number of beasts sold is reported at 30,000.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

Delhi and Hissar revenue survey.

209. On the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Trans-Indus frontier, one portion of the establishment was ordered to the Delhi and Hissar Divisions to survey territory which had lapsed to Government; the other portion was detached for the survey of district and tehsil boundaries in the Rawul Pindee Division. The former party surveyed an area of 1,130 square miles in 431 villages, comprising pergunnah Bullubghur, in the Delhi district; pergunnahs Bahadurghur, Badlee, and Jhujjur, in the Rohtuck district; and the jaghirs of Dojana, Nahur, and Patowdee. In the pergunnahs all village boundaries were laid down; in the jaghirs the topography only.

Boundary survey in Rawul Pindee Division.

Area surveyed.

Cost of surveys.

210. The expenditure during the past financial year was 39,910 rupees. The expense of work in the Rawul Pindee Division, amounting to 16,642 rupees, being deducted from the above, that for the Delhi and Hissar Divisions will be 23,268 rupees, or only *Rs.* 20, 9. 6. per square mile.

Great trigonometrical survey, Kashmir Series.

211. During the field season of 1861, the Kashmir Series party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, under Captain Montgomerie, was employed in Khagan, Little Tibet, and Ladak. The triangulation on the west was extended from the northern end of the Kashmir Valley across the Kishengunga River, and over Khagan by means of stations on the southern and northern snowy ridges of that valley.

Progress in Khagan.

212. From these stations several points around Khagan were fixed; as also some snowy peaks beyond the Indus to the north of Swat, one peak being probably just to the south of Chitral. A good foundation was thus made for the triangulation of the whole of Khagan, and it is hoped that hereafter more peaks may be fixed Trans-Indus in the direction of Chitral, Gilgit, and Yasseen.

In Little Tibet.

213. In Little Tibet (the triangulation having been completed in former season) great progress was made with the topographical work. A detailed survey was made of a large tract of country, including the gigantic glaciers on the Brahaldo and Basha branches of the Shigar River, as also of those on the Saltoro. These glaciers have turned out to be of unprecedented magnitude; one of them, the Baltoro glacier, being 34 miles in length; and another, viz., the "Biafo Ganse," forming, with its southern and northern branches, a continuous mass of ice about 64 miles in length, and varying in breadth from one to three miles, besides several others 20 miles in length, and a large number, all over 10 miles in length: such masses of moving ice as do not exist anywhere out of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Captain Montgomerie reports that, with the work of the last and former seasons, the materials for the Map of Little Tibet are now almost complete.

In Ladak.

214. In Ladak the triangulation was in many places carried up to and beyond the Chinese frontier by means of observations taken at points all over 17,000 feet, and in some cases over 20,000 feet in height. It was by no means a simple matter working on the Chinese frontier, as the Tartars are jealous even of the common boundary. It is due to the care and patience shown by Captain Montgomerie that all such difficulties were overcome. On the whole, the triangulation progressed well. The positions of Haule, the chief place belonging to the Maharaja east of Leh, and of Padum, the capital of Fyauskar, were finally fixed, as also those of many other points, including some high snowy peaks to the south of the Chomoriri salt lake.

The topographical work in Ladak also made good progress, materials for the maps of a large area of country having been completed, embracing several of the large salt lakes, the Puga borax fields, a large portion of the Upper Indus River, and other subjects of interest.

215. The

215. The work was carried on in a very elevated country, generally over 14,000 feet, and sometimes attaining from 26,000 to 28,000 feet of elevation, barren and desolate in the extreme.

Difficulties of the survey.

Supplies and fuel had to be carried for great distances, Yak dung being often the only combustible available.

The weather, moreover, was not favourable, as the effects of the very heavy rains of last season in Hindostan extended across and beyond the Himalayas, troubling the party with clouds, and sometimes with snow and rain.

Progress satisfactory.

216. Notwithstanding these and other difficulties, naturally accruing in such a very elevated, rugged, and desolate country intersected by immense glaciers and other obstacles, in proportion the total progress made was very good; the triangulation done during the season covering about 12,000 square miles, and the topographical work 14,500 square miles of country.

Captain Montgomerie is also entitled to the praise of enlisting the sympathy of the Maharaja in his scientific operations, and of well controlling his large establishments.

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Increase in number of patients treated.

217. The past year was very unhealthy, famine and its constant attendant, pestilence, having visited many districts of the Punjab. Our dispensaries were in consequence largely resorted to, there being a very marked increase in the number of patients treated in 1861 over those of 1860. It is believed that this increase is not entirely due to the prevailing sickness, but that it indicates also the growing popularity of these institutions. The figures are as follows:—

PATIENTS treated in Punjab Dispensaries.

	Remaining at the End of previous Years.	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1860 - - -	2,088	11,901	1,692	13,593	131,325	33,999	165,324	181,005
1861 - - -	2,026	10,649	1,856	12,505	144,137	39,865	184,002	198,533
Difference - -	— 62	— 1,252	+ 164	+ 1,088	— 12,812	+ 5,866	+ 18,678	+ 17,528

Inspector General's summary of results.

218. The Inspector General, Dr. Hathaway, thus sums up the results of the year's operations:—

"The general review of the working of the Government Dispensaries must be regarded as presenting a favourable result. * * * More than one new dispensary has been opened to the public during the year 1861, and several additions and alterations of a very beneficial nature have been carried out in some of the older institutions.

"The majority of the Civil and Medical officers have taken an increased interest in these charitable establishments, and there is no doubt that in each successive year they are more and more appreciated by the native community. I believe that, on the frontier especially, they have indirectly exercised a political benefit, helping on the great cause of civilization, and tending to subdue the ignorance and barbarism of the wild and uneducated tribes who now, in case of sickness occurring amongst them, will depute a messenger to travel on foot scores of miles in order to obtain medicines and advice. In surgical cases requiring an operation, they place the most implicit faith in the skill of the English operator, and submit themselves to the knife with perfect confidence as to the result."

Spread of vaccination.

219. As regards vaccination, a very large increase in the number of operations has been gained, and by the exertions of Dr. Garden, Superintendent of Vaccination, Hill States, it has been extended to Lahoul. The statistics are given below:—

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
1860 - - - - - - -	97,471	22,776	11,734	131,981
1861 - - - - - - -	107,672	23,346	12,238	143,256
Difference - - -	+ 10,201	+ 570	+ 504	+ 11,275

Vaccine virus obtained from England; on the whole, successful.

220. During the past year a supply of vaccine virus in glass tubes was obtained from England, and distributed to several stations. In some instances the matter failed; but on the whole it has proved very successful, and a further supply has been applied for. On this subject Dr. Hathaway remarks:—

"It is satisfactory to observe, from the Report received from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Pegu, that the English lymph transmitted from Simla to Rangoon 'produced as fine pustules as Dr. Graham had ever witnessed anywhere, and that from this matter vaccine operations were carried on in Burmah, up to the end of April, with complete success.' It proves satisfactorily that, where ordinary care be taken, first, in packing and transmitting the virus; and secondly, in performing the operation on properly selected subjects at the commencement, so as to guard against wilful or accidental interference on the part of the native parents or friends who may be opposed to the system, distance or time in transit does not impair the character of the matter, or modify its action."

Smallpox rare.

221. Dr. Hathaway adds:—"Smallpox scarcely existed as an epidemic in any part of the Punjab during the last year, and the protective results of vaccination are thought by many to have displayed themselves unmistakeably. That the labour of overcoming the deep-rooted prejudice and ignorant credulity of the Asiatic is one of difficulty, and must be admitted; but still it is one that every year makes lighter, and the results already gained are an earnest of what may be ultimately hoped for by perseverance and energy. With native subordinates educated at the Medical College to assist our efforts, the question, like that of all others connected with the progress of science, is one of time only."

PART IV.—TEA.

Decrease in yield of tea.

222. There has been a considerable decrease in the yield of tea in the Government plantations, as compared with the previous year:—

1860–61	26,532 lbs.
1861–62	13,589 „

Improved quality of tea produced.

Increased crop of seeds.

But this decrease has been more than counterbalanced; first, by improved manipulation, the proportion of fine to coarse tea being as five to one, while in the previous years the proportions were nearly equal; and secondly, by an increase in the out-turn of seeds, viz:—

1860–61	1,258 maunds.
1861–62	1,490 „

Distribution of seeds and seedlings.

223. The demand for both seed and plants continues to be great. The following gratuitous distribution has taken place during the past year:—

Seeds to 22 Europeans	600 maunds.
„ to 307 Natives	417 „
	1,017 maunds.
Seedling Plants	5,100,000.

Great demand.

So great is the demand, indeed, for both seeds and seedlings, that it may fairly be assumed that in a few years hence, as tea planting spreads over the Kangra Valley and the Kohistan of the Punjab, and the produce becomes known in the English market, tea will become one of the staple articles of export from these Provinces.

Tea cultivation spreading.

224. The number of European settlers engaged in tea cultivation has increased, and the Maharajas of Puttiala and Jummoo, the Rajas of Mundee, Naadoun, Teeree, Killoo, and Noorpore, besides other chiefs and men of note, have also taken it up.

Measures taken to facilitate transfer of land in Kangra.

225. Measures have been taken to facilitate the transfer of land from the native proprietors in the Kangra Valley to the European planters. The Government has agreed, in some instances, to forego its lien on the forests on condition of the landholders consenting to sell land for tea cultivation. The rule is, that two-thirds of the land occupied by forests are preserved, and the Zemindars are allowed to cut wood only in the remaining third. The object of this arrangement is to prevent the wanton destruction of timber; but as the supply of timber is very abundant, the introduction of the tea plant is of much greater importance than its preservation. It is hoped that by the advantage conceded to the landholders, by the abandonment of the Government lien on the forest lands they may be induced to sell to parties anxious to cultivate tea. The result of this arrangement is not yet known. The extent of land fit for the growth of tea is not very large.

226. The

226. The financial state of the Government plantation for the past year may be thus briefly stated :— Financial results.

	Rs.	a.	p.
13,589 lbs. of tea, at 1 rupee 8 annas per lb. - - -	20,383	8	–
Expense of working the plantation - - - - -	20,000	–	–
Profit - - - Rs.	383	8	–
Add—			
1,490 maunds of seed, at 20 rupees per maund - - -	29,800	–	–
5,100,000 seedlings, at 3 rupees per 100 - - - -	45,000	–	–
Total in favour of plantation - - - Rs.	75,183	8	–

The Government plantation is now maintained at the wish of the settlers as the best means of keeping up the supply of seeds.

227. In the present disorganised state of China, the cultivation of tea in the Himalayas is peculiarly important. If the annual supply from China to Europe diminish, a market will at once be open. But it may be that there is one nearer at hand. Nothing but the poverty of the people of Kashmir and Ladak limits their consumption. Until recently they have been confined to the brick tea brought by the triennial caravan from Lhassa; but of late, sea-borne tea has been imported from Umritsur. Again, the people of Central Asia are almost universally tea drinkers. "The love of the Bokharees," says Burnes, "for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways, with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c." The caravan passing through Yarkand to Khokand and Bukhara brings large quantities, and some is probably brought by the caravan coming from Mai-ma-chin. Now, there is a practicable, though somewhat difficult, route to Yarkand by Leh over the Karakorum mountains, and a valuable product like tea would well bear the expense of the journey. Or there is the longer but easier route by Peshawur to Bukhara, which is open nearly the whole year, and along which there is a large and well-established trade. The naturalization in our territory of a plant in universal demand all over Central Asia may most materially facilitate our intercourse with that unexplored region. Importance of tea cultivation. Probable demand in Europe. In Kashmir and Ladak. In Central Asia.

228. It now only remains to record the names of the civil officers under the Punjab Government whose services, during the year under report, entitle them to the favourable notice of the Supreme Government. Commendation of civil officers.

The higher officers in the Punjab Administration have, heretofore, evinced the same conspicuous earnestness in their duties.

Mr. McLeod, C.B., has presided over the Department of Finance with marked success. He is earnest in developing the resources of the Province, and advancing in every way its prosperity. His administration is popular with all classes, and he carries all with him.

Mr. Cust has continued to officiate with ability as Judicial Commissioner. He has systematized the rules for the administration of justice, and introduced many improvements. His services as Special Commissioner in finance matters deserve acknowledgment.

The services of Messrs. Perkins and Smyth, the personal assistants of the Financial and Judicial Commissioners, have been very valuable.

The Lieutenant Governor has much pleasure in himself recording the valuable services of his secretary, Mr. R. H. Davies. He has been indefatigable and unwearied in carrying on his arduous duties, and by his ability and excellent judgment has rendered the Government most efficient aid.

Mr. W. Kirke, formerly Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government, has since been confirmed in the appointment, which he owes to his own merits and long and faithful services.

Major Lawrence, C.B., has vacated the post of Military Secretary. The Lieutenant Governor regrets the loss of his experience and efficient service in this department. He has been succeeded by Captain Black, late staff officer to the Punjab Irregular Force.

The services of Colonel Maclagan, Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, as well as Chief Engineer, have been most valuable. He has introduced order and system, and the department has much progressed under his able management.

Captain G. Sim performed his duties as Consulting Engineer and Under Secretary to Government in the Railway Department with tact and discrimination. During his absence on leave, his place has been taken by Major Warrand, of the Engineers.

Major Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, has been specially noticed in the Police Section. But presiding, as he does, over an important department, the Lieutenant Governor considers that the excellent services he has rendered to the Government should be here specially noticed.

The following officers also deserve favourable mention:—

Commissioners.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Hamilton.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth.
Major H. R. James, C.B.
Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Taylor.
Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B.
Mr. W. E. Money, Commissioner of Customs.

Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. J. Nasmyth, Officiating Commissioner.
Major O. J. McL. Farrington.
Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton.
General H. C. VanCortlandt, C.B.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.
Captain B. T. Reid.
Captain H. W. W. Coxe.
Major W. McNeile.
Mr. A. Brandreth.
Major S. F. Graham.
Captain J. M. Cripps.
Major J. W. Bristow.
Major R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Captain E. H. Paske.
Mr. J. W. Macnabb.
Captain H. B. Urmston.
Captain W. G. Davies.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain A. A. Munro,
Captain T. S. Tighe,
Captain C. H. Hall,
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin,
Mr. W. B. Jones,
} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.
Captain T. W. Mercer.
Captain C. A. McMahon.
Major H. A. Dwyer.
Captain R. O. T. Nicolls.
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.
Captain J. C. Horne.
Mr. T. H. Thornton.
Captain R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieutenant W. M. Lane.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
Mr. H. Burra.
Captain H. P. Babbage.
Mr. G. Knox.
Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone.
Lieutenant R. H. Hudlestone.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Mr. J. G. Cordery.
Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
Mr. J. B. Lyall.
Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.
Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
Mr. O. Wood.
Lieutenant F. M. Birch.
Mr. L. S. Saunders.
Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieutenant E. P. Gurdon.
Lieutenant F. D. Harington.
Lieutenant R. T. Hare.
Mr. C. J. Powlett.
Lieutenant F. C. Bewsher.
Lieutenant P. L. N. Cavagnari.
Mr. L. Cowan.
Mr. F. E. Moore.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madhopershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mahomed Sultan.
Mr. L. Berkeley.
Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
Mr. W. H. D'Gruyther.
Shazada Mahomed Zumboor.
Bunsee Lall.
Hadee Hoosein.
Kaim Alee.
Mahsoom Alee.
Aga Kullubabid.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Mr. G. D. Westropp.
Mr. G. Thompson.
Pundit Munphool.
Jyshee Ram.
Syud Jumal Alee.
Faiz-ul-Hussun.
Mr. T. W. Moore.
Dya Shunkur.
Mirza Azim Beg.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.
General Hursook Rai.
Wuzeer Alee.
Mr. H. B. Beckett.
Gopal Dass.
Mr. W. P. Woodward.
Hyat Khan.

Survey Department.

Major H. C. Johnstone.
Mr. G. Housden.
Mr. E. Foy.

Salt Department.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor,

(signed) *R. H. Davies,*
Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the Administration of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the PUNJAB in 1860-61 and 1861-62.

RECEIPTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance	1,39,57,290	1,06,39,966	-	33,17,324
Inefficient balance on the 30th April 1860	19,45,160	-	-	19,45,160
	Rs. 1,59,02,450	1,06,39,966	-	52,62,484
I. Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkaree:				
1. Land Revenue	1,77,83,614	1,82,20,655	4,37,041	—
2. Sayer	4,36,782	3,61,141	-	75,641
3. Abkaree	6,30,300	6,23,743	-	16,647
II. Assessed Tax:				
1. Income Tax	2,88,687	9,84,772	6,96,085	—
2. Duty on Arts, Trades and Dealings	11,35,776	-	-	11,35,776
3. State Carriage Licenses	-	3,742	3,742	—
III. Customs	2,27,524	7,25,921	4,98,397	—
IV. Salt	58,92,600	61,22,636	2,30,076	—
V. Opium	—	—	—	—
VI. Stamps	6,55,780	9,56,278	3,00,498	—
VII. Mint	—	—	—	—
VIII. Post Office	—	—	—	—
IX. Electric Telegraph (*vide* XIX.)	—	—	—	—
X. Law and Justice	5,84,391	5,22,787	-	61,604
XI. Police	—	—	—	—
XII. Marine	-	900	900	—
XIII. Public Works	8,72,542	13,30,878	4,67,336	—
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States	1,51,536	2,76,766	1,25,230	—
XV. Miscellaneous	42,58,271	3,21,518	-	39,36,853
	Rs. 3,29,27,053	3,04,70,828	27,09,296	52,25,521
XVI. Interest	-	8	8	—
XVII. Public Debt:				
1. Public Loans Imperial, (*vide* XVIII.)	—	—	—	—
2. Local Loans	—	—	—	—
3. Local Taxes	-	*1,83,457	1,83,457	—
4. Service Funds	-	22,798	22,798	—
5. Local Funds	16,66,545	13,52,435	-	3,14,110
6. Deposits	91,30,162	1,05,80,176	14,40,994	—
7. Miscellaneous	51,530	4,03,984	3,52,454	—
8. Railway Traffic Account (*vide* XIX.)	—	—	—	—
9. Local Remittances	—	—	—	—
Revenue Remittances				
Cash				
Bills				
Transfer				
Cash from Departmental Officers	4,21,47,654		8,25,232	—
Customs				
Salt				
Education				
Public Works				
Marine				
Ferry Collections under direct control	-	2,56,055	2,56,055	—
Amalgamated Road Fund	-	4,76,709	4,76,709	—
Civil Service Absentee Fund	-	11,009	11,009	—
XVIII. Adjusted Receipts:				
1. On account of other Governments, &c.	18,995	61,101	42,106	—
2. On account of Provinces				
XIX. Remittances:				
1. From other Governments, &c.	1,63,33,539	1,46,67,897	-	17,15,642
2. From Provinces				
	Rs. 11,82,27,048	11,21,00,269	63,90,078	1,25,17,737

DISBURSEMENTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	1,57,254	2,16,530	59,270	—
B.—Charges against Income:				
I. Revenue Department:				
1. Land Revenue	20,51,023	19,97,843	-	53,180
2. Assessed Taxes	61,115	33,286	-	27,829
3. Customs	3,15,926	3,75,151	59,185	—
4. Salt	2,71,567	2,90,744	19,157	—
5. Opium	—	—	—	—
6. Stamps	1,05,002	*66,533	-	38,469
7. Mint	—	—	—	—
8. Post Office	—	—	—	—
9. Electric Telegraph (*vide* K.)	—	—	—	—
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	20,76,347	10,09,172	-	9,77,175
III. Allowances to District and Village Officers				
IV. Miscellaneous	26,065	24,523	-	2,143
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary	—	—	—	—
C.—Army	—	—	—	—
D.—Navy	—	—	—	—
E.—Works of internal Improvement and Public Convenience	57,00,510	55,06,401	-	1,94,109
F.—Civil Services				
I. Public Works	-	-	-	-
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	6,46,021	6,33,493	-	12,528
III. Law and Justice	10,97,447	17,77,969	80,322	—
IV. Police	38,12,278	33,65,220	-	4,47,058
V. Education, Science, and Arts	2,02,709	2,10,093	16,383	—
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	4,28,370	-	-	4,28,370
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for charitable and other purposes	11,16,987	2,67,448	-	8,49,539
VIII. Marine	4,024	23,618	18,994	—
IX. Miscellaneous	2,84,453	2,39,065	4,612	—
X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	2,00,389	2,71,569	61,030	—
	Rs. 1,91,78,188	1,64,67,647	3,19,859	30,30,400
G.—Interest	3,69,731	-	-	3,69,731
H.—Public Debt:				
1. Public Loans, Imperial (*vide* J.)	—	—	—	—
2. Local Loans	29,98,400	-	-	29,98,400
3. Local Taxes	—	—	—	—
4. Service Funds	—	—	—	—
5. Local Funds	17,73,774	18,79,272	1,05,498	—
6. Deposits	98,38,084	1,04,52,294	6,14,210	—
7. Miscellaneous	80,761	5,75,682	4,94,921	—
8. Railway Traffic Account	—	—	—	—
9. Local Remittances	-	-	-	-
Revenue Remittances		2,85,16,161		
Cash		96,09,402		
Bills		8,43,063		
Transfer		-		
Cash to Departmental Officers	4,20,17,812	22,59,700	11,83,877	—
Customs		12,35,316		
Salt		7,59,594		
Education		49,47,163		
Public Works				
Marine				
Ferry Collections under direct control	-	91,543	91,543	—
Amalgamated Road Fund	-	701	701	—
Civil Service Absentee Fund	-	22,509	22,509	—
J.—Adjusted Charges:				
1. On account of other Governments, &c.	6,81,215	11,57,310	4,76,095	—
2. On account of Provinces, &c.				
K.—Remittances:				
1. On account of other Governments	3,04,92,002	3,06,32,553	1,40,551	—
2. On account of Provinces				
Cash Balance	1,06,39,966	76,19,269	-	30,20,697
Unclassified charges of previous years	1,58,215	-	-	1,58,215
	Rs. 11,82,27,048	11,21,00,269	34,49,764	95,77,443

* *Note.*—This is the amount collected on account of License Tax, and was originally shown under the head of Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings. But as the License Tax has since been remitted, and this sum must be refunded, it was considered better to transfer it to a Debt head, so that it might not appear as portion of the revenue of the year.

(signed) *C. E. Chapman,*
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

APPENDIX, No. II.

A.—STATEMENT showing TROOPS under the control of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, serving in the *Punjab*, from Return compiled in the Quartermaster General's Department, dated 16 June 1862.

DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	ARTILLERY.	CAVALRY. EUROPEAN.	CAVALRY. NATIVE.	INFANTRY. EUROPEAN.	INFANTRY. NATIVE.
	Delhi	Head Qrs. - 8th Brigade No. 4 Battery, 16th " - " 3 " 24th " -	- - - -	Wing, 1st Cavalry -	32d Foot - - - -	12th Native Infantry.
	Umballa (Divisional Head Quarters)	Head Qrs. - 5th Horse Brigade C. Battery - 5th " - F. " - 5th " -	7th Hussars -	Wing, 4th Cavalry -	39th Foot - - -	4th Native Infantry. 5th " "
	Kurnaul	- - - " - -	- " - -	3d Cavalry - -	"	
	Kussowlie	- - - " - -	- " - -	" - - -	Convalescent Depôt.	
Sirhind -	Dugshaie	- - - " - -	- " - -	" - - -	42d Highlanders.	
	Subathoo	- - - " - -	- " - -	" - - -	2d Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	
	Jutog (Simla)	- - - " - -	- " - -	" - - -	Detachment "	
	Jullunder	Head Qrs. - 22d Brigade No. 4 Battery, 25th - -	- " -	Wing, 4th Cavalry -	94th Foot. Head Qrs. and 3 Cos., 81st Ft.	23d Native Infantry.
	Phillour	- - - " - -	- " -	- - " - -	2 Companies, 81st Foot.	
	Lahore (Divisional Head Quarters) at Meean Meer	Head Qrs. - 24th Brigade D. Battery - 5th Horse Brigade E. " - 5th " - No. 1 " - 22d Brigade " 1 " - 24th " - 2d European Local Company	7th Hussars -	15th Cavalry - -	19th Foot - - - 3 Companies, 7th Fusileers	27th Native Infantry.
Lahore -	Kangra	- - - " - -	- " - -	- - " - -	1 Company, 81st Foot -	Detachment, 1st Goorkas.
	Dhurmsalla	- - - " - -	- " - -	- - " - -	40 Men, 81st Foot -	1st Goorkas.
	Goordaspore	- - - " - -	- " - -	1 Squadron, 2d Cavlry.	- - - -	"
	Umritsur	No. 7 Battery, 11th Brigade	- " - -	2d Cavalry - -	4 Companies. 81st Foot -	Wing, 4th Goorkas.
	Govindghur	" 2 " 19th " -	- " - -	" - - -	- - - - "	- - "
	Sealcote	F. Battery, 2d Horse Brigade	7th Dragoon Gds.	1 Troop, 15th Cavalry	71st Highlanders -	- - "
	Perozepore	No. 4 " 11th Brigade	- " - -	" - - -	7th Fusiliers -	- - "
	Mooltan	" 1 " 19th " -	- " - -	7th Cavalry -	101st Fusiliers -	29th Native Infantry.
	Peshawur (Divisional Head Quarters)	Head Qrs. - 19th Brigade C. Battery, 2d Horse Brigade No. 2 Battery, 10th " - " 4 " 19th " - " 4 " 24th " -	21st Hussars -	6th Cavalry - - 11th " - -	93d Highlanders -	8th Native Infantry. 14th " 20th " 37th "
	Rawul Pindee	A. Battery, 5th Horse Brigade No. 5 Battery, 22d " -	- " - -	13th Cavalry -	51st Light Infantry - 98th Foot - -	1st Native Infantry. 4th and 5th Companies Bengal Sappers.
Peshawur	Murree	- - - " " -	- " - -	" - - -	Convalescent Depôt	- - "
	Camp Goragullee, near Murree	- - - " " -	- " - -	" - - -	- - " - -	32d Native Infantry.
	Jhelum	- - - " " -	Detht., 7th Dgn. Gds.	" - - -	- - " - -	- - "
	Campbellpore	- - - " " -	- " - -	" - - -	3 Companies, 98th Foot -	- - "
	Attock	- - - " " -	- " - -	" - - -	2 Comps., 79th Highlanders	Detachment, 1st Native Infantry.
	Nowshera	- - - " " -	- " - -	" - - -	79th Highlanders -	- - " "

(signed) *S. Black*, Captain,
Secy. to Gov. of Punjab, Military Department.

B.—STATEMENT showing the STATIONS, STRENGTH and REDUCTIONS in the *Punjab* IRREGULAR FORCE, since May 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1861.	Station in May 1862.	Strength in May 1861.	Strength in May 1862.	Number of Fighting Men Reduced.	REMARKS.
Artillery - - No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery -	Kohat - - - -	Kohat - - - -	128	109	19	
" 2 - Ditto - ditto - - -	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	127	114	13	
" 3 - Ditto - ditto - - -	Dera Ismael Khan -	Dera Ismail Khan -	126	116	10	
" 4 of Garrison Company - - -	Kohat - - - -	Kohat - - - -	78	77	1	
Hussars Mountain Train Battery - -	Abbottabad - - -	Abbottabad - - -	70	61	9	
Peshawur - ditto - - - -	Murdan - - -	Murdan - - -	100	98	2	
		TOTAL - -	629	575	54	
Cavalry - - - 1st Punjab Cavalry - - - -	Rajanpore - - -	Rajanpore - - -	505	481	24	
2nd Ditto - ditto - - - -	Kohat - - - -	Kohat - - - -	537	485	52	
3rd Ditto - ditto - - - -	Camp Tâk - - -	Camp Tâk - - -	544	492	52	
4th Ditto - ditto - - - -	Dera Gazee Khan -	Dera Gazee Khan -	550	504	46	
5th Ditto - ditto - - - -	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	533	491	42	
Guides - ditto - - - - -	Murdan - - -	Murdan - - -	386	362	24	
		TOTAL - -	3,055	2,875	240	
Infantry - - - 1st Punjab Infantry - - - -	Kohat - - - -	Kohat - - - -	760	705	55	
2nd Ditto - ditto - - - -	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	759	718	41	
3rd Ditto - ditto - - - -	Dera Gazee Khan -	Dera Gazee Khan -	759	728	31	
4th Ditto - ditto - - - -	Kohat - - - -	Kohat - - - -	758	729	29	
5th Ditto - ditto - - - -	Dera Ismael Khan -	Dera Ismael Khan -	759	702	57	
6th Ditto - ditto - - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	758	712	46	
5th, or Goorkha Battalion - - -	Abbottabad - - -	Abbottabad - - -	956	700	256	
1st Shiekh Infantry - - - -	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	756	715	41	
2nd Ditto - disto - - - -	Kohat - - - -	Kohat - - - -	775	694	81	
3rd Ditto - ditto - - - -	Camp Kishengunga -	Gondah - - -	767	704	63	
4th Ditto - ditto - - - -	Abbottabad - - -	Abbottabad - - -	760	732	28	*
Guides - ditto - - - - -	Murdan - - -	Murdan - - -	816	758	58	
		TOTAL - -	9,393	8,597	796	
		GRAND TOTAL -	13,067	11,937	1,090	

Lahore, 1 May 1862.

(signed) *S. Black*, Captain,
Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Military Department.

C.—MEMORANDUM of the entire actual COST of the undermentioned TROOPS under the Lieutenant Governor of the *Punjab*, from May 1861 to April 1862.

STATIONS.	DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kohat	No. 1, Punjab Light Field Battery	43,921 9 10	18,971 – 9	62,892 10 7	
Bunnoo	No. 2, Ditto ditto	39,646 1 3	17,997 15 8	57,644 – 11	
Dera Ismail Khan	No. 3, Ditto ditto	40,717 5 5	18,810 3 5	59,527 8 10	
Kohat	No. 4, or Garrison Company	10,334 9 3	248 7 10	10,583 1 1	
Abbottabad	Huzara Mountain Train	27,311 8 6	5,364 5 9	32,675 14 3	
Murdan	Peshawur ditto	49,126 11 1	223 1 7	49,349 12 8	
					2,72,673 – 4
Rajanpore	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry	2,26,941 – 6	1,379 – –	2,28,320 – 6	
Kohat	2d Ditto ditto	2,23,085 6 4	5,902 10 –	2,28,988 – 4	
Tak	3d Ditto ditto	2,25,990 14 2	8,326 – –	2,34,325 14 2	
Dera Gazee Khan	4th Ditto ditto	2,30,026 5 7	6,032 5 –	2,36,058 10 7	
Bunnoo	5th Ditto ditto	2,20,747 12 10	1,547 – –	2,25,294 12 10	
					11,52,987 6 5
Kohat	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry	1,18,582 5 3	8,300 1 7	1,26,882 6 10	
Bunnoo	2d Ditto ditto	1,10,516 6 9	6,607 14 10	1,17,124 5 7	
Dera Gazee Khan	3d Ditto ditto	1,06,148 9 11	6,372 – 8	1,14,180 10 7	
Kohat	4th Ditto ditto	1,12,775 11 9	3,722 10 6	1,16,498 6 3	
Dera Ismail Khan	5th Ditto ditto	1,11,447 1 9	10,822 7 1	1,28,269 8 10	
Dera Ismail Khan	6th Ditto ditto	1,02,894 7 7	13,191 1 8	1,16,085 9 3	
					7,19,340 15 4
Abbottabad	5th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion	1,26,929 13 8	13,991 2 2	1,40,920 15 10	
Murdan	Guide Corps	2,91,494 5 2	12,369 2 6	3,03,863 7 8	
Bunnoo	1st Regiment Seikh Infantry	1,07,831 8 –	13,055 8 –	1,20,890 – –	
Kohat	2d Ditto ditto	1,15,542 2 10	4,174 8 4	1,19,716 11 2	
Abbottabad	4th Ditto ditto	1,05,177 3 4	12,636 4 4	1,17,813 7 8	
					8,03,204 10 4
	Staff:				
	Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force	2,000 p. m.	– – –	24,000 – –	
	Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force, at	656-10 ,,	– – –	7,879 8 –	
					31,879 8 –
			TOTAL COST of Troops on Frontier	Rs.	29,80,085 8 5
Gondah	3d Seikh Infantry	1,20,675 3 3	11,219 11 –	1,31,894 14 3	
					1,31,894 14 3
			GRAND TOTAL	Rs.	31,11,980 6 8

Lahore, 17th June 1862.

(signed) *S. Black*, Captain,
Secretary to Government of Punjab, Military Department.

D.—RETURNS of TROOPS serving in the *Punjab*, including *Delhi* and *Hurriana*, on 1st January 1857 and on 1st January 1862.

STATIONS.	On 1st JANUARY 1857. EUROPEANS. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	NATIVES. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	REMARKS.	On 1st JANUARY 1862. EUROPEANS. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	NATIVES. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	REMARKS.
Delhi:														
Foot Artillery and Battery	–	2	–	1	102	6	– – –	2	*168	6	–	4	–	* And Head Quarters 16th Brigade.
Irregular Cavalry Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	Wing	200	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	6	–	3	3,420	–	– – –	1	987	–	1	695	–	
Umballah:														
Horse Artillery and Head Quarters	2	231	12	–	54	–	– – –	2	208	12	–	40	–	
Cavalry Regiments	1	705	–	1	*486	–	* Detachment at Loodiansh.	1	677	–	–	–	–	
Irregular Cavalry	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	Wing	485	–	Detachment at Jullundur.
Infantry Regiments	–	4	–	2	2,280	–	– – –	1½	*1,311	–	1	†241	–	* And remnant Nusseeree Battalion. † Half from Subathoo.
Hansie:														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–	Detachments at Sirsa and Hissar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	2	–	1	914	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jutogh:														
Infantry Regiments	–	2	–	1	736	–	– – –	Dett.	38	–	–	–	–	

D.—RETURNS of Troops serving in the *Punjab*, including *Delhi* and *Hurriana*, on 1 Jan. 1857 and on 1 Jan. 1862—*continued*.

STATIONS.	On 1st JANUARY 1857.						REMARKS.	On 1st JANUARY 1862.						REMARKS.
	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.				EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			
	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.		Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	
Dugshaie:														
Infantry Regiments	1	977	–	–	–	–	–	Dett.	31	–	–	–	–	Her Majesty's 42d *en route* here.
Kussowlie:														
Infantry Regiments	1	1,067	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Convalescent Depôt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–	–	–	
Subathoo:														
Infantry Regiments	1	977	–	–	–	–	–	½	491	–	–	–	–	Detachments at Umballah and Jutogh.
Jullundur:														
Horse Artillery	1	111	6	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Foot Artillery, and Head-quarters 1st Battalion	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	81	6	–	20	–	And head-quarters 22d Brigade.
Cavalry Regiments	–	2	–	1	486	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Irregular Cavalry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wing	226	–	Troop with C-in-C's Camp.
Infantry	1	1,071	–	2	2,280	–	–	–	1	–	1	589	–	94th Foot to be stationed here.
Phillour:														
Artillery Detail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	2	–	1	1,140	–	Detachment at Loodiansh.	Dett.	25	–	–	–	–	
Hooshiarporr:														
Horse Artillery	–	2	–	1	175	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–	Detachments at Loodiansh and Umballah.	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	2	–	1	1,140	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lahore:														
Horse Artillery and Head-quarters	2	231	12	–	54	–	–	1	84	6	–	16	–	
Foot Artillery and Head-quarters	4	339	–	–	140	–	–	5	216	6	–	228	–	And Staff 24th Brigade.
Cavalry Regiments	–	2	–	1	486	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Irregular ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	473	–	
Infantry ditto	1	1,073	–	3	3,420	–	Detachments at Googaira and Jhung.	Wing	*367	–	1	†769	–	*And details. † And Punjab Depôt.
Umritsur:														
Foot Artillery and Battery	–	2	–	1	102	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dett.	76	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	2	–	1	140	–	Detachments at Govinghur and Goordaspore.	Wing	*338	–	–	217	–	*Detachment at Lahore.
Govindghur:														
Foot Artillery	1	83	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ferozepore:														
Foot Artillery and Battery and Head-quarters	2	175	6	–	62	–	–	1	74	6	–	81	–	Artillery Division and Staff 19th Brigade.
Cavalry Regiments	–	2	–	1	486	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry ditto	1	1,071	–	2	2,280	–	–	1	893	–	1	446	–	Detachment at Umritsur.
Goordaspore:														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–	–	–	–	–	1	129	–	Detachment at Umritsur, Wing *en route* to Oudh.
Mooltan:														
Horse Artillery	–	2	–	1	135	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Foot, ditto	1	83	–	–	35	–	–	1	159	6	–	–	–	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–	–	–	–	–	1	*699	–	* Including Details late 9th Irregular Cavalry.
Infantry Regiments	–	4	–	2	2,280	–	–	1	563	–	1	691	–	
Sealkote:														
Horse Artillery	1	111	6	–	27	–	–	1	73	6	–	22	–	
Foot Artillery and Battery	1	85	6	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Head-quarters Native Foot *Artillery*	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cavalry Regiments	–	2	–	1	486	–	–	1	610	–	–	–	–	
Infantry ditto	1	1,071	–	2	2,280	–	* Detachments at Shahpore and Wuzeerabad.	1	814	–	–	–	–	
Noorpore and Kangra:														
Foot Artillery	–	–	–	1	102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	2	–	1	1,140	–	–	–	–	–	Dett.	45	–	
Dhurmsalla:														
Infantry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	665	–	Detachment at Kangra.

D.—RETURNS of Troops serving in the *Punjab*, including *Delhi* and *Hurriana*, on 1 Jan. 1857 and 1 Jan. 1862—*continued*.

STATIONS.	ON 1ST JANUARY 1857. EUROPEANS. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	EUROPEANS. Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	EUROPEANS. Number of Guns.	NATIVES. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	NATIVES. Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	NATIVES. Number of Guns.	REMARKS.	ON 1ST JANUARY 1862. EUROPEANS. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	EUROPEANS. Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	EUROPEANS. Number of Guns.	NATIVES. Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	NATIVES. Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	NATIVES. Number of Guns.	REMARKS.
Peshawur:														
Horse Artillery	2	222	12	–	54	–		1	86	6	–	23	–	
Foot Artillery, two batteries and head quarters	5	426	12	–	159	–		2	251	12	–	13	–	
Sappers and Miners	–	6	–	1 Co.	114	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cavalry Regiments	–	2	–	1	486	–		1	220	–	–	–	–	
Irregular Cavalry	–	–	–	2	1,132	–		–	–	–	2	739	–	
Infantry Regiments	2	2,144	–	5	5,700	–	Detachments at Barra and Mackeson.	2	*2,129	–	3	1,466	–	* Detachment at Nowshera.
Attock:														
Foot Artillery	–	–	–	1	102	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sappers and Miners	–	6	–	1 Co.	114	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		Dett.	161	–	Dett.	210	–	
Shumshabad:														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cambellpore:														
Infantry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	1	–	1	296	–	Detachments at Attock and Nowshera.
Nowshera:														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–	Detachments at Fort Mackeson, Goorhatee, Abboozaie, and Shubkunder.	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	1	1,069	–	1	1,140	–		Dett.	22	–	Dett.	69	–	
Rawul Pindee:														
Horse Artillery	–	2	–	1	135	6		1	94	6	–	18	–	
Foot ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	123	6	–	24	–	
Sappers and Miners	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	5	–	2 Cos.	126	–	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–		–	–	–	1	452	–	
Infantry Regiments	1	1,071	–	2	2,280	–	Detachments at Murree and Attock.	2	1,446	–	–	–	–	
Murree:														
Convalescent Depôt	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	49	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	1	–	1	242	–	
Jhelum:														
Foot Artillery and Battery	–	2	–	1	102	6		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	1	566	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	–	–	2	2,280	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dera Ismail Khan:														
European Infantry	–	–	–	–	–	–		Dett.	100	–	–	–	–	
Dooaba Outpost:														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	Dett.	133	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	2	–	1	1,140	–	Detachments at Michnee & Abboozaie.	–	–	–	–	183	–	
Moving in Divisions.		**												
Sirhind Division:														
Horse Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	158	6	–	–	–	*En route* to Meean Meer.
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		1&Det.	* 756	–	1	†646	–	* To Peshawur. † To Dugshaie and Umballa.
Lahore Division:														
Foot Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	96	–	–	19	–	*En route* to Peshawur.
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	1	556	–	
Infantry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	971	–	–	–	–	Ditto to Jullundur.
Peshawur Division:														
Cavalry Regiments	–	–	–	–	–	–		Dett.	11	–	–	–	–	Commander in Chief's escort, *en route* to Peshawur.
Infantry ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	1	585	–	
TOTAL of Regiments, according to full Strength	34	14,467	72	59	47,427	36								
Deduct— One-eighth for Invalids, wanting to complete, &c.	–	1,808	–	–	5,928	–								
TOTAL	34	12,659	72	59	41,499	36	TOTAL	38	15,002	90	24½	12,855	–	

(signed) *A. Becher*, Major General,
Quartermaster General of the Army.

APPENDIX III.

MEMORANDUM ON CHOLERA AT MEEAN MEER.

THE first case of cholera occurred in a company of the 51st K. O. L. I., which was occupying a barrack in the artillery lines. This case occurred on the 6th August, and terminated fatally on the 7th. On the 8th there were two more admissions, both of which terminated fatally on the same day. On the 8th a man of the 1st troop, 2nd brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, was admitted into hospital with cholera, and died the same day.

The dates of the first cases in each of the regiments and batteries at Meean Meer, were as follows:—

European Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, 9th August, most cases on the 22nd; last case 26th August.

Meean Meer Artillery Division, consisting of 1st troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and 1st Company, 3rd Battalion. First case on the 8th August; at its height on the 15th; last case 3rd September.

The 3rd Company, 4th Battalion Bengal Artillery, quartered in the fort, had only two admissions, one on the 28th August, the other on the 31st; this terminated fatally on the 1st September. It must be remembered that this company lost nearly half its number during the epidemic in 1856.

5th Bengal European Cavalry.—First case on the 13th August; disease at its height on the 19th; last case 4th September.

51st K. O. L. I.—First case on the 6th August; at its height on the 21st, when there were 48 admissions and 15 deaths; on the 22nd there were 29 admissions and 20 deaths; last case 15th September.

Wing, 94th Regiment.—First case 12th August; at its height 21st August; last case 15th September. Moving into camp on the 16th August, the 1st troop 2nd brigade, Bengal Artillery, marched to Shadera and were accommodated in the verandah round Jehangeer's Tomb. Poukahs were put up, and everything done to make the men comfortable. A decided improvement was observed in the health of the troop, almost immediately the move had been made.

On the 7th, a wing 51st K. O. L. I., marched to Chubeel, on the Umritsur Road.

On the 22nd, the 1st company, 3rd Battalion, joined the Bengal Horse Artillery at Shadera.

On the 23rd, the European Troops marched to Choong, the first march on the Mooltan Road.

On the 25th, the 5th Bengal Cavalry marched to Burhie, the first march on the road to Hurreekee Ghât.

On the 26th, a detachment of the wing 94th, marched to Nujaz Beg on the Mooltan Road.

A small camp was formed for the 94th in cantonments.

A camp was also formed at Umur Sidhoo on the Ferozepore road. This was also for the 51st.

One hundred men of the detachment, 51st, quartered in the fort, moved out to Leban Singh's Chaonie, but the selection of this spot was not good, and two or three days after the detachment was moved to a high piece of ground near the house of W. Kirk, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Punjab Government. Mr. Kirke kindly gave up his house to be used as an hospital. Subsequently the men of this detachment were removed to Ummur Gidhoo.

On the 22nd August the large infantry hospital in the cantonment was abandoned, and several of the empty barracks turned into hospitals. One or two of these speedily became so offensive, that they too had to be vacated.

On the 22nd September the troops began to return to quarters, the barracks and hospitals having been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and the wood work in the hospitals painted.

In abstract, which is attached, is shown the number of admissions and deaths in each corps.

It is to be remarked that Meean Meer has only twice been visited by cholera, viz., in 1856 and 1861. On each occasion the first case occurred on the 6th August.

During the epidemic of 1861 medical assistance was sought from all neighbouring stations. At one time there were 22 doctors with the different detachments.

RETURN showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS from CHOLERA amongst the TROOPS at *Meean Meer*, during August and September 1861.

CORPS.	STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
E. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery - - - -	183	6	3	19	2	1	16	2	1
Artillery Division Meean Meer - - - - -	158	19	27	20	1	1	14	1	1
Head Quarters 3rd Company, 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery	50	8	7	2	0	0	1	0	0
5th Bengal European Cavalry	221	5	2	42	0	0	31	0	0
Her Majesty's 61st K. O. L. I.	1,000	58	73	430	28	26	249	14	18
Her Majesty's 94th Regiment	538	22	22	245	5	4	171	4	4
TOTAL - - -	2,150	118	134	758	36	32	482	21	24

(signed) *F. B. Norman*, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army.

CHAPTER XV.

OUDH.

ANNUAL REPORT of the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of OUDH for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE past year was not distinguished by many very great novelties in the Judicial Department. The important experimental reforms introduced in previous years, especially the arrangement of the offices under a clerk of the court in supersession of the old Omlah system, the mode of recording evidence, the methodical statement of pleas and issues, and the system of registration, have been steadily prosecuted and made satisfactory progress. The advantage of preparing the way for the extension to this province of the regular Codes of Procedure was not overlooked; all rules were framed with a view to that end, and the codes were consequently introduced at last with comparatively little violent change, and have been working smoothly since the beginning of the year.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits. * Appendix I.

2. THE Statement* shows 8,432 cases filed in the year under review, to 6,558 in the previous year. The increase is considerable, nearly 30 per cent., but the litigation is still very moderate. In making comparisons with the older provinces, however, it must be borne in mind that many suits regarding interests in land, which are there included in the Civil Statements, are here disposed of by the Revenue Courts.

The increase was pretty general throughout the province, with one or two exceptions, regarding which no satisfactory explanation can be given. Nearly all the suits are either for debts on bonds, or otherwise, or suits between bankers and traders; but a good many are connected with contracts, particularly agricultural advances Trans-Gogra, called Lawuk cases, which formed the subject of a special reference to Government.

Value of suits.

3. The total value of suits is 77,47,811 rupees, giving an average value for each suit of 958 rupees. But it is stated that the normal averages are wholly disturbed by large suits in the city of Lucknow, and that, excluding them, the average for districts vary from 100 rupees to 120 rupees, and in one district it fell as low as 34 rupees. Of the whole number of suits as many as about one-third are for values not exceeding 12 rupees; rather more than half of the whole for values from 12 rupees to 100 rupees, and the remainder for larger sums; 45 cases in all being for values above 5,000 rupees, of which 33 were in the Lucknow Civil Court.

4. Of the total number of cases disposed of, nearly one-fourth were adjusted or struck off, and about the same proportion decreed by confession and consent. A little more than one-half, or upwards of 4,000 cases, were decided by the Courts, of which somewhat more than three-fifths were decreed in favour of plaintiff, and somewhat less than two-fifths in favour of defendant; of decrees in favour of plaintiff more than one-half were for the claim in full.

Distribution and duration of cases.

5. Most of the Civil suits are decided by assistants. Deputy Commissioners take very few, generally only those beyond the competency of assistants. Assistants are usually restricted to cases not exceeding 500 rupees, and one officer has the Small Cause Court of the Sudder station of each district, for all cases not exceeding that amount, and presenting no peculiar difficulties. Tehseeldars have jurisdiction up to 100 rupees, and have decided about one-fourth of the whole number of suits; 253 petty cases were decided by honorary assistants, who were invested with Civil powers last year for the first time.

The

The average duration varies a good deal in the different districts. The general average for each suit is shown by the returns to be a little more than 20 days, which is a reduction in the average of previous years.

Cases were disposed of as they came in, and there were no serious arrears; only in Sooltanpore and the Lucknow Civil Court was there an accumulation of the work of a week or two at the end of the year.

Costs.

6. There is an apparent decrease in the per-centage of costs caused by increased value of large suits in Lucknow, but the real average costs of district suits has increased, in consequence of the new stamp laws. Exclusive of stamps, the costs were extremely light.

Appeals.

7. The number of appeals was large; 641 appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners and the Civil Judge, from the decisions of their subordinates; 162 appeals to Commissioners from decisions of Deputy Commissioners, and 220 to Judicial Commissioner, of which 49 were from the decisions of Commissioners, and 171 from decision of Civil Judge, making a grand total of 1,023, or about one-fourth of the cases decided on their merits.

The per-centage of reversals was moderate, 8·80; but there are others modified, and more "returned for re-investigation."

The Judicial Commissioner considers that the remedy, for the want of sufficient inquiry, which this seems to indicate, is nothing less than the general improvement of our Courts, and that it is because the most common want is the failure to go thoroughly into a case that appeal and revision seem very necessary, and that it would be dangerous to make any change, which removing checks might render inquiries more superficial, and decisions more rash. Many cases are, however, remanded for trial of new issues arising out of the construction by the Appellate Courts, of the most uncertain and ill-defined Civil Laws.

The Judicial Commissioner most rarely differs from the conclusions of the Civil Judge of Lucknow in issues of fact; but as regards law, he remarks that two judges rarely take exactly the same view of a difficult question; because, there being no exact standard, every officer forms his own opinion of the law as it ought to be. To remove this uncertainty as far as possible, the Judicial Commissioner has carefully revised, for circulation, all decisions involving important principles, abstracting the points ruled after the fashion of English Reports, and has thus accumulated for guidance, a considerable number of select cases, embracing many of the points which most commonly arise.

The average of appeals from the decisions of the Civil Judge is double the general average. This is partly because his cases are unusually difficult and important, and partly because professional pleaders abound in Lucknow; whereas in the District Courts they are almost unknown.

The average duration of each case in the Judicial Commissioner's Court is very low indeed, for the highest Court of Civil Appeal, being, from date of institution, 14 days, and from date of receipt of file, eight days.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

8. The doubt regarding appeals to the Privy Council has been set at rest by the explanation that the rules for appeals from the Sudder Courts do not apply to Oudh; but that there is an undoubted appeal on the motion of the parties themselves, as one of Her Majesty's prerogatives. It is anticipated that several cases will be taken to the Privy Council.

Procedure.

9. Constant attention has been paid to, and corrections made in, the details of procedure, and the system has been more and more assimilated to, and prepared for, the introduction of Act VIII. of 1859, of which it was all along a simple and modified form. In sifting out the real issues and rejecting irrelevant superfluities, it is believed there has been considerable improvement, though this cannot be shown exactly by returns.

Cause lists.

10. There has been greater regularity in the cause lists, and methodical order of cases, which is of much importance, as leading to general improvement in judicial method and educating the people to punctuality and exactness. Care is at the same time taken that the consequences of want of punctuality are not made too penal to people unaccustomed to it.

Account books.

11. The rule regarding the exclusion as evidence of account books not kept in such a form as to give security for their genuineness, has been carried out. The reports on the subject are not very conclusive, and it does not appear that petty bankers and traders have generally altered their style of book-keeping, the more respectable mahajuns always have had sets of books.

Law of limitation.

12. The effect of the short limitation introduced in anticipation of, but corresponding to, Act XIV. of 1859, is still considered extremely beneficial, and has been attended with no serious difficulty. After a prolonged trial, it is pronounced a great improvement.

Registration of deeds.

13. It was feared that the new stamp law, making it obligatory that documents presented for registration should be stamped, would be a serious blow to the system, and certainly at first some check was thus occasioned. Notwithstanding this, the returns show a great increase in number of registers during the year. It must be explained, however, that of the increase nearly half appears under the new head of agricultural leases,

and most of these in one district. When leaseholders claim subordinate rights or exceptional privileges, which are admitted by landlords, the registration of their pottas may operate beneficially in preventing litigation hereafter; but when these rights are disputed by landlords, the officiating Chief Commissioner believes that it is quite impracticable to carry out a general order for the compulsory grant of pottas, without judicial decision rendering registration unnecessary; and with regard to ordinary cultivators in the vast majority of cases, they and their landlords are in accord. There is little prospect of a suit between them, and both parties think not only the registration of the potta, but the potta itself, superfluous.

Excluding the agricultural leases, there will still be found a steady increase in the ordinary registration, amounting to full 50 per cent. on that of the previous year. The registrations are chiefly of bonds for the payment of money, or deeds affecting real property; but there are also a considerable number of agreements regarding betrothal. The average fee paid for each registry was about seven annas; excluding Lucknow, where it is 12, the average of districts may be taken at about six annas. The number of registry offices in the province, is 189, and the average remuneration of each register 72 rupees per annum, but this is very unevenly distributed.

Few registered cases come into Court, and when they do, the genuineness of the registry is never seriously disputed; still in future such disputes may arise, and the greatest care will therefore be constantly exercised.

Execution of decrees and sale of land.

14. The restrictions upon the sale of land in execution of decrees, have worked satisfactorily; in not a single instance was landed property sold, and there have not been complaints of failure to realise in consequence.

Full details regarding ordinary cases of execution of decrees, have not been furnished; but from the particulars forthcoming, it would appear that generally little difficulty has been experienced in satisfying decree holders, and that in a very few cases has it been found necessary to resort to the coercive processes of distraint and imprisonment.

Lucknow court.

15. The very important Lucknow Civil Court has worked most satisfactorily under Mr. Fraser's able management; the business increases, and several very heavy cases were disposed of during the year. The Assistant Judge, Mr. Lincoln, had a very large number of cases on his file, and at one time arrears accumulated; but by an alteration of procedure, he succeeded in getting rid of his arrears. In consideration of the great and growing importance of the duties of these officers, Government has recently sanctioned a liberal augmentation of their salaries.

Trial by jury; *vide* paragraph 22 of last year's Report.

16. Mr. Fraser has bestowed much time and attention upon the system of trial by jury, which is said to have worked well and smoothly, and to the satisfaction of both the judge and the parties. But the cases were carefully selected, and in Lucknow there are very unusual facilities for getting a really intelligent jury, which make it quite an exception to the general rule; and however effective serving on juries may be made as an instrument of political instruction, the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not think very highly of it as a means of justice at present, though in time he hopes to see juries and assessors capable of giving an intelligent and impartial decision.

General results.

17. On the whole, it is believed that the action of our Civil Courts was good, the procedure became more regular and methodical, cases were disposed of as they came in, and although the number of appeals was large, the per-centage of reversals by Deputy Commissioners decreased from 13·90 in 1860, to 9·97 in 1861; and by Commissioners from 10·84 to 7·73. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court only was there an increase of from 5·35 to 8·80.

Code of substantive law.

18. A Report of the Judicial Commissioner on the Civil Law of the country was submitted to Government by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, on the 17th October last, with his letter, No. 2460, and the correspondence of the Judicial Commissioner with his subordinates, on the same subject, has been printed and will be forwarded.

Act VIII. of 1859.

19. The Code of Procedure, as now formally introduced into Oudh, differs from the original code, in the retention of the power of revisal by the superior Courts, and the mode of recording evidence, and also in the following important points: permission to parties who cannot themselves attend, or who are not cognizant of the facts, to appear by relations, friends and business goomastas, instead of regular pleaders, and restriction on the sale of land in execution, without the special permission of the superior Courts, and where the code allows alternative courses, that is adopted which is most consistent with our previous system.

Under the Act it was necessary to provide for the admission of qualified pleaders. The rules for their admission were approved of by Government, and published in the "Gazette." No great progress has yet been made, but several practitioners have been admitted, and the Judicial Commissioner hopes before long to get up a tolerable bar.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

20. The Statements for 1861 show that, though the number of persons brought to trial for heinous and felonious offences had diminished; a considerably larger number of minor cases were disposed of, so that there was, on the whole, an increase of 1,220 persons tried during the year. The increase of criminal business was pretty general throughout the province, with the exception of Lucknow, where there was a decrease, and Roy Bareilly, and Seetapore, where it was about stationary.

21. About 40 per cent. of the persons tried were acquitted in the District Courts; the proportion varies a good deal in different districts, and the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the variation is attributable rather to peculiarities in police practice, than in that of the Courts. Of the whole number of cases, 2,259, or something more than one-sixth of the whole, were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners; 7,445, or about five-eighths, by assistants; 2,105 by tehseeldars, and 812 by honorary magistrates. Petty cases are generally taken to the nearest tehseeldar or honorary assistant; but still the number of cases disposed of by all these local officers, is less than one-fourth of the whole, a proportion which might with advantage be increased. Trials and their results.

22. The average duration of cases in the District Courts, is 8·72 days in cases cognizable, and 7·18 in cases not cognizable, by the police. This is a reduction on the averages of last year, and a pretty fair result.

23. The number of persons tried in the Criminal Courts, and the results of the trials were as follows, viz.:—

DISTRICT COURTS.

NATURE OF CRIME.	Cases Tried.	Persons under Trial on 1st January 1861.	Persons Apprehended during the Year.	Total Persons Tried.	Acquitted.	Required to find Security.	Convicted.	Committed.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Under Trial.	TOTAL.
Heinous - -	6,104	–	11,706	–	4,650	381	6,327	333	116	–	–
Minor - -	6,369	–	12,563	–	5,176	42	7,324	20	16	–	–
TOTAL - -	12,473	224	24,269	24,493	9,726	423	13,651	353	132	208	24,493

SESSIONS COURTS.

Persons under Trial on 1st January 1861.	Committed during the Year.	Total.	Commitment Cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to give Security.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Under Trial.	Total.
52	381	433	34	106	159	85	18	12	19	433

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Persons under Trial on the 1st January.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Returned to Courts of Commissioners.	Pending.	Total.
6	103	109	82	3	23	1	109

24. The result of trials for each class of offences, is shown in Appendix D. There have

have been no political trials of the least importance. Cases of murder are classified as follows:—

By Thugs	5
For the sake of robbery	13
By poison	8
Ordinary	84
Attempts	27
With dacoity	2
TOTAL	139

in which one person was convicted, 153 committed, and 145 acquitted. The per-centage of cases reported, in which apprehensions were made, was 89·55, and of cases tried in which convictions were obtained, 71·17.

25. Most of the murders for the sake of robbery, are murders of children for their ornaments; and for this offence the offenders are very generally brought to justice. The number of persons convicted of murder in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, was 63; and of attempts, 8; total 71 persons; of whom 22 were capitally sentenced; 79 persons were tried in suttee cases, of whom 37 were committed to the sessions.

26. The convictions for serious breaches of the peace and attendant homicides, are not so numerous as to call for particular remark. Taking the whole of the crimes against property, in which theft is an element, the proportion of persons convicted to cases reported, decreased from 37·08 per cent. in 1860 to 27·26 per cent. in 1861; but a large proportion of the cases were so petty, that the injured parties did not think it worth their while to prosecute.

Appeals.

27. The Appeal Statement shows that there have been a considerable number of appeals in each grade of Appellate Courts, but they principally relate to miscellaneous cases. The number of cases in which orders have been modified and reversed, is considerable, but comparatively few cases have been remanded for further investigation.

Punishments.

28. The following Table shows synoptically the whole of the punishments inflicted in 1861:—

COURTS.	Deaths.	Transportation for Life.	Transportation for Terms.	Imprisonment above Seven Years.	Imprisonment above Three Years.	Imprisonment above Six Months.	Imprisonment under Six Months.	Fined.	Flogged.	Dismissed.	Security.	Outlawed.	Lunatic Asylum.	TOTAL.
Judicial Commissioner's	22	48	1	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	82
Commissioner's	–	–	1	64	37	42	8	9	2	1	–	–	–	164
District Officer's	–	–	–	–	182	1,482	2,028	8,263	3,639	113	442	1	–	16,150
TOTAL	22	48	2	72	221	1,524	2,036	8,272	3,641	114	442	1	1	16,396

The number of persons flogged is considerable, but the severity of this punishment was greatly reduced, the number of stripes seldom exceeding 30, and the practice of giving a second instalment was prohibited. A little more than one-half of the fines awarded were realised.

Clerk of the court.

29. The reports of the working of the moonsurim's office are favourable, the system seems a decided success, and is a great step to a practice which will supersede the old Omlah system, besides economising the labour and facilitating the work of the Judge.

The moonsurims are all natives acquainted with both English and Oordoo.

A great distinction between this and the old system is, that whereas the ministerial officers formerly had great power without responsibility, they are now strictly responsible for the limited and strictly defined powers which they exercise, while they much more aid the suitors and relieve the Judge. The use of English also makes the supervision of the Judge infinitely more effective.

But to carry out the system fully, it is necessary that it should be yet further extended, and that the whole of the old class of native writers should gradually be displaced by men who have learnt a little English.

Under the new system we should be able to give larger pay to fewer men, and it has been proposed to Government to try this experimentally in one division. Criminal cause lists have been introduced, and another important reform has been effected which deserves notice; formerly files of pending cases were kept by the Omlah in bundles, so that the judicial officer himself could never tell exactly what work he had on hand; now they are

are kept in labelled pigeon holes within reach of the judicial officer, who can thus ascertain at once what cases are pending before him, and in what order they should be brought forward without reference to any subordinate. This is a great advance towards the ultimate abolition of the Omlah and the substitution of a clerk of the Court for each judicial officer.

RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

30. The difference of opinion as to the language in which evidence is to be recorded has been settled in favour of English. The recording in English by the hand of the Judge, secures his attention to the whole case, and therefore a more complete knowledge of it than was always acquired under the old system, and this advantage amply compensates for any little increase of labour caused by the new mode. More time is no doubt required to get through the same amount of work, because the Judge is now compelled to do one thing at a time instead of two, as was formerly the very common and very objectionable practice, and this is the main cause of the objections raised to the improved system.

Police in connexion with judicial tribunals.

31. The present system of police has very greatly progressed and improved in its working with the Judicial Department during the past year. Arrangements have been made by which the police take all Court duties, and become in every way the Executive, the hands as it were of the magistrate, relieving him of much detail, and his office of a great deal of writing, all orders being at once taken down by the police officer in attendance, in an order book.

Under the present constitution of the force, Commissioners have been necessarily relieved of their duties as superintendent of police.

The relative positions of the police and judicial officers have been clearly defined, there is a good understanding between the departments, and they work very well together.

General results.

32. There is still a good deal of inexperience and some laxness in the District Courts, and great necessity for close and careful supervision; but, on the whole, criminal business has been promptly and pretty satisfactorily disposed of, while the trials in the Sessions Courts of the Commissioners leave little to be desired.

The pending file at the close of the year was very light.

Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

On the 1st of January 1862, both these Codes came into force, though the Procedure Code was not formally extended to the province till some months later. The Procedure Code has been so far modified, that Deputy Commissioners have been allowed to retain the powers they formerly possessed of trying all cases not punishable with death, and passing sentences of imprisonment up to seven years, and the Judicial Commissioner has been invested with all the powers of two or more Judges of the Sudder Court, under sections 398, 401, and 420 of the Code. The record of evidence in English by the hand of the Judge has been maintained, as heretofore, with the addition of the certificate prescribed by the Code at the foot of each deposition.

The Judicial Commissioner has prepared a Table classifying all offences, whether cognizable under the Code or any other enactment, all similar or cognate offences being classified together with reference to the sections of the Code or Act under which they are penal; he has also revised and amended the whole of the periodical returns, to adapt them to the new law.

There is considerable wideness of definition in some of the latter parts of the Code, and the Judicial Commissioner has found it necessary to issue instructions with the view of removing misconceptions, and preventing the possibility of people taking advantage of this wideness to make the criminal courts an engine of annoyance to their opponents.

The proposal to retain the powers of revisal formerly held by Appellate Courts has been negatived, and revision is confined to illegal sentences. Considering that some of our officers are inexperienced, and that in heinous cases appeals are almost unknown, the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot but apprehend that injustice, for which there is no remedy, will sometimes be the result; and as he possesses the prerogative of pardoning a guilty person on other than judicial grounds, he thinks that the absence of any provision for interference in behalf of innocent men unjustly sentenced, is rather an anomaly; it is very poor consolation for such a man to know that the proceedings in his case have been strictly according to law.

PART III.—POLICE.

Introductory.

33. IN the year preceding that under review, district superintendents of police were made directly subordinate to Deputy Commissioners, and placed at their disposal for the performance of police duties, without prejudice however, to the absolute control of the Inspector General, in all matters appertaining to the discipline, interior economy, and organization of the force. The arrangement worked well for the time, and paved the way for the introduction of Act V. of 1861, under which the police was constituted an entirely independent department. Instructions were then issued, clearly defining the respective duties and powers of the police and judiciary, the procedure was simplified

and the change caused little, if any, interruption in the harmonious working of the departments.

When the last report was submitted, very heavy reductions had just been made in the strength and cost of the force, and during the past year still further reductions were effected, as will appear from the subjoined Statement:—

	STRENGTH.	TOTAL PAY.
		Rs.
May 1861 - - - - - -	8,523	14,11,980
May 1862 - - - - - -	8,263	13,67,352
Saving - - - *Rs.*		44,628

And further, very great reductions will shortly be carried out, chiefly in the mounted branch. Some modifications, attended with a slight decrease of expense, were made in the grades of European officers. The inspectors appointed last year are highly spoken of, they are constantly on the move, exercising a close supervision over the lower ranks; they have proved very useful in the investigation of heinous offences; and it is believed they have done much to raise the general tone of the force, and to increase its popularity.

Town police. Appendix (L 1).

34. Besides the regular force chargeable to Government, town police, payable from local funds, is mantained at an annual cost of 1,19,616 rupees. The Lucknow city police constitues about two-thirds of this force, the remainder are employed in the most important towns and bazaars throughout the province, though under the European police officers they are a strictly local body, and not liable to removal from one place to another.

Rural police.

35. At the summary settlement after annexation, a tax of no less than six per cent. on the revenue they paid to Government, was levied from landholders and appropriated to the payment of village chowkeedars, and on re-occupation this system was reverted to. After one year's trial, the plan was declared a total failure, and in December 1859 Mr. Wingfield, after consulting the most experienced officers in the province, directed a return to the old system of remunerating the chowkeedars. Some officers subsequently reported that many landholders had failed to make any provision for the chowkeedars, and Deputy Commissioners were thereupon ordered to warn landholders that, if they did not give the chowkeedars who required it, five pucka beegahs of average land, the cess would again be demanded from them. This order was unfortunately much misunderstood, and resulted in discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of both landowners and chowkeedars. Many complaints were made to the Officiating Chief Commissioner, and at last he found it necessary to issue a detailed memorandum (*vide* Appendix)* explaining clearly the old system to which a return had been directed, and defining the duties and responsibilities of landholders in regard to the reporting of crime and to the village police.

Liberal rewards were also prescribed in all cases where chowkeedars did good service. It is hoped that under these rules, not only will the chowkeedar become more zealous and efficient, but landholders will feel that their responsibilities are more immediate and more likely to be practically enforced than heretofore.

* 01.

Working of the police in the detection and prosecution of crime.

36. The general results of the working of the police in the detection and prosecution of crime, are briefly as follows:—

Appendix (A 1).

The cases reported and dealt with in 1861, are considerably in excess of the previous year. Excluding a few miscellaneous cases, which cannot be classified in the Comparate Statement, the number reported is 16,986 against 12,604 in 1860. Deducting those in which the injured parties declined to prosecute, 8,450 cases were taken up in 1861 to 6,114 in 1860. In 8,450 cases 9,329 were persons brought to trial, of whom 61·12 per cent., or about 3 per cent. more than in 1860, were convicted.

Heinous offences.

37. The number of murders and attempts at murder is nearly stationary; a large proportion of these cases spring from causes altogether beyond the control of the police; in all other heinous offences there has been a great decrease. Appendix B. is a statement of these cases and their results, which, excepting in dacoities and robberies, which have not been successfully dealt with, are favourable and creditable to the police. From the statements of confessing prisoners, the Inspector General, North Western Provinces, has been led to believe that some at least of the remarkable Oonao murders, are the work of a gang of professional murderers; but all attempts to unravel the mystery, and bring the perpetrators to justice, have failed. It is, however, some satisfaction to know that the energetic preventive measures which were adopted, have proved efficacious hitherto, and not a single case has been reported since May 1861.

38. The

38. The returns show a great increase in thefts by housebreaking or house trespass during the year, and a slight decrease in ordinary thefts; the change of nomenclature may have occasioned some variations in classifying these offences. In all, 15,844 cases were reported, in 8,529 of which the plaintiff did not appear, and the rule forbidding interference in such cases was strictly enforced. In the remaining 7,315 cases, of 6,260 persons apprehended, 4,049 were convicted, 2,015 were acquitted, and 196 remained under trial. The value of property reported to be stolen was 3,88,853 rupees, and of that recovered 52,246 rupees, being a very trifling increase in both over the preceding year. The per-centage of property recovered may appear small; but it is generally believed that complainants greatly exaggerate their losses.

Ordinary crimes against property.

There is considerable difference of opinion how much of the increase in cases of the burglarly reported is real, and how much should be attributed to more faithful reporting. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the offences under this head are generally of a very petty description, and it is for this reason that the injured parties did not prosecute at all in more than half of them; a considerable proportion are only attempts at theft. Several dacoities, though in no case accompanied with violence, occurred in the city of Lucknow; the police failed to check these, till towards the end of the year, when a clue was obtained and several parties prosecuted. No conviction ensued, but since then the crime has ceased.

No other crimes call for special notice.

Castes.

39. With the view of attaining the proportions of castes fixed last year, the enlistments have been chiefly confined to the higher-caste Hindoos, of whom there is still a great deficiency. The Inspector General considers them in education, intelligence, and efficiency much superior to the lower-caste men. The prescribed and existing numbers are as follows:—

Appendix (J 1).

	Number Prescribed.	Number Existing.
Mahomedans - - - -	1,000	1,033
Brahmins and Rajpoots - - -	2,000	1,198
Hindoos of lower castes - -	3,500	3,727
Sikhs and Punjabees - - -	2,000	2,414

Education.

40. A number of boys were enlisted as an experiment at no extra expense, they learn drill, take orderly duty, and undergo a course of instruction, which it is hoped will render them hereafter valuable police officers. Among adults, too, the desire for instruction has greatly increased, the average daily attendance at school has doubled, and several Native officers, including some Sikhs, have, from profound ignorance, become scholars enough to write their diaries. In one district 18 men are learning English at an American Mission School; they are of all classes and creeds, and their attendance is entirely voluntary.

General results.

41. In addition to the various duties detailed in last year's Report, which the police have continued to discharge satisfactorily, they have been lately most usefully employed in executive Court duties, all of which they now perform, and they also serve all processes in criminal cases.

With regard to their success in dealing with crime, there is much diversity of opinion. The Judicial Commissioner says: "In point of detective ability and success, the police is so far certainly inferior to the old police," and many Judicial Offiers endorse this unfavourable verdict.

On the other hand the Inspector General argues, *vide* paragraph 51 of this Report, that the working of the police in Oudh contrasts favourably with the results obtained in other provinces, and quotes statistics which prove the soundness of his argument.

The police laboured under one great disadvantage, in 1861, under the old regime, the real detectives in all ordinary burglaries and thefts were the village chowkeedars; and these, for reasons given elsewhere, were dissatisfied with their position, and did not co-operate heartily with the regular police. But though on the question of comparative efficiency as detectives there may be differences of opinion, all accounts concur in describing the present force as infinitely less corrupt, less oppressive, and consequently more popular than their predecessors. On the whole, the officiating Chief Commissioner considers that the results are satisfactory as to the past, and encouraging for the future.

It must be recollected that although the police *has* existed since 1858, it is only within the last two years that it can be said to have entered thoroughly on civil duties.

Great improvements, mainly owing to the sound judgment and unwearying vigilance of Colonel Barrow, have been effected during the past year, and the spirit in which they have been made and accepted justifies the expectation that the still remaining faults will be surely eradicated, as the means are afforded by the gradual substitution of more educated men for the illiterate members of the old force, whose previous services in another line prevent their summary removal.

CHAP. XV. Oudh.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

42. THE want of suitable gaols was commented upon in last year's Report; owing to the recent re-occupation of the Province, the prison population had risen rapidly, and it was obvious that, as the Penal Code abolished corporal punishment, a still more rapid increase must follow its introduction, and that arrangements would have to be made for a corresponding increase in gaol accommodation.

The Lucknow central gaol which had been commenced the year before under the superintendence of Doctor Cannon was therefore pushed on rapidly, and one of the inner circles is now ready. Divisional gaols were begun at Fyzabad and Seetapore, the former made good progress, and six barracks and the hospital have been completed. The Seetapore gaol was not undertaken so soon, and not much has yet been done. These gaols are all on the radiating system, the central gaol will hold 2,400 prisoners, and each of the divisional gaols half that number. Besides these, the conversion of the deserted barracks at Sultanpore into a gaol for 500 or 600 prisoners was carried out in a rough way, and arrangements have been made for interior fittings, &c., which will be proceeded with immediately after the rains. Trifling additions have also been made to some of the district hawaluts, and the accommodation completed and arranged for will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Province for the present. The Lucknow civil gaol has been improved, and separate accommodation been provided for Europeans and Natives of respectability.

Number and cost of prisoners.

43. The daily average number and cost of prisoners compared with the previous year were as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Daily average number - - - - - -	1,71,929	2,59.836
Total cost - - - - - - - - *Rs.*	93,725 0 0	1,16,754 0 0
Annual average cost of each prisoner - - *Rs.*	54 8 2	44 14 11

Being a reduction in the average cost of *Rs.* 9. 9. 3. per annum on each prisoner; this decrease is general throughout the Province, except Baraitch and Gonda; and there the increase is in the permanent gaol guard supplied by the police, and this has been greatly reduced. The Inspector of Prisons hopes, by rigid economy and a close scrutiny of hospital and miscellaneous charges, to lower the average cost of each prisoner to about 40 rupees for the current year.

Employment of prisoners.

44. In the district hawaluts short-term prisoners only are confined; they are generally employed in out-door labour, or in grinding wheat, expressing oil, and making coarse blankets. Even in the central and divisional gaols, pending the completion of the buildings, it is impossible to introduce the most approved methods of intramural labour. Some progress, however, has been made; besides cloth and blankets for prison wear, paper, canvas, carpetting, towels, &c., have been manufactured for sale; and in the Lucknow gaol a lithographic press has been worked. The value of articles manufactured for prisoners, and the product of convict labour employed on gaols and public buildings amounted to *Rs.* 46,618. 10. 2., of which about five-sixths was for constructing gaols and public buildings. The net profit credited to Government on gaol manufactures was *Rs.* 2,818. 13: 2.

Health of prisoners.

45. The excessive sickness in Lucknow was temporary, and the health of the prisoners has been generally good, the per-centages of sickness and mortality for 1860 and 1861 are as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum.	11·27	7·02
Deaths to strength per cent. per annum - -	17·74	7·54.
Showing a very gratifying decrease.		

46. The

General remarks.

46. The gaols are not yet so forward as to admit of any novel experiments in prison labour; tread mills have been tried in two or three districts, but they always break down. It is proposed to import iron machinery from England. As before, the use of hand grind-stones built high, so that the prisoners must stand up to them, has been found the most effective punishment.

A separate ward is being prepared in the central gaol for a juvenile reformatory, it will hold about 60 boys; an institution of this kind is much needed; and there has been a great deal of correspondence regarding the treatment of youthful offenders, though as yet no definite line of action has been resolved upon. As was expected, the number of prisoners has greatly increased since the Penal Code was introduced. On the date of its introduction, *i. e.*, 1st January 1862, there were 3,497 prisoners in gaol; four months after there were 4,299; and though after a time the increased discharges will to some extent counterbalance the admissions, a great majority of which are for short terms, still there is little doubt the prison population will exceed 5,000 by the end of the year.

The general results, particularly the great decrease in the average cost of prisoners, and in the sickness and mortality, are satisfactory. During the greater portion of the year, the gaols were under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner; but towards its close, Doctor Cannon was appointed Inspector of Prisons; he is an able and energetic officer, and has the advantage of considerable experience in gaol management.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

47. FOR the spring crop, on which the first demand for the year fell, the season was propitious, and the harvest considerably above the average. In the Trans-Gogra districts only was there a failure, and this was fully compensated by the abundant khurreef crop, which enabled the Zemindars to clear off all arrears without difficulty.

The rains set in very early, and were unusually heavy and long continued; the result was what might have been expected, the crops on high lands were magnificent, while on very low lands they suffered, and were in some cases destroyed by the excessive rain; sugar-cane in particular was much damaged in many places by the superabundance of moisture. The general result, however, was favourable, and both the rubbee and khurreef crops were above the average.

48. The land revenue has been collected with facility, and the balances are even smaller than last year, as the following Table will show:— Collections.

DIVISIONS.	Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.					Per-centage of Balances to Demands.
					REAL.			Nominal.	Total of Balance.	
					In Train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.			
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Lucknow - -	1860-61 - -	27,91,834	27,77,515	14,319	704	–	12,488	1,127	14,319	0·52
„ - - -	1861-62 - -	27,95,652	27,87,628	8,024	1,477	–	606	5,941	8,024	0·29
Khyrabad - -	1860-61 - -	24,28,618	24,16,354	12,264	423	804	388	10,649	12,264	0·50
„ - - -	1861-62 - -	24,18,110	24,17,883	227	–	–	91	136	227	0·01
Baiswarra - -	1860-61 - -	25,13,567	25,09,628	3,939	–	–	42	3,897	3,939	0·15
„ - - -	1861-63 - -	25,05,371	24,99,394	5,977	170	–	–	5,807	5,977	0·24
Fyzabad - -	1860-61 - -	25,72,823	25,71,092	1,731	–	–	–	1,731	1,731	0·06
„ - - -	1861-62 - -	25,85,370	25,81,138	4,232	1,123	–	–	3,109	4,232	0·17
TOTAL of - -	1860-61 - -	1,03,06,842	1,02,74,589	32,253	1,127	804	12,918	17,404	32,253	0·31
TOTAL of - -	1861-62 - -	1,03,04,503	1,02,86,043	18,460	2,770	–	697	14,993	18,460	0·18

The entire demand on account of land revenue was realised within the year, except 18,460 rupees, and of this 697 only is irrecoverable.

Each succeeding year's experience strengthens the conviction that, though it may press heavily

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heavily in a few instances, the summary settlement is in general very moderate, and that a material increase of revenue may confidently be calculated upon from the regular settlement now in progress.

The nominal balances are remissions on account of land taken for public purposes, grants of jagheers in reward for good service, maafees erroneously assessed and released after investigation, and cessions to Nepaul in modifying the boundary.

49. Dustuks have been issued under the restriction noted last year, the number has considerably decreased, as is shown by the following comparative statement:—

DIVISIONS.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Lucknow	3,834	3,143
Khyrabad	1,443	644
Baiswarr	2,105	1,539
Fyzabad	2,332	1,462
TOTAL	9,714	6,788

Coercive measures.

50. It is matter of congratulation that, as last year, it has not been necessary in any case to have recourse to the ordinary coercive processes of distraint, transfer, farm, or sale.

In three of the four divisions no estates were held kham for arrears of revenue. In the Fyzabad Division the estates of Nanpara, in Baraitch, and of Baboo Madho Pershaud of Birhur, in Fyzabad, were under direct management as a punitive measure; both have been lately restored into the hands of their owners, the desired results having been fully attained, order substituted for disorder, arrears of revenue liquidated, and rentals showing a handsome surplus made over to the proprietors. The management was very economical, being 2·44 per cent. on the income in Birhur, and only 1·5 per cent. in Nanpara.

The very large estates of Mahomedabad in Seetapore and Mullapore, in Luckeempore, were, as before, in the Court of Wards, their owners being minors.

The management of those estates, as well as of the confiscated villages, has been most successful, and the results creditable to the officers concerned.

Remissions of revenue.

51. The remissions of revenue during the year amounted to 31,034 rupees.

The annual comparative statements of the different descriptions of cases and of those with and without pottahs are subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	By Landlords against Tenants.		By Lessees against Tenants.		By Tenants against Landlords.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.
Lucknow	280	1,111	30	168	327	1,274	637	2,553
Khyrabad	179	395	48	34	285	733	512	1,162
Baiswarra	323	852	54	118	629	1,251	1,006	2,221
Baraitch	600	765	396	628	566	751	1,562	2,144
TOTAL	1,382	3,123	528	948	1,807	5,009	3,717	8,080

DIVISIONS.	Suits for Rent.		Suits for Pottahs.		Exaction.		Ouster.		TOTAL.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Lucknow	1,478	1,431	69	155	432	297	1,389	1,598	3,368	3,481
Khyrabad	657	665	41	91	230	304	547	880	1,475	1,940
Baiswarra	765	1,071	348	631	387	352	802	1,370	2,302	3,424
Baraitch	1,027	1,725	1,058	494	450	306	748	1,166	3,283	3,691
TOTAL	3,927	4,892	1,516	1,371	1,499	1,259	3,486	5,014	10,428	12,536

52. The

52. The systems of granting pottahs to sub-proprietors in Talookdaree estates had been generally introduced in 1859-60, and was reported to have worked satisfactorily. The Chief Commissioner thought the system might be extended with advantage, and in January 1861 he issued orders that every cultivator of the soil should hold a pottah for the land in his occupation from the commencement of the next agricultural year. Summary suits.

It was believed that the effect of the measure would be to reduce the amount of litigation, and to facilitate the decision of summary suits.

The penalty prescribed for inattention to the rule was that parties suing without a pottah should be placed in a similar position to claimants on unstamped bonds in a civil court.

The penalty, however, proved insufficient, and it was not found practicable to enforce the general grant of pottahs; indeed, considering that besides disputes about the amount of rent, claims to subordinate rights and exceptional privileges are very numerous, and a large proportion of them not admitted by landlords. The Officiating Chief Commissioner does not see how it is possible to carry out a general order for the compulsory grant of pottahs without judicial interference carried further than is either practicable or desirable. One Commissioner remarks that the pottah question is not so easy a one as it seems; that the cultivators look upon the pottah as an official formulary more required by Government than desired by themselves, and that this compulsory interference may have an injurious effect on the good feeling generally subsisting between landlords and their tenants, and in this opinion the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs. A genuine pottah, by narrowing the issues, no doubt facilitates the adjustment of suits, and so far secures one of the advantages anticipated. With respect, however, to the effect of the pottah order on the amount of litigation it is impossible to come to any definite conclusion, though the Officiating Chief Commissioner fears that in some instances its result has been to awaken long dormant claims which might otherwise have been suffered to slumber.

The suits have largely increased, but in a considerable proportion no doubt the cause of action had arisen prior to the attempt to introduce the system, and there were disturbing influences at work which might suffice to account for all or more than all the increase. Land had become more valuable from the greater facilities for disposing of its produce, and greater security to life and property than formerly existed.

Landlords consequently asked for enhanced rents, and in many cases the demand was quietly acquiesced in; but in some it was disputed, and an appeal to Court became necessary. Again the near approach of settlement stimulated litigation and led to a great increase in ouster cases in some districts. Landlords tried to get rid of parties with disagreeable claims, and the latter often retorted by claiming what they had no right to, both feeling the advantage of establishing themselves in a good position and of being able to prove possession when the regular investigation came on.

The number of suits during 1860-61 and 1861-62 were as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
With pottahs - - - - -	2,858	3,717
Without pottahs - - - -	6,776	8,080

being an increase of about 30 per cent. on the former, and 20 per cent. on the latter. The number of suits by landlords against tenants, and *vice versâ*, are almost equal, as was the case last year.

The increase has been entirely in suits for rent and ouster. The cases of exaction have continued to decrease, and were in 1861-62 about half of what they were in 1859-60.

53. These suits were referred to in paragraph 84 of last year's Report, and the principle therein enumerated of postponing till regular settlement all cases in which final orders could not be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, and generally all cases in which no hardship would be entailed by delay, has been steadily adhered to. Notwithstanding this restriction, these cases have been rather numerous, no fewer than 1,832 having been instituted within the year. These suits have been chiefly claims to villages or shares of villages, and for payment of rent of previous years. In some districts claims between persons of equal interests for groves or their produce have been very numerous. Claims for redemption of mortgage have generally been postponed till settlement. Claimants are invariably furnished with a copy of the order referring them to settlement, and the term of limitation is counted back from the date of passing it. Full instructions regarding the constitution, jurisdiction, and procedure of the Revenue Courts in the disposal of these suits were issued, *vide* Appendix (U 2). Regular revenue suits.

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Some difference of opinion has arisen on the question of jurisdiction in certain classes of these cases, the Judicial Commissioner holding that they are properly cognisable by the Civil Courts, and the matter has been referred for the orders of Government.

Appeals.

Appendix (G 2).

54. From the orders of Deputy Commissioners 1,792 appeals were preferred to commissioners in revenue suits, and 94 were pending at the close of the year, making a total of 1,886 on the file.

In 1,390 of these the orders were confirmed, in 153 reversed, in 136 modified, and 207 remained pending; the number of cases in which decisions were interfered with is still considerable, though a great reduction upon last year.

Appendix (H 2).

In his capacity of Financial Commissioner, the officiating Chief Commissioner has disposed of a large number of both regular and miscellaneous appeals from the orders of commissioners, as will appear from the appended statement, and it will also be seen that he has rarely found occasion to interfere with the orders passed.

Maafee investigations.

55. These investigations have been nearly concluded, except in the Gonda, Sultanpore, and Seetapore districts, where some are still pending. The results of cases disposed of are given below, those in which an order for resumption is passed will not be resumed till regular settlement except in cases of fraud. A statement of the settlement of resumed Maafees is also given:—

STATEMENT OF MAAFEE CASES DISPOSED OF.

DIVISIONS.	In Perpuity by Government.		RELEASED FOR LIFE.						RESUMED.					
			By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government.		By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government.	
	No.	Jumn.	No.	Jumn.	No.	Jumn.	No.	Jumn.	No.	Jumn.	No.	Jumn.	No.	Jumn.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lucknow -	5	3,457	–	–	–	–	12	8,778	3	126	–	–	3	5,207
Khyrabad -	38	6,386	87	1,642	52	1,611	42	8,937	63	1,133	23	5,151	1	20
Baiswarra -	22	4,855	29	792	24	702	21	6,538	31	9,371	46	22,198	–	–
Baraitch -	37	10,456	31	536	48	6,567	117	20,971	20	516	68	15,667	3	375
TOTAL - -	102	25,154	147	2,970	124	8,880	192	45,224	117	11,146	142	43,016	7	5,602

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT OF RESUMED MAAFEES.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Mouzahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Demand.
		A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow - - - - - - - - -	4	300 1 4	242 – –
Khyrabad - - - - - - - - -	9	272 2 0	381 13 4
Baiswarra - - - - - - - - -	7	1,217 0 15½	1,923 – –
Fyzabad - - - - - - - - -	6	325 1 16¾	493 – –
TOTAL - - -	26	2,115 0 36¼	3,039 13 4

Regular settlement.

56. The general principles on which the record of rights was to be prepared and assessments made, were briefly noted in last year's Report.

Detailed instructions were subsequently issued regarding the preparation of village statements, and the mode of calculating the assessments and rulings given on many difficult questions which had arisen, and were submitted for the officiating Chief Commissioner's orders.

Rules

Rules were also laid down for the disposal of claims of parties alleging themselves to be owners of villages, and formerly paying revenue direct to Government, but now included in a Talooka, and of parties who, as ex-proprietors or descendants of former proprietors, held land at favourable rates, and the manner in which such persons and their tenures should be recorded. The settlement operations were at first confined to the districts of Pertabghur and Oonao; lately the field survey was extended to Lucknow and Roy Bareilly, but no rights were investigated in these districts.

In Oonao and Pertabghur considerable progress has been made in the investigation of claims to settlement, shares of villages, and under proprietary rights; and in Oonao the Deputy Commissioner has completed (though not given out) the assessment of 368 villages at 3,72,314 rupees, being a decrease of 14,661 rupees, or less than 4 per cent. on the old juma. This result is much more favourable than was expected, as the district was universally considered to be greatly over assessed, and a heavier reduction was thought possible.

In Pertabghur the Deputy Commissioner has not finally assessed any estates, but has taken several villages from different parts of Pergunnahs, and has closely compared rates and soils, and made calculations to prepare for the coming assessment. From the inquiries made, he believes that the result of the revision of settlement will be an increase in the Government revenue of 10 to 15 per cent. The increase in this case was expected as well as the decrease in the other, as the Baiswarra Division is notoriously under-assessed.

The progress made in the survey will be given under that section.

Annexed is a return showing the progress made in the interior measurements and compilation of preliminary records:—

DISTRICTS.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Mouzahs in the District, or in Tehseels under Survey.	NUMBER OF MOUZAHS OF WHICH			
			Khusra and Shujrah are completed.	Khusra and Shujrah are unfinished.	Khutteonee and Jumabundee are completed.	Khutteonee and Jumabundee unfinished.
Oonao - - - - - -	18	1,199	1,177	21	495	704
Pertabghur - - - -	8	2,120	1,734	386	474	1,646
Roy Bareilly - - - -	2	922	83	839	- -	922
Lucknow - - - -	4	355	81	57	- -	138
TOTAL - - -	32	4,596	3,075	1,303	969	3,410

PART II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

57. Of the license tax it is unnecessary to say more than that its unexpected abolition was hailed with unbounded satisfaction by all classes of the community. For the income tax, except in the City of Lucknow, the payments of the previous year, whether to the local trades tax, or under Act XXXII. of 1860, were made the basis of assessment, unless the parties objected to such assessment. For the City of Lucknow, and in districts also, in all cases in which objections to the preceding year's amounts were preferred, or when parties were assessed for the first time, the assessments were regularly made in accordance with Act XXXII. of 1860. Officers were instructed to assess so as to avoid injustice and oppression, and yet not so as to deprive Government of what it was fairly entitled to with a leaning in favour of the party taxed.

SCHEDULE I.—Was disposed of with comparative ease, the parties taxed being nearly all landholders, whose revenue was of course known.

SCHEDULE II.—Proved much more troublesome, the returns of income filled in by the parties were perfectly useless, in not a few cases the total income was returned at less than the preceding year's assessment; and under these circumstances, and in the absence in many cases of regular sets of books, it was quite impossible to ascertain the amounts of incomes even approximately, and officers, after making such inquiry as the case admitted of, were obliged to assess according to the best of their judgment. A large proportion of the tax under Schedule II. is drawn from the City of Lucknow; the assessment here was a most arduous and protracted undertaking, and has just been completed. Numerous appeals have been preferred, and in many cases reductions have been made; even now, compared with other great cities, Lucknow certainly does not appear to be under-assessed.

In the districts it has been found necessary to order some revisions; but, as a rule, the tax seems to have been fairly imposed, and there have been few appeals or complaints of over-assessment.

The number of parties assessed, with amount of assessment, are given in the statement subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS. ACT XXXII OF 1860. Schedule I. No.	Schedule I. Amount.	Schedule II. No.	Schedule II. Amount.	Schedule IV. No.	Schedule IV. Amount.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Amount.	Total Collection for Current Year.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow	1,096	35,691 - -	11,244	1,31,767 - -	559	12,191 - -	12,899	1,79,649 - -	47,999
Khyrabad	1,448	40,480 - -	4,540	31,219 - -	158	5,112 - -	6,146	76,811 - -	48,967
Baiswarra	792	37,701 - -	4,249	35,373 - -	238	6,752 - -	5,279	79,826 - -	57,030
Baraitch	1,494	54,427 - -	3,311	31,938 - -	69	969 - -	4,874	87,335 - -	67,588
TOTAL	4,830	1,68,299 - -	23,344	2,30,297 - -	1,024	25,024 - -	29,198	4,23,621 - -	2,21,604

PART III.—CUSTOMS EXCISE.

58. The principle of the Sudder distillery system and the difficulties attending its introduction were adverted to in last Report. The system was cautiously introduced and extended by degrees over the whole of the Province. District officers were allowed rather a wide discretion at first, and considerable diversity of practice was the result. From the 1st of May 1861, this discretionary power was entirely withdrawn, strict uniformity enjoined, and all interference of Government officers in matters of detail prohibited. Abkars distilled their own liquor in Sudder distilleries, and before removing it paid a still-head duty of 12 annas per gallon on liquor 25° or more below proof, and 2 rupees on liquor of greater strength. All vendors were required to take out licenses, but from a large proportion of them no fees were demanded. In a few Tehseels the system has been in force only since the 1st of November last.

The annexed Comparative Statement shows the receipts of 1861-62 to be 6,19,643 rupees against 5,99,463 of the previous year:—

DIVISIONS.	DEMAND. 1860-61.	DEMAND. 1861-62.	COLLECTIONS. 1860-61.	COLLECTIONS. 1861-62.	BALANCE. 1860-61.	BALANCE. 1861-62.
Lucknow.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contract	23,403	- -	23,068	- -	335	—
Sudder Distillery	1,90,665	1,98,606	1,90,665	1,98,606	—	—
TOTAL	2,14,068	1,98,606	2,13,733	1,98,606	335	—
Khyrabad.						
Contract	27,270	- -	27,259	- -	11	—
Sudder Distillery	99,650	98,931	93,967	98,931	5,683	—
TOTAL	1,26,920	98,931	1,21,226	98,931	5,694	—
Baiswarra.						
Contract	51,420	- -	51,420	—	—	—
Sudder Distillery	40,648	1,41,255	40,648	1,41,255	—	—
TOTAL	92,068	1,41,255	92,068	1,41,255	—	—
Fyzabad.						
Contract	1,25,175	60,797	1,11,979	55,794	13,196	5,003
Sudder Distillery	60,457	1,25,057	60,457	1,25,057	—	—
TOTAL	1,85,632	1,85,854	1,72,436	1,80,851	13,196	5,003
Contract	2,27,268	60,797	2,13,726	55,794	13,542	5,003
Sudder Distillery	3,91,420	5,63,849	3,85,737	5,63,849	5,683	—
GRAND TOTAL Rs.	6,18,688	6,24,646	5,99,463	6,19,643	19,225	5,003

As a rule the system has been most successful where it has been longest at work; its first introduction, or even any change in its details, is almost invariably followed by an alarming falling off in the receipts, and even with much care and attention some months, perhaps as much as a year, is required to restore an equilibrium, although on the receipts for

for the province there has been an increase; in all of the tehseels recently brought under the system there has been a large decrease; sooner or later they will, no doubt, attain their former average, and probably, like the others, go beyond it. Very different degrees of success have attended the measure in different districts, but it is difficult to say how far this is attributable to the good or bad management of the officers in charge.

In a densely populated country, with numerous towns and bazars, the system can be introduced with comparative facility, and in this respect some districts have advantages over others. Some districts, too, have always been in the hands of one or more influential Abkars, who have exerted themselves to the utmost to obstruct the new system and retain their monopoly, while in others there are plenty of Abkars quite independent of, and indeed often very hostile to, each other, and some of these have always been willing to work the new scheme. The frontier districts laboured under great disadvantages, as the Oudh shops could not compete with the vendors of the North West, who paid no fixed duty, and could, therefore, afford to sell at comparatively very low rates. In Lucknow there has been a falling off of about one-fourth on the revenue of 1860–61, but the system then prevailing was forced and unsound, and though it succeeded for a time could not have been permanently maintained. The duties of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow are also very onerous, and it is impossible for him to devote the necessary time and attention to Abkaree arrangements. The Superintendent of Excise was placed in charge a few months ago, and the receipts at once began to increase. The receipts of both Durriabad and Ooano are good, and in the latter district they have increased nearly 25 per cent. Seetapore shows a small increase; in Hurdui and Mohomdee, both frontier districts, there has been a great falling off; the former has greatly improved of late; the latter has not. The Abkaree receipts in the Baiswarra division, which were very low, have increased more than 50 per cent.; in one district, Roy Bareilly, they have nearly doubled.

In Fyzabad, the receipts, high before, have increased about 15 per cent.; in Gonda and Baraitch there has been a decrease, though not very heavy. Considering that this is the first year in which the Sudder Distillery system has been in force throughout the province, the financial results are certainly encouraging; and it is satisfactory to know this increased revenue has been raised on a diminished consumption, for all officers report a great decrease in drinking and drunkenness. During his cold weather tour, the Officiating Chief Commissioner became satisfied that spirits could bear a higher rate, and the duty from 1st May 1862 has, therefore, been fixed at two* rupees per gallon of proof spirit, and *Rs.* 1. 8. per gallon 25° under proof; on the frontier rates one-fourth lower have been sanctioned until the Sudder distillery system is introduced into the North West.

* *Vide* paragraph 10 of No. 2176, dated 16th August 1862.

License fees have also been levied for all shops, except a few on the frontier. The rates are for cities 15 rupees, for towns and large bazars *Rs.* 7. 8., and for small bazars and villages 2 rupees per mensem.

For the first three months of 1862-63 there has been a slight decrease of revenue under these rules; but from this no opinion of the ultimate result can be formed, as almost every change in Abkaree arrangements causes a loss in the first instance.

The receipts from drugs are nearly the same as last year, and call for no particular remarks.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Lucknow	49,019	56,276
Khyrabad	16,319	15,189
Baiswarra	19,486	22,299
Fyzabad	13,747	16,429
TOTAL *Rs.*	99,473	1,10,193

The Officiating Chief Commissioner pointed out the advantages likely to arise from the formation of a separate department of Excise and Stamps, and the Supreme Government sanctioned the appointment of a superintendent and four assistants from 1st May last. Mr. Braddon took charge on that date, and in future more attention will be paid to these departments, and a greater degree of uniformity enforced, resulting, it is hoped, in a considerable increase in these sources of revenue.

PART IV.—STAMPS, SALT AND OPIUM.

Stamps.

59. Great pains have been taken not only to make the provisions of the Act* generally known, but to give the public every facility in procuring stamps within a convenient distance from their houses.

* Act XXXVI. of 1860.

All honorary assistants are notaries public; many talookdars, chowdries and others,

were appointed vendors, and now there is hardly a considerable town or bazar in the province where stamps cannot be obtained.

The Act was of itself calculated to raise the revenue, and combined with the arrangements referred to has led to a very satisfactory increase of about 40 per cent. in the receipts, as is shown by the subjoined:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

DIVISIONS.	Receipts in 1860-61.	Receipts in 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Lucknow - - - - - - -	1,07,272	1,47,550
Khyrabad - - - - - - -	23,282	28,953
Baiswarra - - - - - - -	31,367	42,522
Baraitch - - - - - - - -	31,574	49,710
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,93,495	2,68,735

The value of receipt stamps sold has very largely increased, showing that, considering the novelty of the measure, fair progress has been made in extending their use; though it cannot be doubted that the law is still evaded in the greater number of cases.

With regard to judicial and revenue stamps, some irregularities and omissions were discovered by the superintendent in the course of a tour of inspection; measures have been taken to correct these, and to prevent any diversities of practice in future.

Much attention has been devoted to the subject, and a further large increase in this source of revenue is confidently anticipated.

Salt.

60. Towards the end of the year, the privilege of manufacturing salt for home consumption was withdrawn, as there was reason to believe it had been abused.

The Commissioner of Baiswarra reports that edible salt has been illicitly manufactured by parties professing to make kharee and saltpetre; (it is sometimes difficult to decide what is and what is not edible salt, and resort to analysis has been found necessary). Several seizures have been made, but it is not believed that the manufacture has been carried to such an extent as to materially affect the Government revenue. During the famine year the import of salt from the North Western Provinces was greatly in excess of the requirements of the province. Traders who came from the famine districts in search of grain almost invariably brought salt, which they were obliged to sell at once for what they could get; prices in consequence became ruinously low; and not only were the markets glutted, but large quantities were exported to Goruckpore, and even as far as Ghazeepore.

There was a great falling off in the imports of this commodity last year, but not greater than was to be expected under these circumstances.

The import was, however, very considerable; the quantity imported into one district is estimated at over 80,000 maunds, of which three-fourths was for local consumption; and though no very reliable data are available, the total quantity imported into the province cannot be set down at less than three lakhs of maunds.

Saltpetre is largely manufactured over great part of the province; 14,000 maunds are reported to have been made in Hurdui, and 7,500 in Seetapore, while about 10,000 maunds were exported from Fyzabad; from other districts no returns have been received.

The manufacture and refinery of saltpetre were formerly unrestricted; but lately Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855, and XXXI. of 1861 have been extended to Oudh, and licenses for manufacturing crude saltpetre and other saline substances, also for refining saltpetre, and purifying the salt educed in the process, will be granted in accordance with the provisions of these Acts. Rules on the subject have been framed, and submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is expected that a great stimulus will be given to the production of saltpetre, by the permission to separate and purify the salt.

Opium.

61. Early in the year several complaints reached the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the proceedings of the Opium Department with respect to cultivators; some of these were evidently groundless, and others, though apparently not altogether unfounded, were too general for an inquiry to be instituted. Subsequently, some instances of compulsory grant of pottahs to cultivators in the Oonao district were brought to notice by the Commissioner of Lucknow, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner found it necessary, with the view of checking these alleged abuses, to issue some rules based on Act XIII. of 1857, regarding the disposal of opium cases. It is believed that these rules have had the desired effect, as no complaints have been preferred since, and all officers concur in testifying to the growing popularity of the opium cultivation, though many of the cultivators are under the impression that there is an order of Government for them to cultivate.

Mr.

Mr. Nicholson is a most energetic officer, and his judicious arrangements, backed by the assistance of Messrs. Francis and Osborne, have been most successful, and the produce has nearly doubled, having risen from 2,703 maunds in 1860-61 to 5,135 in 1861-62.

No portion of this increased production is attributable to the enhanced price, which was made known too late, but it will unquestionably prove a great stimulus to future operations.

During the past year 28,455 beegahs were under opium cultivation, and 59,547 persons were engaged in it; the average produce was nearly seven and a quarter seers per beegah, but in some districts it was over 10 seers. The opium agent estimates the net Government revenue from Oudh opium at 22,69,600 rupees, so that Government derives a profit of about 38 rupees from each opium cultivator. The above amount is exclusive of opium sold in the province.

Much inconvenience was experienced from the want of suitable godowns for weighments, but this will now be remedied, as a lakh of rupees have been sanctioned for opium buildings.

The proceeds of the sale of Government opium are as follows, viz. :—

	Rs.
Lucknow	69,420
Khyrabad	10,963
Baiswarra	10,551
Fyzabad	5,477
TOTAL *Rs.*	96,411

N.B.—In last report some Abkaree items were erroneously included in the totals under this head, the correct amount for the year was 41,357 rupees.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

62. A large Imperial grant was expected under this head, and a scheme for the promotion of education submitted to Government, but no orders have yet been received on the subject.

The talookdaree schools alluded to last year have been maintained; with regard to them the Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore remarks:—"The difficulties which beset this school from the first have not been removed, the talookdars hang back and do not send their sons to school willingly, and those boys who do attend are constantly withdrawn from their studies for insufficient reasons. I confess that this is disappointing; but I look forward with confidence to a time not many years hence when some of these boys we educate against great difficulties now will grow into men, and add the force of their example to the weight of their personal influence as talookdars. I freely admit that the results heretofore attained are not commensurate with the time and labour and money they have cost; but I do not, therefore, regret the outlay or the trouble; they will bear fruit hereafter." The same remarks apply to all those schools. The talookdars are averse to sending their children to schools at a distance; with the mothers this feeling is even stronger, and the boys themselves are very apathetic and insensible to the advantages of education, though there are a few honourable exceptions.

In all the talookdaree schools there is a lower class composed of sons of Government officials, and of respectable natives engaged in mercantile pursuits.

These boys attend regularly, work hard, and their progress is most gratifying; many of them will turn out most useful public servants.

In Gonda there has been a falling off in attendance, but in other districts there has been an increase. There are now at—

Seetapore	55
Fyzabad	106
Mohomdee	69

The talookdars have everywhere evinced great liberality in subscribing to these schools, and in Baraitch they have lately offered to contribute a large sum for the establishment of a school at that station.

Besides these institutions there are inferior schools, supported partly by fees and subscriptions, and partly by small grants from the Octroi funds. In the Lucknow division there are eleven of these, one at each Tehseel and Suddur station, except Lucknow, where it is not required; they are attended by 390 scholars, of whom 62 are learning English.

Similar schools have been established in the other division and in Hurdui, where many of the boys learn English; they have been very successful, chiefly owing to the strong interest taken in them by some of the leading talookdars. There are a considerable number of village schools, but they are poorly attended and require no particular notice.

The school established at Lucknow, through the personal exertions of Colonel Abbott, for the education of the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians, continues to flourish; it is a most useful institution, and deservedly popular.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

63. The budget grant for the year was limited to 19 (nineteen) lacs, of which 7 (seven) lacs were allotted to works of internal improvement.

Owing to the advanced state of the buildings for the accommodation of troops, only 5½ lacs were allotted to military works, which had absorbed the bulk of the budget grants of the three previous years.

The only other considerable allotment, viz. 1½ (one and a half) lakhs, was for the central gaol at Lucknow, and the two divisional jails at Fyzabad and Seetapore.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

64. Great progress was made on the Lucknow and Fyzabad road (80 miles), and the branch to Byram Ghat (20 miles).

These roads were only commenced in March 1861, but by the close of the year under review, the section (18 miles in length), between Lucknow and Nawabgunge, Bara Bunkee, was completed in every respect, with the exception of one bridge; the earth work and 25 bridges on the remainder of the road, were finished; and the bricks for the other bridges and a large amount of kunkur were collected.

The progress on the Fyzabad and Allahabad road was also considerable. On the section (72 miles) that fall within the Oudh boundary, all the earth work, except in the immediate vicinity of the large bridges over the Goomtee and Sye, and all the minor bridges, were completed. Five large bridges still remain to be constructed. A single coat of metal was consolidated over a length of 12½ miles, and kunkur for 54½ miles, was collected. On the section between the Oude boundary and Allahabad (16¾ miles), the earth work only was commenced at the close of the year.

The road between Roy Bareilly and Dalamow Ghat (on the Ganges), 16 miles in length, was commenced during the year; the whole of the earth work and eight bridges were completed, and considerable progress was made in the collection of metal.

The road between Fyzabad and Gonda (about 30 miles) was also commenced during the year, the earth work and 10 bridges in the section (16½ miles) between Gonda and Wazeergunge, were finished.

A bridge of boats was maintained across the River Gogra at Fyzabad, and 27 new boats were built for it.

PART II.—MILITARY.

65. The demolitions of the city of Lucknow were cleared on the east and west faces of the "Stone Bridge Fort," so as to complete a clear esplanade all round the fort, 500 yards in width; the work was very heavy.

Although the grant for barrack accommodation was restricted, still a great deal of work was done; only one barrack was entirely constructed, but in 45 others more or less work was done. Of the subsidiary buildings, 31 more entirely built; 47 that were in progress during the preceding year were completed, and 28 others were commenced and carried to various stages of progress.

The two following Tabular Statements exhibit the expenditure throughout the province during the year, exclusive of that for establishments and stock in hand.

In the second statement the expenditure in former years is added:—

WORKS.	Lucknow Division.	Fyzabad Division.	Roy Bareilly Division.	Seetapore Division.	First Road Division.	Second Road Division.	Third Road Division.	Central Gaol Division.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications - - - -	11,685	45,660	13,205	913	60,224	1,58,170	97,009	- -	3,86,866
Military - - - - - -	2,98,659	93,440	64,743	1,08,477	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,65,319
Miscellaneous - - - -	33,969	31,107	19,406	13,940	2,240	- -	5	61,329	1,61,996
TOTAL - - - Rs.	3,44,313	1,70,207	97,354	1,23,330	62,464	1,58,170	97,014	61,329	11,14,181

WORKS.	Previous Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1861-62.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Communications - - - - - -	8,01,919	3,86,866	11,88,785
Military - - - - - - - -	61,36,213	5,65,319	67,01,532
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	8,53,829	1,61,996	10,15,825
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	77,91,961	11,14,181	89,06,142

PART III.—RAILROAD.

66. A project for the construction of a line of railway from Lucknow to Cawnpore, without Government guarantee, was put forward last year, and Government liberally acceded to the request of the projectors for certain privileges to enable them to accomplish the undertaking.

Funds, however, were not forthcoming, and the original company resigned in favour of Mr. Palmer, who undertook to construct the line.

He too, however, abandoned the enterprise, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner feeling assured that no company in Oudh could complete the work, suggested to Government that the East Indian Railway Company might be disposed to connect Lucknow with their main line at Cawnpore; and though no reply has been received to this communication, it is hoped that the proposal may be favourably entertained.

PART IV.—IRRIGATION.

67. Under this head, there is nothing to add to last year's report.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS ROADS AND BRIDGES.

68. District roads and bridges have received much attention, and large sums have been expended on them, particularly in the Fyzabad and Khyrabad divisions. The roads have been subdivided into provincial, main district, and district. A detailed memorandum, showing the roads and the sums set apart for them is annexed, (*vide* Appendix.*) In Baiswarra there has been a fair amount of work done. In Lucknow the frequent change of officers has seriously retarded progress in this important department, and no works of any note have been constructed. In the Fyzabad district, 101 miles of new road have been made, and 50 miles repaired; one unfinished masonry bridge of three arches, each 25 feet span, one of two arches, each 14 feet span, and two of one arch 25 feet span, were completed; 47 pucca drains and 19 bridges from 10 to 20 feet span were constructed, besides nine temporary wooden bridges; one bridge with three arches, each of 22 feet span, and another with three arches, each of 35 feet span, have been undertaken, and are approaching completion, and heavy embankments have been thrown up as approaches to these bridges; a bridge of boats was also constructed across the Goomtee on the Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly road. * M (2).

In Gonda 60 miles of new road have been marked out; approaches to the wooden bridges have been made and metalled; one bridge of 30 feet span, and two of 15, with masonry abutments and timber superstructure, have been constructed, and 12 minor pucca bridges completed, or nearly so.

In Baraitch 30 miles of road have been raised; 12 large wooden bridges, two of them 200 feet span, have been built; 14 are in various stages of progress, and for 22 more the materials are on the ground.

In Seetapore 78 miles of new road have been made, and 73 miles repaired; four pucca drains and six timber bridges built. Captain Thompson has shown great ingenuity in constructing a bridge, of part trestles and part piles, over the Serayn, at Seetapore; it is 160 feet in length, and stood the rains well.

In Hurdui 116 miles of new road have been made, and 178 repaired; 17 pucca drains constructed, and two large bridges commenced.

In Mohomdee the old district roads have been repaired, and 97 miles of new road made, and six bridges constructed, one, a large pile bridge, over the Oel.

Bridges of boats were maintained over the Gogra both at Fyzabad and Byram Ghat, and for both a large number of new boats have been built, as the withdrawal of the country boats for these bridges was found to interfere most seriously with the trade to the eastward and Calcutta.

At Sultanpore, too, over the Goomtee, a bridge of boats was kept up; but it is now proposed to replace this by a pile-bridge 200 feet in length.

Several serais have been built on the main lines of communication, at a cost of 20,248 rupees.

The receipts and expenditure of the Road and Ferry Funds are as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Road Fund.	Ferry Fund.	TOTAL.	Roads.	Bridges.	Serais.	Establishments.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Lucknow - -	39,942	25,834	65,776	17,220	22,467	250	3,199	43,136
Khyrabad - -	56,991	44,525	1,01,516	22,926	19,471	4,737	18,471	65,605
Baiswarra - -	47,424	22,626	70,050	37,875	17,518	973	5,600	61,966
Baraitch - -	63,609	63,533	1,27,142	28,516	59,286	14,288	5,832	1,07,922
Total - - *Rs.*	2,07,966	1,56,518	3,64,484	1,06,537	1,18,742	20,248	33,102	2,78,629

PART VI.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

69. The Commissioner's kutcherry at Fyzabad has been finished, and a similar building constructed at Roy Bareilly. A handsome nuzzool building has been fitted up for the Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry at Lucknow.

A district kutcherry, on a plan approved by Government, has been commenced at Fyzabad; and in different districts 32 new police posts have been completed, or nearly so.

The new gaols have already been referred to under that head. The temporary district buildings were repaired at a moderate cost.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICES.

70. District post offices were maintained as in the preceding year. The number of men employed is 368, the number of miles over which they travel 1,596, and the cost 18,750 rupees. The letters and covers delivered are said to be 162,655, and the number returned undelivered 37,974; but under the present system, sealed packets are received from and sent to district post offices, and these figures are not to be depended upon.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

71. There is nothing to be said on this subject.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

72. No steamer has ascended the Gogra for many months, and there seems no immediate prospect of the establishment of a regular line of steamers. This is, perhaps, not much to be regretted, as, without feeders in the shape of good roads to the river communication, the speculation might not have proved remunerative; but by the end of the rains this want will be supplied to a great extent. The Fyzabad and Lucknow Road will be well advanced, and a great portion of it metalled, as will also the Lucknow and Byram Ghat Road and the road from Byram Ghat *vid* Seetapore towards Rohilcund will be passable. The Gogra is always navigable as far as Byram Ghat, which is nearer Calcutta, and 30 miles nearer Cawnpore than Allahabad is, and the voyage to Byram Ghat presents far fewer obstacles. Downward freight would be procurable if carried at fair rates. The charges hitherto have been double those on the Ganges, while there can be no doubt that sooner or later all European heavy goods for Goruckpore, Oude and Rohilcund, must come by the Gogra. The line is well worthy of the attention of enterprising capitalists; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner is confident that steam communication from Calcutta to Fyzabad and Byram Ghat will eventually prove a decided success.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

N (2). 73. A statement in the prescribed form is appended, but the financial position of the province is really far more favourable than these figures make it appear. The Oudh treasuries pay the advances and expenses of the Opium Department, while the profit which Mr. Hamilton, opium agent, estimates, after deducting all expenses at 22,69,600 rupees on the season's out-turn, will go to swell the receipts of the Bengal Government.

Again, the import of salt from the North Western Provinces is, on a very low estimate, three lakhs of maunds per annum. The duty on this quantity at three rupees per maund is

is nine lakhs, which, though drawn from Oudh, is included in the salt revenue of the North West. Oudh, too, of course, gives its contribution to the Customs of the Bengal Presidency, although no data are available for estimating the amount.

The receipts from land revenue are nearly stationary, and no material increase will be obtained under this head till the regular settlement comes into force in several districts. Under assessed taxes there is a large decrease owing to the abolition of the duty on arts, trades and dealings. The receipts from Sayer also have diminished for reasons given under "Forests." Abkaree, opium and stamps all show an increase, especially the last, in which the increase is 40 per cent. The only increase in disbursements requiring notice, is in the Revenue Department; it is owing to the extension of the regular settlement operations which are now in progress in four districts; this item will continue to increase for some years, but the result of these operations will be a very large permanent addition to the land revenue. Both in military and police charges considerable reductions have been made, and will be carried much further during the current year.

The amounts under bills drawn and bills paid, are nearly alike. With regard to "adjusted receipts of," and remittances to and from other governments, owing to want of uniformity in the preparation of treasury statements, it is impossible to ascertain the result of these transactions; but the balance appears to be in favour of the Province. The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes that the new system of accounts is still imperfectly understood, and that there is considerable diversity of practice in classifying the different items of receipt and expenditure; and he, therefore, strongly urges that a competent officer of the Pay and Audit Department should be deputed to visit all treasuries, to see and correct what is amiss, and to give such instructions as are called for to insure uniformity in the preparation of accounts and statements in future. No cash remittances have been received from other governments except a small sum in copper coin, yet the cash balances have increased from 25,64,907 rupees on 1st May 1861, to 33,00,908 rupees on 1st May 1862, showing that the cash receipts during the official year have been, allowing for copper coins received, nearly seven lakhs in excess of the cash disbursements.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

74. The church at Gonda had doors fitted, floor laid, and a few other petty works executed to it during the year.

The Roy Bareilly church, of which only the brick-work was finished in 1860-61, was quite completed.

A church for Roman Catholics was entirely built in the Dilkhoosah cantonment, Lucknow.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

75. The Province has remained perfectly tranquil, and nothing has occurred during the year to excite the public mind or disturb the political atmosphere. The most interesting event was Lord Canning's last visit to Lucknow, which took place in November last. The immediate object of the visit was to receive an address from the British Indian Association of Oudh, on the question of female infanticide, which prevails to some extent chiefly among the Rajpoot clans. The talookdars had been some time in deliberation on the subject, and had drawn up certain rules for the suppression of this cruel and inhuman practice. These rules were laid before his Excellency; the most important was, that "every talookdar should take a solemn covenant from his tenants, binding them never to commit or countenance directly or indirectly, female infanticide in anywise whatever, and that, in the event of any one violating the covenant, be his rank or condition in life what it may, he shall forthwith be handed over to the laws, and excommunicated for ever from the pale of Hindoo society as a felon and an outlaw."

A durbar was held at Lucknow on the 5th November, and an address bearing the signatures of about 200 talookdars was presented and read by Colonel Durand, Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, *vide* printed report of British Indian Association for 1861. The Governor General, in his reply to the address, approved generally of the measures proposed, but warned the meeting that "in accepting an aid beside and beyond the law, there was no compromise on the part of Government with so hateful a crime, and that if the result of the efforts of the association should not equal their expectations, or should be tardy in showing itself, the law would not be allowed to sleep, but would be enforced to the utmost power of Government, regardless of everything but the utter suppression of the abomination."

The rules, with unimportant modifications, have been introduced, and up to this time upwards of 55,000 persons have signed the covenant. It would be premature as yet to offer any opinion on the result of the measure, but it is certainly well meant, highly creditable to the talookdars of Oudh, and apparently well-calculated to promote the object in view.

The distinguishing feature of the Oudh policy, which was prominently alluded to last year, is the experiment of associating the great landholders and native gentlemen of mark with the officers of Government in the administration of the province.

As the measure is one of very great importance, and as it is known that some diversity of opinion prevails on the subject, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has deemed it advisable to transcribe the reports of all commissioners in full with the view of making known the views of the most experienced officers of the commission on the general working of the system. The Judicial Commissioner has recorded his opinion at considerable length in the 99th and subsequent paragraphs of his report already submitted to Government.

Colonel Abbott, Commissioner of Lucknow, reports—"There are few extensive talookdaree holdings, but the result, I consider, to be highly satisfactory; 621 cases, criminal, civil and revenue, were disposed of by them; 59 were heard in appeal or reviewed, of which only 16 were interfered with.

"Chowdree Gopal Singh, talookdar of Bangermow, in the Oonao district, disposed of more than two-thirds of this work himself, and is deserving of the Chief Commissioner's especial and favourable notice. His powers are not confined to his own talooka, but he has had made over to him the entire pergunnah of Bangermow." The Assistant Commissioner says, and I agree with him, that "the general fairness of his decisions, the easy access to redress in his court, have made his administration popular and successful.

"His cases have been well reviewed, and I think it most encouraging to find a native gentleman, unremunerated, entering into the administration of the country thus *con amore* with such excellent results.

"None of the other talookdars come any way near him in the amount of work disposed of, but they have all done their little satisfactorily. There is an inclination, I have observed, to be too lenient in criminal cases, but this might be expected."

EXTRACT from Report of Mr. *Simson*, Commissioner of Fyzabad.

"Para. 85.—In the criminal department, in the Fyzabad district, it has rather decreased, with the exception only of Rajah Roostum Shah's; for Rajah Madho Pertab Singh received criminal powers only from the commencement of the year. Their decisions have continued to give satisfaction; only two appeals were preferred, and the original order was maintained in both. It was necessary, however, to bring to your notice a case of Rajah Roostum Shah in which he allowed very great delay and other grave errors in procedure to occur, and the caution which was then administered will not be without its effect.

"86. The work done in the civil department has been nominal, but a beginning has been made by Meer Baquir Hoossein and Rajah Roostum Shah, and in time I trust the honorary assistants will appreciate these powers also.

"87. But by far the largest proportion of cases has been decided on the revenue side, and the number has considerably increased since last year. The total, I must note, however, includes the miscellaneous cases as well, which is very embarrassing. It were easy to separate the miscellaneous cases from the summary suits, but among the former I find such important cases as those for 'adjustment of rents,' as well as 'applications for copies,' and such like orders of course, and I am not at present in a position to distinguish the real case work."

"88. The number of cases decided by Maharajah Maun Singh continues by far the most numerous, and his decisions again present the salient points well chosen for remark in last year's report;—the appeals are few, but the proportion of reversals is very high. The maharajah continues to discharge these duties with the 'acuteness' and ability for which he is distinguished.

"89. Meer Baquir Hoossein is again next in order, and in some points of view his work comes out better than the maharajah's. The ratio of suits appealed is very low, and only one of his orders was interfered with.

"90. Rajahs Roostum Shah and Madho Pertab Singh, though inclined to be dilatory, have acquitted themselves fairly.

"91. Two talookdars, the Maharajah of Bulrampore and Sheo Bahadoor Singh of Kumyar, are invested with powers, but the latter has not yet commenced to try any suits. The former has decided a fair number of criminal and a few revenue cases in a very satisfactory manner, and continues to deserve the high opinion I have uniformly had to express regarding him both as an honorary assistant and a landlord.

"92. Sirdar Bikrumma Singh has been non-resident in Baraitch for the greater part of the year. Nisar Ally Khan, who is the son of the loyal Kuzzilbash, on whom the estate was conferred by Government, has received powers during the year, and though he is more inexperienced as regards our laws and system than I anticipated, he has begun well. He is well read in Persian, is a fair English scholar, and takes a pride in possessing these powers; and, being an energetic man and very well affected towards Government, I doubt not that, in the words of Major Steel, he will in time 'become a valuable aid to the district officer.'

"92½. In fine, I consider that the measure of entrusting these gentlemen with powers continues to produce on the whole very satisfactory results; while at the same time I have

have seen further reason to maintain the opinion I have already expressed, 'that their position in certain classes of cases makes impartiality on their part very difficult.' With the Chief Commissioner's sanction, they have been cautioned against entertaining suits in which their servants are personally interested, and if it were also distinctly ruled that they are debarred from hearing cases regarding the adjustment of cultivators' rent in which they are personally interested, in contradistinction to those in which a Pookladar or *bonâ fide* Thakadar is the real plaintiff, I think the risk of partiality would be very much reduced.

"93. Full advantage has been taken by Captain Reid in the Fyzabad district of the Chief Commissioner's recommendation to refer to talookdars not invested with powers all fitting cases connected with their estates, and no less than 115 cases are reported as having been satisfactorily disposed of in this way. It cannot be doubted that much useful assistance may be obtained by the deputy commissioner by adopting this course, if the plan is carried out with tact and judgment; but the cases referred must never be lost sight of, and a date, before which the plaintiff is to be satisfied on the petition returned, with a report, should invariably be fixed, else plaintiffs are apt to be worn out by delay, and other irregularities to occur."

EXTRACT from Report of Mr. *Tucker*, Commissioner of Baiswarra.

"Para. 69. The talookdars have generally performed their criminal work satisfactorily throughout the year. A great deal of their work is performed in a patriarchal way, and is not reduced to writing.

"70. Their revenue work should, in my opinion, be performed in an unofficial manner. No man sitting on the bench should decide his own cause.

"71. I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the valuable services of Major Orr. Of the native honorary assistant commissioners, Rana ShunkurBuksh Singh still holds the first place. The Deputy Commissioner brings to notice, also, the services of Lall Sheopall Singh, the son and heir of the loyal old Rajah of Morarmow.

"72. I expect much assistance in the trial of sessions cases from Shahzadah Sahdeo Singh; from Baboo Ajeet Singh, of Tirowl; Baboo Surubjeet Singh, of Tekaree; Baboo Thakoor Pershaud Singh, of Tiloee; Rajah Humvunt Singh, of Kalakankur; and Baboo Ajeet Singh, the uncle of the Rajah of Pertabghur."

EXTRACT from Report of Colonel *J. Clarke*, Commissioner of Khyrabad.

"Para. 82. The Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore considers the progress made by these gentlemen in the highest degree creditable to them; he has examined many cases. He says, "The criminal convictions are double the acquittals, decrees for plaintiffs are six times the decrees for defendants in civil suits, and 17 times in revenue suits.' He also says, 'After remarking that people go into Talookdars' courts when they have a reasonable case to go on, it has been argued that suitors are deterred from appealing by fear of the talookdars' displeasure; but I think this argument is not tenable in the face of the countless instances in which men do complain against their talookdars in other than judicial cases."

Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor.
Mirza Aga Jan.
Banee Singh.
Thakoor Sheo Buksh Singh.
Thakoor Jowahir Singh.
Thakoor Gooman Singh.
Mirza Ahmed Beg.

"83. The Deputy Commissioner thinks, where all have done so well, it is invidious to praise a particular officer. Shumshere Bahadoor has done the most work. I consider Aga Jan deserving of commendation.

"84. The very indiscreet conduct of Thakoor Sheo Buksh Singh, of Kutesur, to the police, in a case where his interests were concerned, has been laid before the Chief Commissioner.

"85. I transcribe the 16th paragraph of the Report of the Deputy Commissioner of Hurdui:—'236 cases were decided by honorary assistant commissioners; the greater share of work fell upon Syud Mahomed Ushruff and Shumshere Bahadoor, the former having decided 73 and the latter 49 cases. Thakoor Lall Singh disposed of only four cases during the whole year. I examined a great number of the cases prepared by these gentlemen; the result was very creditable to them; only five cases were appealed, four from the decision of Mahomed Ushruff, and one from the decision of Chowdry Hushmut Ally. The decisions were all confirmed except in one case in which the order of Mahomed Ushruff was set aside. I beg particularly to bring to your notice the names of the following gentlemen who have distinguished themselves during the year:—Rajah Hurdeo Buksh, Shumshere Bahadoor, Fuzl Russool, and Syed Mahomed Ushruff.'

"86. Mr. Ross commends Rajah Unroodh Singh, of Oel, and Rajah Gunga Singh, of Bhoor; and I concur in thinking these gentlemen most excellent examples of their class. Mr. Ross thinks care should be taken not to hamper the honorary assistant commissioners too much with our rules and forms; this is the opinion I last year expressed."

A statement of cases decided by honorary assistants is appended.

STATEMENT of Cases tried by Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

NAMES OF TALOOKDARS.	Number of Cases decided.			Number of Decisions.									Number of Cases pending.	Per-centage of Appeals.
				Appealed.			Confirmed.			Revised.				
	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.		
Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor	30	37	73	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1·43
„ Aga Jan	13	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bance Singh	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thakoor Sheo Buksh Singh	24	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4·16
„ Jawahir Singh	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	11·11
„ Gooman Singh	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mirza Ahmed Beg	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rajah Hirdeo Buksh	17	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syud Mahomed Ushruff	53	16	23	2	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	4·35
Chowdree Hushmut Ally	14	10	12	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2·77
Moonshee Fuzl Russool	16	5	4	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	8·00
Rundheer Singh	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thakoor Barut Singh	1	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Lall Singh	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Captain J. Hearsey	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rajah Unroodh Singh	14	54	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·43
„ Gunga Singh	5	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Major A. P. Orr	33	–	100	2	–	9	1	–	6	1	–	3	–	8·27
Captain W. Bunbury	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rana Shunker Buksh	52	2	85	3	–	12	3	–	7	–	–	5	–	10·79
Lal Sheopal Singh	22	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8·00
Chowdree Surfraz Ahmed	28	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baboo Lukhinarunjan	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rajah Madho Singh Bahadoor	50	5	68	2	–	18	–	–	5	2	–	13	–	16·26
„ Jugpal Singh	74	5	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baboo Mado Pertab Singh	21	–	73	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·06
Roostum Shah Bahadoor	19	2	48	1	–	4	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	7·24
Baboo Surrubjeet Singh	17	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rajah Mubesh Narain Bahadoor	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Humvunt Singh	22	2	24	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	6·25
Dewan Hurmungul Singh	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maharajah Maun Singh	64	–	397	3	–	48	3	–	27	–	–	12	9	11·06
Meer Baquir Hoossein	16	2	134	1	–	9	1	–	6	–	–	1	2	6·57
Maharajah of Bulrampore	49	31	5	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2·35
Nisar Ally Khan	2	4	7	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	53·84
Bikrumma Singh	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chowdree Gopal Singh	52	36	206	14	7	15	10	5	10	4	2	5	–	12·24
Rajah Kasi Pershad	23	–	6	9	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	31·03
Rajah Furzund Ally Khan	10	–	8	3	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	22·22
Chowdree Nawab Ally	2	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25·00
Rajah Ruttun Singh	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qunzee Surfraz Ally	25	13	13	3	–	3	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	11·76
Rae Ibrahim Bully	11	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hakim Kurm Ally	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	812	253	1,415	51	8	136	37	6	77	14	2	48	11	7·86

It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the advantages of the system in a political point of view, as these are generally admitted; and the following remarks have reference solely to the conduct of the honorary assistants in the trial of cases:—

Civil cases were tried by honorary assistants last year for the first time, and a good commencement has been made. The amount of criminal work has greatly increased.

The results of civil and criminal trials and appeals are as follows:—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.
Total decided	253	812	1,415
Appealed	8	51	136
Confirmed	6	37	77
Reversed	2	14	48
Pending	–	–	11

These figures speak for themselves, and the convenience to the parties of having their cases disposed of without the intervention of Government Omlahs, and without the delay and expense of a journey to a distant station, can hardly be over-estimated. Some of the sections of the Penal Code lately introduced have been misunderstood, and mistakes made in consequence; but these have not been altogether confined to honorary assistants. In some cases there is room for suspicion that the honorary assistants, ignorant of forms and fearful of rebuke for errors, employ our old Omlahs and allow them to do too much. This practice cannot be altogether prevented, but will be discouraged as much as possible.

On the question of revenue jurisdiction there is some difference of opinion. The Commissioner of Baiswara says, no man sitting on the bench should try his own cause, and this opinion is shared by other officers of the Commission, who apprehend that this power might be abused, and might lead to the discredit of the system.

The

The Officiating Chief Commissioner is not prepared to say that such arguments, based on anticipation of what might probably occur, are not well founded; but, as far as can be learnt from general information, and from the result of trials, the anticipation has not as yet been fulfilled. Of 1,415 revenue suits decided, 136 were appealed; and of 125 disposed of, 77 orders were upheld and 48 reversed. The reversals were, therefore, 35·29 per cent. of cases appealed, but only 3·39 per cent. of cases tried. The per-centage of cases appealed to cases tried was low, only 9·31; and considering the encouragement given by the large proportion of orders reversed, and the notoriously litigious character of the tenants of some of the great landholders, there can be little doubt that nearly every man who really had any grounds to go upon did appeal. The paucity of appeals is, therefore, a favourable feature, and may reasonably lead to the inference that in the cases not appealed, with rare exceptions, substantial justice had been done. The Commissioner of Fyzabad, in his 87th paragraph above quoted, remarks upon adjustment of rent cases. It was never intended that honorary assistants should try such cases; and as soon as it was brought to notice that one of them had done so, the practice was checked, and instructions issued calling attention to the original rules, and clearly defining their revenue powers.

If European officers do their duty as they have done hitherto, the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes there is little fear that injustice will be done, or that, if done, it will not be remedied.

The talookdar alluded to by the Commissioner of Khyrabad was deprived of his powers on the recommendation of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, for permitting his retainers to take by force certain market dues claimed by a neighbour as well as himself, and which the native police officer had collected with the consent of both parties, and was about to deposit with a third party pending the settlement of the dispute.

Though the Officiating Chief Commissioner has in some instances had occasion to find fault, he considers that the general results of the measure are encouraging, and that, on the whole, the honorary assistants have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

The honorary assistants who are mentioned with praise by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have well earned the commendations they have received. The following are specially deserving of notice:—Maharajah Dirghejee Singh of Bulrampore; Maharajah Maun Singh, who decided a large number of cases; Rajahs Hurdeo Buksh, Unroodh Singh, Jugpal Singh, and Gunga Singh; Rana Shunkur Buksh; Lall Sheopal Singh, Meer Baquir Hoossein; Shumshere Bahadoor; Fuzl Russool; Mahomed Ushruff; Aga Jan, and Chowdree Gopal Singh, who is very highly spoken of.

With the view of dispelling the doubts adverted to in paragraph 53, the Officiating Chief Commissioner drew up the draft of a Bill to provide for the succession to, and the rights in respect of certain talookas and granted estates, and for the jurisdiction of the Courts of this province in suits relating to land. The Bill, somewhat modified in its details, is now under consideration.

It is proposed to extend the principle of self-government to some extent to cities and towns; and provision for so doing will be made in the draft of an Act which the Officiating Chief Commissioner is now preparing for the regulation of municipalities in Oudh.

Political—Nepaul.

76. The revised line of Nepaul frontier has been definitely marked out; it juts awkwardly into our territories in several places, and the action of the police in the pursuit of criminals is sometimes seriously embarrassed in consequence.

Trade.

77. Last year vast quantities of grain were exported to the famine districts in the north-west, this year the trade has taken an easterly direction, and more grain has been sent down the Gogra and Goomtee than has crossed the Ganges. The other principal exports are peas, pulse, linseed and other oilseeds; also opium, ghee, saltpetre, jute, hides, horns, lac and catechu to Calcutta; molasses to the North West; cloth of tanda manufacture, which is very durable, to Nepaul and the North West; saul timber, chiefly for railway purposes, to Cawnpore. The imports are English wines and stores of sorts, English cloth and yarn (which has partly displaced country); metal ware of different kinds from Calcutta and Mirzapore; salt and cotton from the North West; cattle, copper and iron in small quantities, and spices from Nepaul.

Appendices (O 2) to (R 2).

Tables of estimated exports and imports have been submitted for the Seetapore, Fyzabad and Gonda Districts, and copies are annexed; though probably not very accurate, they are of interest, as conveying a good general idea of the trade of the country. Considerable progress has been made in most districts in introducing an uniform scale of weights and measures.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner fears that the development of trade has been seriously retarded by the practice of impressing carriage for the Commissariat and other purposes. The amount of wheeled carriage in the province is very limited, and is not likely to increase rapidly if liable to indiscriminate seizure.

Traders in the North Western Provinces send large quantities of salt in very fine carts which are in great favour, and frequently impressed when about to take back grain and molasses; they are kept an indefinite period, and perhaps discharged eventually at some distant station. The course of trade is thus deranged, a feeling of insecurity engendered, and merchants discouraged from repeating their ventures. With the view of mitigating this evil as far as possible, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has strictly prohibited the seizure of carriage except for troops on the march; but he thinks some relief might be given by the commissariat authorities who might avail themselves of the carriage kept up for moveable columns for the conveyance of their stores, or arrange to make their despatches smaller and more frequent when this could be done without detriment to the public service.

CHAP. XV. Oudh.

During the cold weather Mr. P. Saunders, Commissioner to report on the Cultivation of Cotton, visited the Province; he considered the soil generally most fertile and well adaped to the growth of cotton; he did not confine his enquiries to cotton, but extended them to everything connected with the capabilities of the Province; and his Report, which has been published, contains much interesting information on a variety of subjects. Mr. Saunders shared the general opinion that if Manchester wants plenty of cotton from India, she must put her own shoulder to the wheel, and send men and money to make the necessary arrangements in India.

Mr. Saunders complained of the inconvenience he experienced in crossing rivers; but he was then travelling by an unfrequented route in a very wild part of the country, where it would have been waste of money to construct bridges of boats, such as are maintained on the main lines of communication, where the amount of traffic is such as to justify the necessary outlay.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Appendix (S 2).

78. On 1st May 1861 the strength of the military force in Oudh was 11,341 of all ranks; on the 1st May 1862 it was 9,255 (*vide* Return appended), showing a reduction of upwards of 2,000 men. The decrease is entirely in the native portion of the force, the strength of the European troops being almost exactly the same as last year.

The station of Gonda is, however, only temporarily occupied, and it is believed that the European regiment now there will shortly be removed.

A regiment of native infantry was lately moved from Agra to Lucknow, because one regiment was considered by the military authorities insufficient for the military guards, causing of course a sensible increase of expenditure under this head.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

79. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Oudh was constituted in December 1860, and commenced operations in April 1861.

The first consignment of English seeds was unfortunately a total failure; this failure, though not confined to Oudh, has been very discouraging, especially to native subscribers, many of whom have withdrawn.

Cotton.

80. Among the experiments, cotton has, naturally received by far the greatest share of attention. In the end of May the secretary sowed a quantity of both New Orleans and Egyptian seed, and to make the experiment on cotton cultivation as complete as possible he also sowed some native cotton, which he treated in the same way as the foreign.

Of the New Orleans seed about one in a thousand only germinated, and, on the contrary, of the Egyptian about one in a thousand only failed. The results were the same throughout the Province, and can only be accounted for under the supposition that the American seed was originally bad, or had been damaged somehow, as the seed received the year before came up very fairly.

The Egyptian and native cotton grew well and produced a large number of pods; but owing, perhaps, to the unusual amount of rain that fell last year, many insects of all kinds were generated, and the pods, especially the Egyptian, were to a large extent destroyed by the ravages of a small red maggot.

The Secretary thinks more can be done with seed from other parts of India than with foreign seed, and that, while striving to introduce foreign cottons, the improvement of the native kinds should not be lost sight of. Attempts were made to produce a hybrid between the New Orleans and native cotton, with the view of procuring a hardy plant with a good staple; they failed, but will be repeated. The Secretary next tried hybridization between the Egyptian and New Orleans kinds, and succeeded in fertilizing two pods of the former with the pollen of the latter; they ripened and produced healthy seed, which will be sown next year.

These experiments in hybridization, though tedious and requiring a long time to test their effects, may produce very favourable results.

Further experiments are being made with acclimatized seed as well as with some procured from Malta. The cotton crops in the garden this year are remarkably fine and promising.

Maharajah Maun Singh carefully prepared some land near his residence, which he subdivided and sowed month by month with the view of ascertaining the best season for sowing; the results have been encouraging, and though the experiments were not on a very large scale, he is sanguine that cotton cultivation in Oudh, if properly attended to, will prove highly remunerative. It is now generally admitted that it was a mistake to sow the foreign cotton seed just at the beginning of the rains, as a heavy fall, such as we had last year, immediately after sowing, will destroy the seed or wash it away. The best plan seems to be to sow a month or two before the rains, and to irrigate the land once or oftener.

This

This gives the plant time to take firm root, and when the heavy rain does come, it is strong enough to withstand its violence.

81. Attention has been given to the propagation of the mulberry tree with the view of introducing the silk-worm throughout the province at a future period. Several thousand cuttings of two good kinds have been received from Seharunpore, and in a few years the Lucknow garden will be able to furnish the whole of Oudh with this valuable tree. Mulberry.

These and various other experiments in the Lucknow garden, of which an account is given in the Society's printed report, have all been conducted by Dr. Bonavia, late secretary, who is a highly accomplished botanist, and exceedingly zealous.

82. In February 1861 Colonel Clarke procured a small supply of Cashmere silk-worm eggs from Mr. Cope of Umritsur, and made them over to Mr. P. Carnegy, who undertook the charge; the worms were kept in an empty room in his house, and the trays and baskets were of the same kind as used in Bengal. The following memorandum of his proceedings, and the result, was given by Mr. Carnegy:— Silk-worms.

"On the 24th of February I received from the Commissioner a small box of silk-worm eggs of the Cashmere variety. On that day a few of these eggs were hatched, and they continued hatching till the 3d of April, after which date about a hundred eggs remained, which have shewed no signs of vitality. The worms were at once supplied with mulberry leaves, and fed well and regularly, except at the intervals of changing their skins. The worms continued very healthy until the 29th of March, when the first cocoons were spun. On the 10th of April there were 1,500 cocoons, and on the 27th of April, when the last cocoons were formed, the number amounted to 3,100. The cocoons first formed were very good, indeed superior to any I have ever seen, but as the heat increased the quality deteriorated much, till the last formed cocoons were not better than the common Bengal cocoons. Some of the last hatched worms spun prematurely, and went into the chrysalis state after surrounding themselves with a mere film of silk. From this it seems that it would be advisable to force the hatching, so that all the cocoons would be spun by the 1st of April. The irregularity of hatching has been the only drawback, and this, I think, would be remedied by exposing the eggs to a moderate heat about the middle of February. A plentiful supply of mulberry leaves was always procurable, and it has been fairly proved that the worms will thrive on them.

"Five hundred of the Cashmere cocoons have been sent to Bengal to be spun into silk, and reported on. Nothing has been heard by me about the result as yet, but, judging from some silk wound off by myself in a rough manner, there is every reason to expect that it will be favourable."

Some of the cocoons were sent to Mr. Cope at Umritsur, who describes them as very beautiful, and of excellent quality. The cocoons sent to Bengal were also favourably reported on. Mr. Turnbull, of the Ghuttal establishment, writes:—"They are certainly very fine and far superior to any thing of the kind in Lower Bengal. If they are from the Cashmere worm they have deteriorated about 56 per cent. and are much smaller, as 100 cocoons weigh 3½ tolahs, while those sent by Mr. Cope from Cashmere, and which elicited such praise from Count Frieschi, weighed 5½ tolahs. However strange it might appear, your cocoons have yielded more silk; 400 cocoons producing 2⅜ tolahs, while those from Cashmere 9½ annas. I consider your silk as good as any I have reeled from Cashmere and elsewhere, and which I have forwarded to you by Dâk Banghy."

The experiment is so far very promising, and arrangements have been sanctioned for continuing it on a larger scale.

83. Horticultural gardens have also been kept up at the head quarters of all districts. Experiments with New Orleans cotton were tried in all of them, but in all, as in Lucknow, the seed completely failed. Gardens.

84. Hemp is grown extensively in Trans-Gogra, where the soil is very favourable for the production of this plant; the cultivation is capable of great expansion, and it is certain to become one of the principal exports of the province; it was proposed to try Punjab acclimatized seed this year, but unfortunately none could be procured. Hemp.

PART II.—FORESTS.

85. Our acquaintance with the Oudh forests was very imperfect, but it was known that, although the best tracts had been ceded to Nepaul, many forests producing valuable timber still remained on our side of the border.

A superintendent was therefore appointed to look after them, and joined his appointment in September last. A survey of the forests was at once undertaken with the view of enabling the superintendent to ascertain their total area, to separate the tracts which it was desirable to retain as saul preserves from those which were better suited for jungle grants, as well as to arrange a plan of operations for making timber available to the public, and for the general conservancy of the forests. It was expected that this survey would be completed within the year, but this expectation has not been realized; only one-fourth of the whole estimated area has been surveyed and laid out in 68 tracts with about 418 miles of demarcation.

The survey has already been reported on, the advantages of completing it within the year pointed out, and application made for sanction to the necessary outlay.

The Oudh forests have hitherto suffered much from the practice of girdling trees for the sake of the resin, young saplings too were often cut for fences and other purposes; these practices have been checked, and a few rules promulgated defining the law of trespass as applicable to the forests, and making known the penalties to which trespassers are liable under the penal code.

The superintendent has been invested with the powers of a 1st class subordinate magistrate. Great damage is done by a gigantic creeper which abounds in the forests, and attacks many trees, and sooner or later destroys them; these creepers must be removed, and though a few strokes of the axe will kill them, they are so numerous that the cost will be considerable; under the present system the forests are closed to contractors. The forest department fells the timber and conveys it to the nearest convenient ghaut, where it is sold by auction. It was originally intended to take only the main trunk of the tree, but subsequently it was found expedient, for the purpose of utilizing the refuse timbers, to convey to market sawn timber likewise.

The estimate of forest receipts and expenditure is as follows:—

Divisions.	Collections.		Disbursements.		Net Receipt credited to Government.		Remarks.
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Khyrabad - -	91,439	61,735	6,575	40,561	84,864	21,174	
Baraitch - - -		19,361		552		18,809	
Total - - -	91,439	81,096	6,575	41,113	84,864	39,983	

The present system of working the forests being entirely new, the superintendent did not consider it prudent to enter on it too largely all at once, but preferred introducing the system gradually, while himself gaining local knowledge and training the establishment to the new order of things; and the operations of the year have, therefore, been limited.

The following is a statement of timber felled and carted to depôts on the Sardah River:—

No.	Description of Timber.	Size.	Cubic Contents.	Remarks.
1,221	Saul logs - -	25′	37,787	Mean girth 60 inches.
5,782	Sleepers - - -	10′×12″×6″	28,910	Sawn timber.
231	Sleepers - - -	10′×10″×4″	635	
181	Beams - - -	20′×12″×12″	3,620	
742	Kurries - - -	10′×5″×4″	1,546	
86	Kurries - - -	10′×4″×4″	93	
	Total Cubic Feet - - -		72,591	

This timber at the very low estimate of twelve annas per cubic foot is worth 54,443 rupees. There are some tracts of forest where the trees have been injured by girdling for the purpose of extracting the resin; they are rotten at the core and not fit for exportation as logs, but they are nevertheless well adapted for railway sleepers; hitherto saul only has been issued for sleepers, but there can be no doubt that good sleepers might be made of other woods, particularly the stunted sisoo and the saj or sene.

These tracts may perhaps be exempted with advantage from the operation of the rule that the forests should be closed, and the superintendent is now in correspondence with a firm of railway contractors regarding them.

On the completion of the survey the superintendent proposes to sub-divide the forest tracts into about 30 equal compartments to be worked in rotation, so that each compartment can be closed for 29 years, which will give ample time for the smaller sized trees to become fit for felling; it is not intended to cut any of less than 50 inches in girth.

This scheme, however, is open to obvious objection, and will probably be modified when all the tracts have been surveyed and reported upon.

86. Annexed are statements of grants of waste land (distinguishing those under the old rules from those under the new), and of payments of purchase money.

STATEMENTS of Grants of Waste Lands in Oudh.

Divisions.	Districts.	Under New Rules.			Under Old Rules.			Applications under new Rules received, but not disposed of on 30th April 1862.	
		Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Price.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Price.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.
Lucknow -	Lucknow -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Duriabad -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Oonao - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khyrabad	Mohomdee -	—	- -	—	9	41,200	—	—	—
	Seetapore -	5	7,636	—	3	11,994	—	—	—
	Hurdui -	—	- -	—	1	752	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	5	7,636	—	13	53,946	—	—	—
Baiswarra	Roy Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sultanpore -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pertabghur -	1	about 4,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	1	4,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fyzabad -	Baraitch -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonda - -	—	- -	—	1	500	—	21	36,849
	Fyzabad -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	—	- -	—	1	500	—	21	36,849
	GRAND TOTAL in Province	6	12,345	—	14	54,146	—	21	36,849

RETURN of Purchase Money of Waste Lands in the Province of Oudh.

Divisions.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Amount received.	Balance.
				Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow - - -	—	—	—	—	
Khyrabad - -	—	—	—	—	
Baiswarra - -	23	about 4,709	- -	4,177 4 -	Balance cannot be stated until the unculturable waste is fixed.
Fyzabad - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	23	4,709	- -	4,177 4 -	—

Considerable sums were received just after the close of the official year, and several lots have lately been sold, chiefly to Europeans. In the Seetapore district there was much competition at these sales, and one lot of 1,700 acres was knocked down at 15 rupees per acre. The purchaser was proprietor of the land bordering upon the jungle, and its acquisition was, therefore, a great object to him; but as other parties bid nearly as high, the Deputy Commissioner considered that the selling price was the fair market value of the land; but the Commissioner differed from this opinion and looked upon the rate as quite exceptional,

and more than would be paid for good cultivated land; and it is probable that his view of the case is correct, and the landholder paid so high a price because the land was near his residence.

The grants of waste land in the Khyrabad division are numerous, and more have lately been made, several of them to European applicants. In one district no fewer than 21 Europeans have acquired or are about to acquire lands. These gentlemen have a fair field before them; they will receive every encouragement from the local authorities, and it is hoped that the praiseworthy spirit of enterprise they have displayed may be rewarded with success.

The only other portion of the province where any considerable opening for European capital and energy exists is in the Trans-Gogra districts, where there is a great deal of waste land; but till the Saul preserves have been surveyed and demarcated, it is impossible to say what tracts will be available for grants.

Some native grantees have greatly exerted themselves in bringing their grants under cultivation, particularly Rajah Gunga Singh, of Bhoor, and Fuzl Russool, a Talookdar of the Hurdui district; the latter last year built six villages, settled above a thousand cultivators in them, and cleared and brought under the plough over a thousand acres of jungle land. Other grantees also are known to have been very energetic, but they have not been specially brought to notice by district officers.

PART III.—SURVEYS.

87. The Demarcation Department had got so far a head of the regular survey, that it was deemed expedient to reduce the establishments, and confine their operation to certain districts.

The amount of work done is, therefore, considerably less than in former years. The whole of the Durriabad district, one tehseel of Lucknow, and one of Hurdui, have been demarcated, making in all 2,187 square miles, divided into 2,572 estates, for each of which a separate map has been prepared. The average cost per square mile is *Rs.* 29. 3. 5., considerably in excess of the previous year, when it was only *Rs.* 20. 1. 11. This excess is partly attributable to the loss of time in moving establishments from Durriabad to Hurdui, and partly to the fact that when the establishments were reduced, a corresponding reduction could not immediately be effected on the cost of European supervision.

From 1st May 1862 a remodelled and greatly reduced establishment has been sanctioned. Including the operations of former years, 9,004 villages, with an area of 6,720 square miles, have been demarcated and are ready for the revenue surveyors, in addition to the work they have on hand, being more than two years' occupation for three surveys at last year's average; but in the eastern districts the progress of the survey may be slower, as the villages are very small. There were 230 boundary disputes, of which more than one-half were about waste land and marshes: 216 appeals were preferred, of which 188 were decided. The decisions were upheld in 166 cases, and modified or reversed in 22. The work allotted to the reduced demarcation establishment is to maintain the boundaries in districts not yet professionally surveyed, to proceed gradually with the demarcation of other districts, and to arrange to prevent any obstruction to the work of the revenue surveyors. The revenue survey has been carried on in the districts of Oonao, Pertabghur, Lucknow and Roy Bareilly.

In last year's report the areas surveyed in 1860-61 were estimated at 1,180 square miles in Oonao, and 1,048 in Pertabghur. The calculations for area had not then been closed, and the estimates were not very correct. The actual out-turn of the season was as follows:—

	Villages.	Square Miles.
Oonao	800	926 by Colonel Vanrenen's party.
Pertabghur	1,450	1,046 by Captain Anderson's party.

During 1861-62 Colonel Vanrenen completed the survey of the Oonao district, and nearly one-half of Lucknow, comprising in all 1,070 villages, with an estimated area of 951 square miles. He reports favourably on the Hudbust maps, and states that few discrepancies have been found between them and the professional boundaries.

Captain Anderson completed the district of Pertabghur, and surveyed about two-thirds of Roy Bareilly, making the total work for the season 1,378 villages, with an area of 1,228 square miles, being an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the work of the previous year, which is satisfactory, especially as it was accompanied by a slight decrease of expenditure.

The field measurements were carried on as last year under the superintendence of deputy Commissioners, except in Lucknow, where Mr. Kavanagh had charge, in addition to his demarcation duties; in both Lucknow and Roy Bareilly operations commenced towards the close of the year.

The

The following Table shows the progress made and cost of survey:—

Districts.	Number of Mouzahs entirely Surveyed.	Number of Mouzahs partially Surveyed.	Total Number of Acres Surveyed.	Cost of Survey.	Average per 1,000 Acres.	Remarks.
				Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*	
Lucknow - -	81	57	83,423	445	101 3 8	
Oonao - - -	1,111	35	7,88,852	60,106	76 3 1	
Roy Bareilly -	83	104	49,707	7,411	149 1 1	
Pertabghur - -	1,417	120	6,56,454	57,240	87 3 1½	
TOTAL - -	2,692	316	15,78,436	1,25,202	84 6 3	

The average was very high in Roy Bareilly for the first two or three months, till the work got into full swing; but it is now as low as in other districts.

Settlement operations will be commenced in Fyzabad also on the 1st October next.

PART IV.—CONSERVANCY.

88. The levy of Choongee has, as last year, been confined to towns and considerable bazars, in which a town police was kept up. The rate was reduced on several commodities, and a very large number of minor articles were altogether exempted, with the view of making the tax as little vexatious as possible. A great falling off in receipts was looked for, but it has not taken place; on the contrary, previous receipts have been fully maintained, giving ground for belief that the general increase in the trade and material prosperity of the province, has been sufficient to compensate for the heavy reductions and exemptions.

The receipts and disbursements from Choongee, and other municipal funds, are as follows:—

Divisions.	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Municipal Fund.	Choongee.	Nuzzool and Local Agency.	Total.	Police.	Conservancy.	Local Improvements.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Lucknow - -	5,335	2,19,258	1,34,853	3,59,446	1,22,656	38,850	2,01,214	3,62,720
Khyrabad - -	- -	37,865	4,397	42,262	12,647	6,737	27,042	46,426
Baiswarra - -	- -	7,582	3,108	10,690	3,763	2,303	822	6,888
Fyzabad - -	1,506	72,157	15,626	89,289	21,286	6,909	30,401	57,596
TOTAL - *Rs.*	6,841	3,36,862	1,57,984	5,01,687	1,60,352	53,799	2,59,479	4,73,630

The disbursement for city police, *Rs.* 1,17,595. 2. is a very heavy item; but large reductions have been made in the force, and the estimated cost for the present year is 97,332 rupees.

The conservancy establishments in Lucknow and other cities and towns have been carefully supervised, and much attention given to arrangements for draining and keeping the streets thoroughly clean, though a good deal yet remains to be done in this line.

The surplus, after defraying the cost of police and conservancy, has been appropriated to various public works and improvements. In Lucknow large grants have been made to the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches and other public buildings, including a museum and spacious serae, and also to the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden. Measures have also been in progress some time for the establishment of an asylum for indigent Europeans.

In Fyzabad the entrances to the city from Allahabad and Lucknow have been greatly improved, a fine old gunge repaired and made habitable; roads metalled connecting the Chouk with Ajoodhya and the Gogra, and also with the Imperial road to Allahabad, and a grant of 4,000 rupees was made to the soldiers' garden in cantonments. In other districts many of the station and city roads have been repaired, bridged and metalled; main streets have been widened and improved; and a number of seraes and gunges have been built, and various minor improvements have been effected. In the Baiswarra division the funds are limited, and very little was available for local improvements. Several works of public utility

utility have been constructed by private individuals. The talookdars of Oudh are constructing a very extensive and commodious serae or dhurmsala, to be named after Mr. Wingfield; it will be an elegant and useful building; the cost is estimated at considerably over a lakh of rupees. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has built a handsome bazar called Wingfield Gunge. Mr. Jacob Johannes has also constructed a gunge at a cost of 5,000 rupees, and Raja Sheodeo Singh has expended 6,000 rupees on a similar work. In Oonao 3,000 rupees, and in Durriabad 5,415 rupees have been expended on wells, tanks, gunges and temples, none requiring special notice.

Rs. 6,100 in Hurdui, and 5,595 rupees in Seetapore have been expended on works of the same description.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

89. These useful institutions have been successfully worked, and have increased in popularity. European officers, as well as talookdars and other members of the native community have continued to subscribe liberally to them. The managing committees are composed of the Commissioner as *ex officio* President, the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon *ex officio* members, European gentlemen and officers, talookdars and other natives of respectability.

The annexed statement, Appendix T. 2, shows that the total number of patients treated was 53,700, of whom 2,789 were in-door, and 50,911 out-door patients; of these, 34,469 were cured, 3,795 were relieved, 185 incurable, 342 died, 13,523 result not known, and 1,389 remaining.

The receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Divisions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Lucknow - - -	25,633	14,068	11,565	
Khyrabad - - -	10,752	8,300	2,452	
Baiswarra - - -	10,570	5,422	5,148	
Fyzabad - - - -	8,932	4,887	4,045	
Total - - *Rs.*	55,887	32,677	23,210	

In Lucknow there are three dispensaries, viz.:—

The Huzrutgunge hospital, the City hospital and the Yoonanee hospital, where patients are treated on the Greek system.

The patients were as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
Huzrutgunge - - - - -	250	10,609
City - - - - -	641	8,519
Yoonanee - - - - -	250	14,581

Many important operations have been performed both in the city and Huzrutgunge hospitals. There have been numerous deaths in the city hospitals, which Dr. Douglas satisfactorily accounts for by saying that these are mostly cases of poor wretches brought in by the police, having been found lying about the streets in the last stage of disease when treatment was hopeless. A fine building has been constructed at Seetapore, at a cost of 7,700 rupees, of which 500 rupees was contributed by Government, and the rest by private individuals. In Hurdui also a good dispensary has been built; one public-spirited talookdar, Mahomed Ushruf, who has also distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of vaccination, gave the munificent donation of 1,000 rupees.

The Fyzabad dispensary has been greatly improved and enlarged; a spacious room capable of accommodating 30 in-door patients, an eye ward, operating room, and verandah, have been added; a building at a convenient distance has also been fitted up as Lock hospital.

At Gonda a new building is nearly complete, the cost having been defrayed from subscriptions principally by talookdars, supplemented by the Government grant of 500 rupees.

Dr. Whishaw at Fyzabad performed 62 capital operations, of which five only were unsuccessful, and Dr. Bensley of Baraitch performed 20 without a single casualty, besides operating for cateract in 30 cases.

Both these officers bear testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of bin iodide of mercury as a cure for goitre. Though the application is a very painful one, and has in many cases to be repeated, the success of the treatment attracts large numbers of those who are affected with this unsightly appendage, and no fewer than 2,758 persons came for treatment to Baraitch alone.

The progress in vaccination has been generally unsatisfactory, the people have a strong prejudice against it, and they have not yet had time to see its advantage in successful cases; very many cases too have failed owing to the inferior quality of the lymph, and this may have retarded the progress of the measure. It has been difficult hitherto to secure the services

services of respectable men as vaccinators, as they were engaged for four months only; henceforward Government have sanctioned their retention throughout the year, and it is hoped that next season's returns will show an improvement; but time, patience and perseverance, aided by the co-operations of enlightened and influential natives, are required to induce a general resort to this useful precautionary measure.

CONCLUSION.

90. In conclusion, it only remains to record the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion of the officers of the commission.

Mr. George Campbell, Judicial Commissioner. The officiating Chief Commissioner has already expressed his great admiration of the hearty zeal with which Mr. Campbell conducts the executive duties of his department. He is constantly on the look-out to introduce improvements in the conduct of business, and his supervision of the courts subordinate to him is unremitting.

Colonel Abbott, Commissioner of Lucknow, has performed his multifarious duties with his usual ability and hearty energy. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has noticed with great satisfaction the careful attention paid by him to cases regarding rights arising in the process of settlement of Oonao, many of them involving points of considerable difficulty. His recorded decisions are superior to those of any other officer in the important respect of giving such descriptions of the cases from their beginning that the Officiating Chief Commissioner is seldom obliged to call for the vernacular papers in order to understand the nature of the suits.

Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Khyrabad. A very practical officer, of sound judgment and earnest honesty of purpose. He has resigned the service since the close of the year, and the province has lost one of its very best officers, one in some respects unequalled.

Mr. Tucker, Commissioner of Baiswarra, is a very good judicial officer, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner is not altogether satisfied with the amount of his work, or the efficiency of his supervision; he is rather inclined to point out what he thinks ought to be done without seeing that it is done. His recorded decisions are often not intelligible by themselves, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has very frequently occasion to look into the vernacular papers in order to understand them.

Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Fyzabad. An excellent officer of sound judgment, and with whose very careful performance of his duty, especially that of superintendence, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has had frequent occasion to be much pleased.

Captain Reid. The Commissioner, Mr. Simson, speaks in the very highest terms of this officer, and has not said a word too much in his praise. For systematic hard work, patient investigation and correct judgment, he has no superior. He has acted as Commissioner for three months during the year, as Inspector General of Police in the preceding one, and has since declined the permanent appointment, and is now officiating as secretary.

Mr. Capper. His late Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, says he is sorry to lose him; and his present one considers him a most accomplished and valuable officer. He has very great ability; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not think he makes a sufficient use of it. Whenever he takes any particular work in hand he does it thoroughly well.

Captain Thompson. The Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, remarks as follows:—"Captain Thompson's value as an administrative officer has before been frequently acknowledged, and his increased experience is adding to his value as an officer; he has taken pains this year to attend to forms and details, which he was at an earlier period of his service not disposed to regard sufficiently."

Captain Thompson is an officer of great ability, but not with a corresponding determination to work; the Officiating Chief Commissioner was glad to learn lately from Colonel Clarke that for the past few months Captain Thompson had shown more appplication: that is all he requires to be a first-rate officer.

Major Steel. His Commissioner, Mr. Simson, speaks of this officer as follows:—"The investigation of his cases by Major Steel was thorough, his judgment was good, the success of his kham management deserves especial mention, and his interest in all that concerned the prosperity of his district was great; and if his procrastination has occasionally tried my patience, I have always attributed it to the ill-health he has at times been affected with. The District has now lost the benefit of his services; but I hope he will return in due time with renovated health, and resume his appointment."

Notwithstanding his occasional procrastination, due to ill-health, rendering him afraid to attack some subjects, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers him as one of the very best officers in the province, certainly one of the most hard-working and best liked by the inhabitants of his district, with whom, high and low, he was a general favourite. The Officiating Chief Commissioner much regretted his departure on leave to Europe.

Major Thurburn. His Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Major Thurburn held charge of the Mohomdee district for ten months, and then left for Europe on sick certificate. He was very short-handed in assistants the greater portion of

the year; he is a thoroughly hard-working officer who originated and carried out much that is useful; he took great interest in encouraging the settlement of Europeans on the waste lands; his judicial decisions are careful and well considered."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes this to be generally correct.

Captain Perkins. His Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, merely thanks him for promoting trade by establishing a depôt for merchandise in addition to the thriving market which bears his name. Captain Perkins has done well in these matters, but deserves much more praise than that so meagrely accorded him. He has had charge of a troublesome and heavy district, with sometimes insufficient assistance, and a greater proportion of his work than of many other Deputy Commissioners has come before the Officiating Chief Commissioner, who, although finding fault with him in one or two matters, entertains so high an opinion of his sound steady judgment and careful attention to his duty that he selected him to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow during Mr. Capper's absence. Colonel Abbott, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, observes, that he considers Captain Perkins a steady reliable officer.

Captain Ross. His Commissioner, Mr. Simson, speaks of him as a very zealous officer, taking much interest in his district, and this is true. He could ill be spared from Gonda, which he has managed remarkably well upon the whole, though apt to be rather hasty in his conclusions and too lenient to his Omlah, errors which experience will remove.

Mr. Clifford. His Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Mr. Clifford, the Deputy Commissioner, has been conducting the revenue settlement. Of his excellent qualities I need not remind the Chief Commissioner. They are as well known to him as to me. Yet it is a pleasure to have it in my power to name him prominently."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner heartily concurs in entertaining a very high opinion of Mr. Clifford, who has had the very onerous duty of conducting the settlement of Oonao, in which he has exhibited remarkable patience, method and judgment. It is scarcely possible that any officer could have given more satisfaction to the people and his superiors than Mr. Clifford has done.

Captain Chamier. The Officiating Chief Commissioner thoroughly concurs with Colonel Abbott in considering Captain Chamier a most valuable officer, well acquainted with all classes of the people. He was a little deficient in experience, but his departure on sick leave was a great loss to the province.

Mr. Lindsay. His Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Mr. Lindsay had charge of the Hurdui district throughout the year: he is a most hard-working officer, most punctual and expeditious in the despatch of business; he has now a thorough knowledge of his district, and manages it exceedingly well. His over-zeal led him into a mistake in the new system of Abkaree, but that has been rectified, and I trust this will not be held to debar him from receiving the Chief Commissioner's commendation for his general charge. I consider Mr. Lindsay has made a great advance, both as a judicial and revenue officer, in the last year."

So far from thinking ill of Mr. Lindsay for his mistake in Abkaree, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion of him has very greatly risen on that account, for instead of turning rusty, as some officers would have done, he at once adopted the prescribed course with such judgment and good-will as in a few months to render his district almost the model one of the province in regard to Abkaree, and this is no slight praise considering that his district is bounded on two sides by the North Western Provinces, where the duty on spirits is very much lower than in Oudh. But in every thing Mr. Lindsay shows the same judgment and perseverance, and Colonel Clarke does not speak too highly of him.

Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class.

Mr. Anderson. Colonel Abbott remarks that this officer is intelligent, industrious and careful, and with a little more experience will be all that is desired. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has great confidence in Mr. Anderson's sound judgment and careful mode of work, and has sent him to take charge of Baraitch, where he will, it is hoped, reconcile the inhabitants to Major Steel's loss.

Mr. R. M. King. Mr. Tucker remarks of this officer as follows:—"Mr. King is an officer of talent and ability: and if his report should appear to the Chief Commissioner too theoretical, I would plead that the free expression of opinion is always valuable, and that further experience will modify extreme views."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner quite agrees with Mr. Tucker. Mr. King is an officer of remarkable ability, and he has devoted himself most earnestly to his difficult work, the settlement of Pertabghur. The Officiating Commissioner has read his report with much pleasure, though unable to concur in all his opinions.

Mr. Glynn. Mr. Tucker's remarks are as follows on this officer:—"I was sorry to lose Mr. Capper, but Mr. Glynn, by his energy and zeal, has supplied the loss. He has founded a market at Dalmow, which, I hope, will speedily become a commercial town of considerable importance, and he is earnest and eager in promoting the prosperity of the district of which he has charge. By his exertions alone the Abkaree Revenue had been made to yield many thousand rupees more than it otherwise would have done. I trust greatly to him for the protection of the Salt Revenue."

Mr.

Mr. Tucker has not said more of Mr. Glynn than the Officiating Chief Commissioner can most fully concur in. Mr. Glynn has now commenced the settlement of Roy Bareilly, a work which will severely test his method and judgment, but not, the Officiating Chief Commissioner firmly trusts, be found too much for them--there is no fear that there will be any want of energy and zeal.

Captain Shaw. Mr. Simson reports as follows of this officer:—"Captain Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, has officiated as Deputy Commissioner for six months, three months in the Fyzabad, and three in the Gonda district. His immediate superiors in the district have always reported most favourably regarding him, and Captain Reid again bestows on him the highest encomiums. I agree in nearly all that has been said in his favour from first to last, and very much regret having to detract from it in even the slightest degree; but in the course of examining his work defects have come under my notice, and the exigencies of my position, more especially after what has occurred, require me to notice them. Captain Shaw's zeal is undoubted; he takes great pains with his cases, and he works generally from morning to night, but his cases are frequently not well got up, and in consequence they have been subjected to severe criticism in instances in which the decisions have afterwards proved quite correct. His defects are attributable, I think, to a want of system, and of the faculty of recording clearly the points of a case, but he has constantly been overwhelmed with work which is not favourable to the acquirements of habits of either method or precision; and I doubt not that, had the district of which he was put in charge been as light a one as ordinary, he would have come out of the ordeal with credit to himself and benefit to Government and the people."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes that Mr. Simson has correctly stated the case as regards this officer, who has been transferred to Roy Bareilly, where easier work will enable him to pay more attention to the getting up of his cases and the preparation of his decisions, both as regards their contents and writing, for the latter, as the Judicial Commissioner truly remarks, defies appeal. Captain Shaw is so anxious to do his best, that the Officiating Chief Commissioner entertains great hope of his improvement, for it is not his judgment that is in fault, so much as the manner in which his decisions are recorded.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh. Messrs. Simson and Tucker both speak very highly of this officer as thoroughly up to his work, indefatigable at it, and always ready to make himself useful; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner knows Mr. Kavanagh well deserves this praise.

Lieutenant Hawkins. Colonel Abbott speaks as follows of this officer:—"Lieutenant Hawkins has conducted the duties of the district, while Mr. Clifford was employed in conducting revenue settlement. He is a very careful painstaking officer, and records his cases most clearly and efficiently. A very efficient judicial officer, and daily improving in his revenue knowledge. He has taken much pains with his annual report, in which I have criticised some few points which had better have been omitted; still it contains sufficient to show that he has given the subject of the administration his attention."

This is higher praise than the Officiating Chief Commissioner is disposed to concur in. Lieutenant Hawkins takes pains with his judicial cases, but he does not appear, to the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to take any deep interest in his work generally, and to do so much or so well as his ability would enable him to do, while a somewhat strong belief in his own competency tends to prevent improvement in the points in which he is deficient.

Mr. Ross. Colonel Clarke says, "that Mr. Ross promises to be a most efficient and popular officer; he is somewhat inexperienced, and perhaps a little hasty." Mr. Ross does want experience, but he has remarkably sound sense, and a very earnest desire to do his duty, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner is convinced that in a few years there will scarcely be a more efficient officer in the province. He is perhaps as yet slightly too much addicted to *shikar*, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot think the worse of him for that.

Dr. Young entered the commission during the year as Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, a circumstance which was not in his favour as regards the good-will of his brother assistants; but his many good qualities have already overcome this temporary disfavour. Circumstances have led to his rather rapid transfer from one division to another, so that no Commissioner says much about him; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner knows they think remarkably well of him; and fully concurring in that opinion himself, he has since the close of the year put him in charge of a district where his patience, temper, and good judgment have already gained confidence for him.

2nd Class Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. Wood. The Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, says that Mr. Wood is a valuable officer of Government in his judicial capacity, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has always heard a very good account of him from others, but he has himself seen very little of his work. He does a considerable portion of the revenue work, but did not take a fair share of the civil and criminal, and he does not, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks, relieve the Deputy Commissioner of so much work as he might do.

Mr. Crommelin. This officer being absent at the close of the year, the Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, has omitted to mention him. The Officiating Chief Commissioner knows him to be a sound steady officer, of great application to his duties.

Mr. Berkeley is described by the Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, as an excellent general business officer, whose health latterly failed much. He had charge of the Seetapore district during the six months of Captain Thompson's absence in England, and did his work very well, under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner.

Mr. Lang. Mr. Simson concurs in Major Steel's opinion of this officer, which is as follows:—"Mr. Lang is clear-headed, methodical, and gets through his work well and quickly."

Colonel Abbott is unable, from the short period Mr. Lang was under him, to give an opinion of his work, but says he was zealous and attentive. The Judicial Commissioner entertains a high opinion of Mr. Lang as a judicial officer, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner fully concurs with him.

Mr. Maconochie has lately been transferred to the Settlement Department. Colonel Abbott describes him as a painstaking improving officer, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes he will do credit to his selection for the important duties now entrusted to him.

Lieutenant Fisher is said to be very painstaking, and the Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, considers him better in the judicial than in other departments.

Mr. Harrington. This officer returned during the year, and has been so short a time in any district, that he is not mentioned by either Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners. The Officiating Chief Commissioner knows him to be an officer of very considerable ability, who only requires experience and opportunity to distinguish himself.

3rd Class Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant Eckford. The Commissioner, Mr. Simson, states as follows of this officer:—"Lieutenant Eckford still wants experience, and I have had occasion to complain more than once of the getting up of his cases; but I have lately noticed an improvement."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner can say nothing in favour of this officer, who wants either ability or application enough to enable him to pass the higher standard of examination.

Lieutenant Hewitt. The Commissioner, Mr. Simson, remarks as follows:—"Lieutenant Hewitt, Assistant Commissioner, Gonda, was the only assistant there for the greater part of the year, and much work in both departments has devolved upon him. He investigates his cases thoroughly; his record is well got up, and his judgment is good; and I should be very glad to see him obtain the promotion which he has fairly earned."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner has seen but little of his work, and it consisted principally of investigations into rent-free tenures; they were not very well done, owing, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks, to Lieutenant Hewitt's not having been properly instructed on what he had to do, otherwise the Officiating Chief Commissioner has no reason to disagree with Mr. Simson's very favourable opinion of this officer.

Lieutenant Forbes. The Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Lieutenant Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, was moved to Lucknow, is a steady good officer, passed his examination for the higher standard with credit, takes much pains with his cases, and gives sound judgments. He is a very promising young officer."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner entertains a very good opinion of this officer, who has shown both ability and power of application, and passed his higher examination in a remarkably satisfactory manner.

Mr. M. Mason. Major Steel states, "that this officer has done a good amount of work, and will, he feels sure, turn out very well; and the Commissioner, Mr. Simson, concurs with him."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes him to be a very fair officer, and will take the earliest opportunity of bringing him to a station where more will be seen of his work than in the remote district of Baraitch.

Mr. Knighton. The Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Mr. Knighton has recently passed for the higher standard, and is an officer of promise. He has conducted the Treasury, the Civil Court, for some time; and the Revenue Civil Court as well as Criminal work. I am glad to be able to notice him favourably."

And the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs.

Mr. Dyson. The Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, has great confidence in this officer, who has ability; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks he wants somewhat of the discretion to be acquired by experience.

Lieutenant Phaire did not join during the year.

Extra

Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class.

Mirza Abbas Bey, the Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, remarks, is a very useful officer; and his Deputy Commissioner thanks him for the very great help he has given him in every way. Mirza Abbas Bey is, in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, an excellent officer, of good judgment and great application.

Mr. Williams. Captain Thompson describes him as an exceedingly painstaking hard-working officer, and admirably adapted for the posts he has held, as Judge of the Small Cause Court, and in charge of the Treasury.

Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2d Class.

Syed Abdool Kakeem. He is said to be sound and trustworthy in his judgments, and his duties altogether too have been creditably performed. This officer well deserves the praise given him.

Mr. Collins. The Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, says he has brought his services to notice in his Judicial Report, but the Judicial Commissioner does not mention them; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner knows that Mr. Collins does very little work indeed. A special report is about to be made regarding him.

Moonshee Ramdyal makes an excellent Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Rai Ajoodhiapershad is a very experienced and able officer, with a capacity for getting through much work in a satisfactory way. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has a very good opinion of him.

Mr. Walker is said by the Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, to be a valuable servant of Government as an executive officer, but no opinion is expressed of him in a judicial capacity. He does a very considerable amount of work, and a large proportion of the criminal cases are tried by him.

Mr. Bickers. The Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks of him with great praise as Treasury officer of Lucknow, and he most fully deserves it. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would be very glad to have some more officers like him in charge of treasuries. Mr. Bickers, however, does judicial work, criminal and civil also, and does it very well.

Moonshee Nundkishore. A steady, hard-working officer, says Colonel Abbott, without much force of character. Colonel Clarke, under whom he was for some time, entertained a very high opinion of him, especially as regards integrity. He has not succeeded in his management of the Lucknow Abkaree department, which the Officiating Chief Commissioner fears was much neglected.

Moonshee Hurshai. A good steady officer, careful in his procedure and diligent in his duties; and to him is attributed the success in distributing the weights in the Oonao district, which was so remarkable. It is to be regretted that there is so little prospect of promotion held out to Native Extra Assistants. He holds the same rank as 3d Class Extra Assistant that he held before the mutiny. It would be well were there some means to reward good services by good service allowances, as was proposed lately in the Punjab, in the English Office department.

Mahomed Buksh Khan, made a judicial officer late in life, for executive services. He has failed.

Mr. Garstin ably assisted his Deputy Commissioner, says Mr. Tucker.

Moonshee Huzaree Lal is said by Mr. Tucker to be well qualified for revenue duties. He is a very fair officer.

Mr. Haldane is very well spoken of by all his superiors, who consider him a steady hard-working officer, who exerts himself to do his best, and is qualified to exercise higher powers than those entrusted to him.

Moonshee Dabeepershad would be better as a police than as a judicial officer.

Mr. Fraser, Civil Judge of Lucknow. No officer does better service than Mr. Fraser. Details are given in the Judicial Commissioner's Report.

Mr. Lincoln; a fair officer.

Mr. Bradford, Demarcation officer, has ably and zealously done his duty, and is now transferred to the Commission as 2d Class Deputy Commissioner, and appointed to officiate at Fyzabad.

Mr. Kavanagh does his duty, as assistant to Mr. Bradford, quietly and thoroughly, and is highly esteemed by all who have to deal with him. He is now in charge of the reduced Demarcation department.

Of 3d Class Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Demarcation department, one, Jwalapershad has been dismissed for corruption; another, Ulee Hossein, is suspended and under trial on the same charge. No accusations have been made against the third, Moonshee Guneshee Lal, which is creditable to him.

The tuhseeldars specially mentioned by Commissioners are,—

In Khyrabad Division.

Kulb Ali, of Baree, lately appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Hurpershad, of Seetapore.
Neas Ahmed, of Shahabad.
Dhokulpershad, of Sundeela.

In Lucknow Division.

Enaitoollah, of Ramnugger.

In Baiswarra Division.

None.

In Fyzabad Division.

Nujjuf Ali, of Dostpore.
Kishen Lal, of Nanpara.

On the whole, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is thoroughly pleased with the officers of the commission, who, as a body, earnestly endeavour to do their duty. On one point only has he fault to find with all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and officers in charge of districts. As a general rule, their statements and returns are neither correct nor submitted at the proper date, and in some instances the errors and delay are anything but creditable to the officers concerned. He hopes for improvement on this point.

Dr. Cannon is fulfilling the expectations entertained on his appointment, by introducing order and economy into gaols.

Mr. Currie was secretary during the year. It is unnecessary to say anything of this officer's well-known capacity, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot omit to mention his very deep obligation to him for able advice and aid, always so cheerfully given.

Mr. Wyllie was assistant secretary. He has a very clear head and sound judgment, with great power of application. Whatever work he did was thoroughly done, and to be confidently relied on. The Officiating Chief Commissioner was very sorry to see him leave Oudh.

Colonel Vanrenen and Captain Anderson conducted their survey duties with the same success as in the preceding year. Their work is most carefully done, and they give no unnecessary trouble to any one.

Captain Chamberlain's duties have lain more in the North West than in Oudh during the past year, but his operations, backed by the precautionary measures of the regular police, have put a stop to the Oonao murders.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner has been led to form a very high opinion of Colonel Crommelin, C.B., chief engineer, and his subordinate officers, Lieutenants Champain, Pemberton, and Swetenham; also of Mr. Marshall, executive engineer, whose road from Fyzabad to Allahabad is a model, or, rather, will be so when finished.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks there is a tendency in the department to potter over their work, but this is probably owing to the system, which seems to require too much time to be spent in office.

The hospitals and dispensaries have been very well managed during the year, and Doctors Douglas, Wishaw, and Bensley deserve especial mention. A very great number of operations have been performed by Dr. Wishaw at Fyzabad, Dr. Bensley at Baraitch, and both have successfully treated a very large number of natives for goitre.

Colonel Barrow has been in charge of the police during the year, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot speak too highly of his intimate knowledge and unwearying care of the force, of his sound sense and strict impartiality. He has worked most harmoniously, too, with the judicial officers, retaining the independence in subordination to them so difficult to hit, but without which the police must become a mere tool, little more to be depended on than the old body. All allow that the force and the system have greatly improved during the past year, and it is to Colonel Barrow that this is due, and his promotion in another line, however well deserved by him and gratifying to all who know him, is a very serious loss to the police, let who will succeed him. He has laid the Officiating Chief Commissioner under deep obligations to him for the way he has worked, and the frank and zealous aid he has always afforded.

The

The Officiating Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the praise given to Major Aitken, Deputy Inspector General, by Colonel Barrow. Major Aitken has exhibited great sense and determination in carrying out the system, the success of which he has deeply at heart. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has learnt much from his excellent reports on the districts he visited.

Captain Barrow is an exceedingly steady sound-judging officer, working without fuss, and never doing wrong. The Officiating Chief Commissioner admired the order and good spirit he had infused into his police.

Captain Hill scarcely needs an addition to his numerous testimonials. He is a most energetic officer, always trying to improve his men, whether it be in police procedure, drill, or football.

Captain Ryall is an excellent officer, who has performed the onerous police duties of Fyzabad to the great satisfaction of the Magistrates.

Captain Sharpe is, as Colonel Barrow remarks, a very zealous intelligent officer, with some mistaken ideas, which time will, it is hoped, correct. To his praise be it said, that he is the terror of the omlah wherever he goes.

Lieutenant Danvers; apathetic.

Lieutenants Woodcock and Tweedie; excellent officers.

Captain Ouseley, ditto; selected first to act as City Magistrate, and then transferred to the settlement department.

Captain Clarke has been steadily improving during the year, and latterly very successful.

Lieutenant Maynard. The Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets to say this officer has been somewhat negligent in his duties lately. He can work well if he likes, and must do so, if he wishes to be better spoken of next year.

Lieutenant Stainforth; an intelligent and zealous officer; but he, like Lieutenant Maynard, was, perhaps, too young when put in charge of a district.

Among the assistants, the only officers who have had opportunities yet of showing their capacity are Lieutenant de Montmorency, Mr. Hamilton, Lieutenant Woodcock, and Mr. Blenman, who are very promising officers. Lieutenant de Montmorency is now officiating as assistant secretary to the Officiating Chief Commissioner. Mr. Hamilton, who knows his duty well, and Lieutenant Woodcock are in charge of districts. The Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot refrain from adding to this a notice of Mr. Gibson's very promising commencement in charge of Sultanpore, although it has occurred since the close of the year.

(signed) *J. Reid,*
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of OUDH, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX A (1.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CRIME in *Oudh*, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of Cases reported.						Number of Apprehensions.		Number of Acquittals, including Cases brought on from last Year.		Number of Convictions, including Cases brought on from last Year.		Number of Persons transferred, escaped, died or remaining under Trial.		Amount of Property Stolen.				Amount of Property Recovered.			
		1860.			1861.			1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.			1861.			1860.			1861.		
																Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	s.	a.	p.
1	Rebellion	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	2	—			—			—			—		
2	Abetting mutiny	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	—			—			—			—		
3	Murder:																										
	By Thugs	4	–	4	5	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	—			—			—			—		
	Other, for sake of robbery	9	–	9	12	–	12	30	25	8	9	22	16	–	–	35	–	–	427	9	–	11	6	–	86	–	–
	By poison	3	–	3	11	–	11	7	19	4	14	3	5	–	–	—			—			—			—		
	Ordinary	90	–	90	81	–	81	176	194	69	85	100	94	7	15	—			—			—			—		
	Attempts at	24	–	24	25	–	25	29	61	15	12	13	46	1	3	-	-	-	9	4	–	-	-	-	7	4	–
4	Culpable homicide	43	–	43	59	–	59	59	199	27	70	29	111	3	18	—			—			—			—		
5	Rioting with deadly weapons	–	–	–	13	–	13	–	116	–	25	–	80	–	11	-	-	-	22	–	–	—			—		
6	Rioting	–	–	–	65	–	65	–	797	–	344	–	437	–	16	—			—			—			—		
7	Grievous hurt and aggravated assault	403	–	403	149	–	149	1,643	302	509	55	1,144	217	20	30	—			—			—			—		
8	Rape	36	1	37	60	4	64	39	63	24	28	14	31	1	4	—			—			—			—		
9	Dacoity with murder	2	–	2	2	–	2	17	29	3	16	14	13	–	–	60	–	–	7,059	13	3	-	-	-	90	1	–
10	Dacoity	29	–	29	24	–	24	161	206	76	112	52	82	33	12	5,339	1	–	14,640	4	–	1,084	9	–	235	–	–
11	Robbery with hurt, or deadly weapons:																										
	On the highway	76	–	76	19	–	19	128	24	66	9	62	15	–	–	3,196	12	6	753	13	–	304	5	–	–	9	–
	Elsewhere				25	–	25		37		11		24		2				1,386	..	–				52	–	–
12	Robbery:																										
	On the highway	184	–	184	65	1	66	253	87	145	37	103	28	–	22	7,970	4	6	3,914	13	6	963	12	3	94	–	–
	Elsewhere				21	–	21		33		13		8		12				840	10	–				80	2	–
13	Theft by housebreaking or house-trespass, with hurt or preparation for hurt	14	–	14	40	1	41	35	60	15	30	20	30	–	–	8,407	1	–	2,581	–	–	199	15	–	223	11	–
14	Theft by housebreaking or house-trespass	1,037	1,930	2,967	2,872	4,642	7,514	973	1,889	363	594	588	1,239	22	56	1,42,337	11	8	2,23,116	10	11	17,605	15	–	17,479	4	10
15	Theft:																										
	Of cattle	658	825	1,483	860	848	1,708	1,003	1,053	367	382	597	619	39	52	24,766	5	6	28,019	11	9	8,625	1	6	9,318	8	–
	Ordinary	3,148	3,722	6,870	3,543	3,038	6,581	3,999	3,258	1,543	1,009	2,355	2,161	101	88	1,73,081	7	9	1,04,850	5	4	22,401	–	9	20,834	5	11
16	Receiving stolen property	164	–	164	223	1	224	324	444	153	212	139	210	32	22	1,050	11	3	1,231	10	–	1,053	11	3	1,539	12	–
17	Serious mischief by fire, as per sections 435-6	92	2	94	55	1	56	112	53	79	37	31	16	2	–	—			—			—			—		
18	Coining or fabricating Government stamps	51	8	59	47	–	47	84	64	42	33	32	30	10	1	—			—			—			—		
19	Escape from gaol	6	–	6	28	–	28	9	34	1	8	4	24	4	2	—			—			—			—		
20	Bad livelihood	41	2	43	142	–	142	70	274	31	104	34	165	5	5	—			—			—			—		
	TOTAL	6,114	6,490	12,604	8,450	8,536	16,986	9,157	9,329	3,540	3,254	5,331	5,702	286	373	3,66,244	7	2	3,88,853	8	9	52,249	11	9	50,020	9	9
21	Other offences cognizable by Police*	–	–	–	660	1	661	–	1,101	–	372	–	713	–	16	—			—			—			—		
	GRAND TOTAL for 1861	–	–	–	9,110	8,537	17,647	–	10,430	–	3,626	–	6,415	–	389	-	-	-	3,88,853	8	9	-	-		50,020	9	9

* No comparison can be made of offences under this heading, as in the previous year cognizable and non-cognizable offences were mixed up together.

	1860.	1861.
Per-centage of persons acquitted to persons tried	38·65	34·88
Per-centage of persons convicted to persons tried	58·21	61·12
Per-centage of persons transferred, escaped, died, and remaining under trial to those tried	3·41	3·80

Appendix B. (1).

Table, showing Numbers and Per-Centages of Cases Reported, Apprehensions and Convictions in Heinous Crimes against Persons and Property, taken up by the *Oudh* Police in 1861.

Crime.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases in which Apprehensions were made.	Number of Cases Tried.	Number of Cases in which Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons Tried.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Per-Centage of Cases in which Apprehensions were made to those Reported.	Per-Centage of Cases in which Convictions were Obtained to Number Tried.	Per-Centage of Persons Convicted to Number Tried.
Murder and attempt at murder of every kind	134	120	111	79	282	161	89·55	71·17	57·09
Culpable homicide	59	59	61	44	181	111	100	72·13	61·32
Rioting with deadly weapons	13	13	12	10	105	80	100	83·33	76·19
Grievous hurt and aggravated assault	149	136	126	107	272	217	91·27	84·92	79·77
Dacoity with murder	2	2	3	3	29	13	100	100	44 82
Dacoity	24	19	16	9	194	82	79·16	56·25	42·26
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon on highway or elsewhere.	44	27	27	20	59	39	61·36	74·07	66·10
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	86	45	36	22	88	36	52·32	61·11	40·90
Rape	64	53	51	27	59	31	82·81	52·94	52·54
Total	575	474	443	321	1,269	770	82·43	72·46	60·67

APPENDIX C (1.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CRIMES cognizable by the Police and ascertained to have been Committed within the Province of *Oudh* for the year ending 31st December 1861, and the Number of Persons supposed to have been concerned in such Crimes, and of the Number apprehended and brought to Trial, and of computed Value of Property Plundered or Stolen, and of the Amount recovered.

1.	2.	3.			4.	5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	15.
	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Cognizable by the Police.	In which no complaint was made.	TOTAL.	Number of Cases in which no one has been apprehended.	Number of Cases in which Persons have been apprehended.		Number of Cases reported in previous Year in which Apprehensions have been made during the Year.		Number of Cases under Trial at the Close of the Year.		TOTAL.		Number of Cases and Persons acquitted or released.		Number of Persons Convicted or Committed.		Number of Persons Died, Transferred or Escaped.		TOTAL.		Under Trial at the Close of the Year.		Amount of Property Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.
						Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Rebellion	3	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	3	6	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	2	—	—
2	Abetting mutiny	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	—	—
3	Murder:																								
	By Thugs	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
	Other for the sake of robbery	12	–	12	1	11	20	2	5	–	–	13	25	3	9	10	16	–	–	13	25	–	–	427 9 –	86 – –
	By poison	11	–	11	3	8	16	–	–	–	3	8	19	4	14	4	5	–	–	8	19	–	–	—	—
	Ordinary	81	–	81	11	78	158	4	35	1	1	75	194	21	85	46	94	2	2	69	181	6	13	—	—
	Attempts at	25	–	25	3	22	57	3	4	–	–	25	61	4	12	19	46	–	1	23	59	2	2	9 4 –	7 4 –
4	Culpable homicide	59	–	59	2	57	180	2	5	5	14	64	199	17	70	44	111	–	2	61	183	3	16	—	—
5	Rioting with deadly weapons	13	–	13	1	12	111	1	1	1	4	14	116	2	25	10	80	–	–	12	105	2	11	22 – –	—
6	Rioting	65	–	65	4	61	791	–	–	1	6	62	797	4	344	56	437	–	–	60	781	2	16	—	—
7	Grievous hurt and aggravated assault	149	–	149	14	135	300	1	2	–	–	136	302	19	55	107	217	–	–	126	272	10	30	—	—
8	Rape	60	4	64	12	52	61	1	2	–	–	53	63	24	28	27	31	–	–	51	59	2	4	—	—
9	Dacoity with murder	2	–	2	–	2	28	–	–	1	1	3	29	–	16	3	13	–	–	3	29	–	–	7,059 13 3	90 1 –
10	Dacoity	24	–	24	6	18	129	1	44	–	33	19	206	7	112	9	82	–	–	16	194	3	12	14,640 4 –	235 – –
11	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons:																								
	On the highway	19	–	19	11	8	16	2	7	1	1	11	24	5	9	6	15	–	–	11	24	–	–	753 13 –	– 9 –
	Elsewhere	25	–	25	9	16	31	1	6	–	–	17	37	2	11	14	24	–	–	16	35	1	2	1,386 – –	32 – –
12	Robbery:																								
	On the highway	65	1	66	39	27	84	1	3	–	–	28	87	6	37	14	28	1	1	21	66	7	21	3,914 13 6	94 – –
	Elsewhere	21	–	21	7	14	27	3	5	1	1	18	33	8	13	8	8	1	1	17	22	1	11	840 10 –	80 2 –
13	Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass with hurt or preparation for hurt.	40	1	41	17	24	55	–	5	–	–	24	60	9	30	15	30	–	–	24	60	–	–	2,581 – –	223 11 –
14	Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass.	2,872	4,642	7,514	6,663	851	1,691	66	198	–	–	917	1,889	182	594	712	1,239	5	10	899	1,843	18	46	2,23,116 10 11	17,479 4 10
15	Theft:																								
	Of cattle	869	848	1,708	1,292	416	899	171	154	–	–	587	1,053	140	382	415	619	21	31	576	1,032	11	21	28,019 11 9	9,318 8 –
	Ordinary	3,543	3,038	6,581	4,492	2,089	3,054	108	204	–	–	2,197	3,258	479	1,009	1,657	2,161	14	27	2,150	3,197	47	61	1,04,850 5 4	20,834 5 4
16	Receiving stolen property	223	1	224	2	222	400	18	44	–	–	240	444	86	212	142	210	6	11	234	433	6	11	1,231 10 –	1,539 12 –
17	Serious mischief by fire, as per Sections 435–6.	55	1	56	17	39	52	–	1	–	–	39	53	26	37	13	16	–	–	39	53	–	–	—	—
18	Coining or fabricating Government stamps.	47	–	47	7	40	60	–	–	4	4	44	64	20	33	23	30	–	–	43	63	1	1	—	—
19	Escape from gaol	28	–	28	6	22	31	1	3	–	–	23	34	2	8	19	24	2	2	23	34	–	–	—	—
20	Bad livelihood	142	–	142	–	142	263	2	11	–	–	144	274	47	104	94	165	2	2	143	271	1	3	—	—
21	Other offences cognizable by the police	660	1	661	55	606	1,062	–	–	14	39	620	1,101	189	372	422	713	5	9	616	1,094	4	7	—	—
	TOTAL	9,110	8,537	17,647	12,679	4,968	9,583	389	740	29	107	5,386	10,430	1,308	3,626	3,890	6,415	59	99	5,257	10,140	129	290	3,88,853 8 9	50,020 9 9

APPENDIX D (1.)

ANNUAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Apprehensions, Convictions, and Stolen Property Recovered in the Province of *Oudh*, for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

NAME of DISTRICT.	Number of Cases Cognisable.	Per-Centage of Apprehensions to Cases Cognisable.	Per-Centage of Convictions or Commitments to Cases Tried.	Per-Centage of Stolen Property Recovered.	Average Day Occupied by each Case before the Police.	Per-Centage of Convictions obtained on Evidence first sent up by the Police.
Lucknow City -	1,276	71·	77·23	9·40	1·26	9·3
Lucknow - -	697	46·19	74·76	20·50	2·32	85·63
Oonao - -	621	54·58	68·10	24 87	2·50	62·01
Durriabad - -	747	51·94	74·93	9·78	1·99	20·01
Fyzabad - -	1,177	66·78	72·82	14·41	1·57	91·33
Gonda - -	489	57·05	72·62	10·55	2·04	84·04
Baraitch - -	737	41·79	80·52	10·27	1·22	94·
Sultanpore - -	813	60·88	78·90	11·40	1·34	70·54
Purtabghur -	515	67·37	71·38	9·88	1·50	93·08
Roy Bareilly -	493	51·32	77·16	16·83	2·54	85·94
Seetapore - -	767	46·80	75·99	11·15	2·81	80·
Hurdui - -	440	82·94	81·06	10·42	2·92	67·75
Luckimpore -	338	54·43	71·27	31·	4·61	90·
TOTAL - -	9,110	58·	75·12	14·19	2·20	78·25

APPENDIX E (1).

ABSTRACT of Five Mysterious Cases of Murder by Strangulation detailed under peculiar Circumstances.

1. THE first of these murders was reported on the 3d January, while the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner were encamped at Oonao. The dead body was found one mile from Oonao, in the village of Rajpore. Inquiries made by the police, but with no results; the body was never recognised. Strangulation was declared to have been the cause of death. Round the neck a rope in eight coils was found; none of the assembled villages of Oonao, Busheerutgunge or Nawabgunge Ilaquas could recognise the deceased. The chowkeedar of village Rajpore was sentenced to find two securities of 50 rupees each, in default to suffer one years' imprisonment; he was imprisoned.

2. The second of these cases was reported on 7th January. The corpse was first seen by a chowkeedar close to the Grand Trunk Road, within the boundaries of the village of Mullawan. The lumbadars of the village of Jugdespore, whose fields adjoin that village, separated only by the Grand Trunk Road from Lucknow to Cawnpore, removed the corpse to the spot where it was found; a rope in several coils was found round the deceased's neck. He was thought to be a pensioner, as he had 5th Light Cavalry buttons on his coat. The corpse was sent to Lucknow for identification by the pension establishment, but with no result. The police apprehended two persons who were seen standing near the corpse, their houses were searched, but nothing suspicious was found in them. One chowkeedar was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in this case, he not having been able to find two securities for 60 rupees each.

3. The third case occurred in May last. The body of a man with a rope round his neck was found on the borders of the village of Occhur and Sarai Kathan. This was reported at police station, Hurha, on the 6th May. Police investigated, but found no clue, nor did a reward of 500 rupees which was offered lead to any results.

4. The fourth murder was reported on 27th May. The dead body was found lying in a tope about a quarter of a mile east of Oonao. It was never identified, nor was any clue found which could lead to the detection of the murderers. A cord in three coils was found round the neck. The civil surgeon stated that death was caused by strangulation, and that deceased died while drunk. The retail dealers of spirits in Oonao were deprived of their licenses for not telling the names of those who had bought liquor from them on the night of the murder.

5. The fifth of these murders was reported on 31st May by a police sowar, at police station, Hurha. The corpse was found near village Hilgee, with a cord round the neck; no identification or detection ensued.

Case of Strangulation in imitation of above, being Conspiracy to gain Reward.

Another case of strangulation, in imitation of the above mysterious murders, was a very peculiar one from the circumstances connected with it. Bhowany, a policeman, and Bhikaree and Bhabootee, informers, stated they had seen Urjoon (a Takoor resident of the Lucknow district), kill a man and ride off. Captain Ryall and Lieutenant Dodd immediately mounted and galloped off to Urjoon's village, "Bustee Khera," in Lucknow district, 30 miles off. Urjoon's behaviour on being captured completely bore out the assertions of Bhowany and the informers, as he tried to escape over the rear wall of the village into the jungle, and then being unable to get away passed through a trap-door and hid himself on the roof where he was captured, after making an attempt to throw himself off the roof. This conduct was altogether that of a guilty man, and when in addition a running noose (consisting of a thin waxed rope with a loop at one end and an iron ring at another) was discovered hidden in an earthen pot, it appeared certain that at last one of the miscreants who had committed so many murders in the Oonao district had been taken. However, as the investigation proceeded some suspicious differences appeared in the details of the murder as given by Bhikaree and Bhabootee, and on these men and Bhowany being severely cross-examined by Captain Ryall, the whole case came out. Bhabootee owed a grudge to Urjoon, Bhowany was tempted by the hope of promotion and the large reward offered for the discovery of these prevalent murders, and Bhikaree having the same hope of reward, they joined a traveller, murdered him after night-fall with a piece of rope, and then at once brought the information that they had seen Urjoon commit the murder and ride away. The murdered man was a resident of Oonao, as were all three of his murderers, who expiated their crimes on the scaffold.

Case of Murder by Poison in Oonao District in 1861.

1. Baladeen and Mohuree took poison in August 1861, from a person who joined them on the Grand Trunk Road, near Gooshain Gunge. He accompanied them across the Ganges into Oudh, and succeeded in administering some drug or poison to them at Lekara, near Bangermow. They both became insensible and were robbed, eventually Mohuree died from the effects of the poison.

N. B.—This is the only instance throughout the year in Oonao district in which death has ensued in any case of robbery by poison, and it is therefore believed that murder is not the object of these poisoners. The description of the man who committed the above-mentioned crime tallies with that of a man who drugged Matadeen, his mother and sister, on 3d January 1862, at the village of Berokee.

In addition to the murders detailed above, seven ordinary murders occurred during the year, one for sake of robbery, and six ordinary, in five of which convictions were obtained.

Cases of Robbery by Poison that occurred in Oonao District in 1861.

1*st. Case of Deen Mahomed, cartman to Ghoolam Abbass, of Roy Bareilly.*—A party of five, consisting of two men, one woman and two children, engaged the cart of Ghoolam Abbass, of Roy Bareilly, to go to Jhansie. While halting at Asurkeera, Deen Mahomed, the cartman, was made insensible by drugs or poison being mixed in his dâl. The travellers took away the cart and bullocks and sold them to the lumberdar of Hurgaon, in the Meeangunge Ilaqua, where they were recovered by Captain Ouseley, in November 1861, eight months after the crime was committed. It occurred on the 23rd March 1861. Deen Mahomed recovered.

2*nd. Case of Moolla, servant of Badoolla.*—On the 29th March a party (answering almost to the same description as those who poisoned Deen Mahomed and took away his hackery) hired a cart from Badoolla to go from Suffeepore to Meeran-ke-Serai. Badoolla sent his servant Moolla with the cart, and the next day, the 27th March, Moolla was rendered insensible by some poison (probably dhutura) in his food, and the cart and bullocks were taken away and have never since been heard of. The first report of the crime was made at the police station of Bangermow on 29th March, two days after the robbery occurred, which of course gave but small chance to the police. Descriptive rolls of the poisoners were sent to all the surrounding districts, and the Cawnpore district superintendent apprehended seven persons, but they were not identified and were released.

3rd. Case of Chundee, occurred on 8th June 1861.—Chundee was going to buy cattle, and was joined by a traveller, who drugged him with bhâng and robbed him of 25 rupees. Complainant pointed out the man, who was apprehended and chullaned.

The case was tried by Mr. Elliott, who, considering there was not sufficient proof, released the prisoner.

N. B.—It is believed that the same party poisoned Deen Mahomed in the first case, and Moolla in the second; and they are also supposed to have committed a similar crime on the person of Fakeera Gharywan in February this year (1862). It would appear that their object is not to produce death, as in all of those instances the poisoned men recovered.

LUCKNOW, *the* 8th *April* 1862.

MEMORANDUM on Arrangements for the Prevention and Detection of violent Crime against Person and Property in the Oonao District, more especially Murder by Strangulation and Robbery by Poisoning.

I. In addition to constant patrolling from the police stations of Oonao, Nawabgunge, Poorwa, Suffeepore, Meeangunge, Bangermow, Hurha, and Mowrawan, an organized system of patrol has recently been organized from the 19 following out-posts, and is now carried out as follows:—

II. The strength of each out-post is two mounted constables, one head constable, and other three or four constables, foot police. By orders lately issued by the Deputy Inspector General, one sowar commences patrolling at a little before daylight and returns at 11 a.m., the other starts at 4 p.m. and returns at 10 p.m. The whole of the foot police at out-posts, formerly men raised for the extra police, have been relieved by the most experienced constables of the Oonao police, and they have been directed to act much more as detectives than formerly; one of them at least is directed to be constantly moving about in disguise mixing with travellers, especially those coming from the Ganges.

Each head constable in charge of an out-post is directed, on the occurrence of a heinous crime, to set out at once to the spot after despatching one sowar to the nearest police station, and the other sowar to the district superintendent; no written report is required from them, so that the information reaches quickly, but the name of village and direction from out-post is invariably to be given, so that the superior police officers may reach with the least possible delay.

The usual precautions regarding the non-disturbance of the corpse and the preservation of marks of foot-steps are directed to be taken.

The chowkeedars of the district have been warned to be on the look-out, especially for bodies of travellers coming from the Ganges, and that they will be liberally rewarded in the event of a heinous crime being brought to light through their instrumentality.

III. The following are the out-posts and general patrolling directions of the sowars:

1. Pucchudda, eight miles from Nujjufghur Ghat. The sowars patrol to the ghat and back again.

2. Bickrampore, 10 or 12 miles from Ganges. Patrol towards ghat and meet half-way the Nujjufghur patrol.

3. Nujjufghur, a ghat on Ganges. The sowars patrol towards Bickrampore and meet sowars from that out-post.

4. Cawnpore Bridge. The sowars patrol towards Oonao and meet Oonao patrols.

5. Purrior, a ghat on Ganges, nine miles north-west of Cawnpore Bridge. The sowars patrol towards Nawabgunge and Oonao alternately.

6. Jajahmow, a ghat 12 miles west of Purrior, patrol towards Meeangunge.

7. Radhun Ghat, — miles west of Jajahmow, patrol roads leading north and east from ghat.

8. Tukya, between Bangermow and Meeangunge, patrol towards Baree Thannah and Moostuffabad.

9. Moostuffabad, patrol towards Bangermow and Tukya.

10. Mudarnuggur, patrol between Bangermow and Nanahmow Ghat.

11. Nanahmow Ghat, patrol towards Bangermow.

12. An outpost on road, about four coss from Mehndee Ghat, patrol towards ghat.

13. Mhowaza, half way between Suffeepore and Meangunge, patrol towards these two places.

14. Baree Thannah, patrol towards Lucknow and Bangermow.

15. Muddaree Khera, or road between Poorwa and Oonao, patrol towards those two places.

16. Phoolwa Ghana Ghat, patrol four coss from ghat and back.

17. Bhysaie on Poorwa and Hurha road, patrol towards those two places.

18. Surraga Ghat, patrol four coss from ghat.

19. Dabee Chowkee, two miles from Oonao. No sowars.

IV. To supply this large force of sowars nearly all the reserve at head quarters has been employed, and a force of 15 horses and 20 foot from Lucknow district has been sent into the Oonao district.

V. An out-post has also been established near Mehndee Ghat in Hurdui district, and one constable in disguise is constantly near the ghat.

VI. Two very intelligent police officers have lately been temporarily sent from other districts principally for the purpose of carrying out an organized system of patrol and detectives. These officers are Inspector Sew Singh and Deputy Inspector Hyatt Khan, and the out-post will be divided between them and Inspectors Sewdeen Doobey and Uttur Singh; a very successful detective from the Lucknow district has also lately been sent into Oonao; he is head constable, second grade, Moona, and is a Passee.

VII. Three of the poisoned men, Mattadeen, Balladeen and Fakeera have been entertained in the extra police, and are stationed at different ghats for the purpose of recognising their poisoners.

VIII. Finally, the means taken for the prevention of violent organized crimes in Oonao would appear to have had some effect.

There has been no murder by strangulation for more than 10 months, and during the year there were only four cases of robbery by poison, in one of which the poisoned man died. Since the beginning of this year there have been two cases of robbery by poison, but no deaths.

(signed) *R. W. M. Aithen,*
Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Oudh Police.

APPENDIX F (1).

ACCIDENTS during the Year.

	Died.	Injured.
From falling into tanks and wells	1,660	141
From wolves	264	22
From snake bites	633	10
From the fall of walls and houses	230	81
From other causes	574	62
TOTAL	3,361	316

ARMS taken during the Year.

Cannons	6
Fire-arms	609
Swords	1,319
Spears	85
Miscellaneous	1,569
TOTAL	3,588

	1860:	Rs.	Rs.
	24 European officers	15,600	
	1 Office allowance to chief of police	800	
	12 Office allowances to district superintendents, at 85 rupees each	1,020	
			17,420
	Mounted Police.		
14	Ressaldars	1,750	
14	Naib ressaldars, at 50 rupees each	700	
14	Jemadars, at 45 rupees each	630	
14	Kote duffadars, at 35 rupees each	490	
112	Duffadars, at 30 rupees each	3,360	
28	Naib duffadars, at 27 rupees each	756	
3	Trumpeters, at 30 rupees each	90	
1,204	Sowars, at 25 rupees each	30,100	
1,403			946
	14 Bhistees, at 5 rupees each	70	
	1 Native doctor, at 25 rupees each	25	
	14 Persian writers, at 25 rupees each	350	
	Troop allowance for 14 troops, at 10 rupees per troop	140	
			38,461
	Foot Police.		
14	Native commandants, at different rates	4,200	
14	Native adjutants, at different rates	1,480	
78	Soobadars, at 65 rupees each	5,070	
78	Jemadars, at 50 rupees each	3,900	
30	Native jemadars, at 30 rupees each	1,170	
390	Havildars, at 14 rupees each	5,460	
390	Naicks, at 12 rupees each	4,680	
26	Buglers, at 8 rupees each	208	
6,786	Sepoys, at 7 rupees each	14,502	
7,815			7,307
	76 Divisional mohurrirs' allowance, at 5 rupees each	390	
	13 Drill havildars, at 5 rupees each	65	
	13 English clerks, at 40 rupees each	520	
	13 Moonshees, at 30 rupees each	390	
	13 Native doctors, at 20 rupees each	260	
	Hospital establishment	234	
	26 Classies, at 5 rupees each	130	
	65 Muleteers, at 5 rupees each	325	
	26 Bhistees at head quarters of each regiment, at 5 rupees each	130	
	Allowance for repairs of arms, tents, mussallah and physic for mules, &c., at 85 rupees each	1,105	
			77,219
	Per Mensem		1,33,100
	Per Annum		15,97,200

	1861:	Rs.	Rs.
	22 European officers	14,800	
	1 Office allowance to the inspector and deputy inspector general	690	
			15,490
	Mounted Police.		
13	Chief constables, 1st grade, at 50 rupees each	650	
13	Chief constables, 2d grade, at 45 „	585	
13	Chief constables, 3d grade, at 35 „	455	
81	Head constables, 1st grade, at 30 „	2,430	
26	Head constables, 2d grade, at 27 „	702	
733	Constables - 1st grade, at 25 „	18,325	
67	Constables - 2d grade, at 22 „	1,474	
946			
	Foot Police.		
36	Inspectors at different rates	4,880	
86	Deputy inspectors, at 65 rupees each	5,590	
74	Chief constables, 1st grade, at 50 rupees each	3,700	
37	Chief constables, 4th grade, at 30 „	1,110	
394	Head constables, 1st grade, at 14 „	5,516	
378	Head constables, 2d grade, at 12 „	4,536	
5,956	Constables - 1st grade, at 7 „	41,692	
346	Constables - 2d grade, at 6 „	2,076	
7,307			
	76 Divisional mohurrirs' allowances, at 5 rupees each	380	
	2 Inspectors' personal allowance	250	
	12 Drill Inspectors, at 5 rupees each	60	
	12 Native doctors, at 20 rupees each	240	
	12 Dressers, at 5 rupees each	60	
	Hospital Establishment	156	
	12 Classies, at 5 rupees each	60	
	12 Repair of arms allowance, at 30 rupees each	360	
			70,666
	Per Mensem		1,10,777
	Per Annum		13,29,324

N.B.—Number of men in 1860 - - - 9,218
Number of men in 1861 - - - 8,253
965 Decrease.

Cost in 1860 - - - *Rs.* 15,97,200
Cost in 1861 - - - 13,29,324
2,67,876 Decrease.

APPENDIX H (1).

ABSTRACT of Sums to be Entered in BUDGET ESTIMATE against REVENUE and JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Amount.	Amount.	REMARKS.
REVENUE:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1. Personal Guards - - -	*40,149½	- -	* This includes Settlement Officers in full, and half of the price of guards supplied to officers exercising powers both Judicial and Revenue.
2. Tehseel Treasuries ditto - -	38,592		
Treasury Guards - - -	24,312		
3. Escorts for Treasure - - -	634		
		1,03,687½	
JUDICIAL:			
1. Personal Guards - - -	†42,565½	- -	† This includes half of the value of guards supplied to the Officers exercising powers both Judicial and Revenue, as well as Judicial Commissioner, Civil Judge, and Assistant General Superintendent Thuggee, in full.
4. Guards over Gaols - - -	26,780		
5. Escorts for Prisoners - -	634		
6. Guards over Hawalats - -	11,580		
8. Civil Judge's Office - - -	816		
9. Lunatic Asylum - - -	468		
		92,843½	
10 per cent. - - -		19,653	
TOTAL - - *Rs.*		2,16,184	

APPENDIX I (1).

RETURN of Rewards given to Regular Police and Chowkeedars for Good Services in the Detection of Crime, and the Attendance at School, within the Province of *Oudh* during the Year 1861.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Amount of Rewards during the Year to Regular Police.	Amount of Rewards to Chowkedars.	Daily Average Attendance at School.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		
Lucknow City - - -	120 - -	- -	27	
Lucknow District - -	65 - -	178 - -	27	
Oonao District - -	140 - -	10 - -	30	
Durriabad District - -	215 - -	219 - -	20	
Roy Bareilly District -	22 - -	24 - -	20	
Purtabghur District -	180 - -	96 - -	20	
Sultanpore District - -	309 5 9	114 - -	20	
Fyzabad District - -	40 - -	556 - -	40	
Gonda District - -	- -	9 - -	22·30	
Baraitch District - -	5 - -	10 - -	27	
Luckhimpore District -	- -	272 - -	18	
Hurdui District - -	155 - -	5 - -	27	
Seetapore District - -	60 - -	4 - -	49	19 persons attended the American Missionary School.
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	1,311 5 9	1,497 - -		

APPENDIX J (1).

ANNUAL RETURN, showing the Number of Men of each Caste in the OUDH POLICE FORCE, ending 31st December 1861; dated Lucknow, Inspector General's Office, the 4th April 1862.

DISTRICTS.	INSPECTORS, DEPUTY INSPECTORS, and CHIEF CONSTABLES.										HEAD CONSTABLES and CONSTABLES.									
	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of Inferior Caste.	Seikhs.	Punjabees.	Goorkhas.	Total.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of Inferior Castes.	Seikhs.	Punjabees.	Goorkhas, &c.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
Mounted Police:																				
Lucknow District	–	–	1	1	1	2	4	–	6		–	36	14	32	8	23	59	–	172	178
Oonao	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	3		–	7	27	9	8	10	4	–	65	68
Durriabad	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	3		–	9	6	6	10	28	5	–	64	67
Roy Bareilly	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	3		–	12	9	9	3	33	–	–	66	69
Pertabghur	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	3		–	9	6	6	10	28	5	–	64	67
Sultanpore	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	3		–	13	2	6	2	26	14	–	63	66
Fyzabad	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	–	3		–	18	16	4	39	7	–	–	84	87
Gonda	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	3		1	3	–	–	4	12	48	–	68	71
Baraitch	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	3		–	13	4	1	5	37	4	–	64	67
Luckhimpore	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2		–	1	6	4	28	23	–	–	62	64
Hurdui	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	3		–	–	3	2	–	55	4	–	64	67
Seetapore	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	3		–	12	8	2	1	13	20	–	66	69
Total	–	5	3	2	2	15	11	–	38		1	143	101	81	118	295	163	–	902	940
Foot Police:																				
Lucknow District	1	–	3	3	1	7	8	–	23		–	61	165	112	327	102	212	–	979	1,002
Oonao	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	–	14		–	23	53	30	222	114	56	–	498	512
Durriabad	2	1	2	2	1	7	1	–	16		–	44	13	29	290	71	11	–	458	474
Roy Bareilly	1	4	3	–	4	5	1	–	18		–	54	32	12	325	127	5	–	555	573
Pertabghur	2	1	2	2	1	7	1	–	16		–	44	13	29	290	71	11	–	458	474
Sultanpore	1	2	–	1	–	4	5	–	13		–	87	28	24	228	84	19	–	470	483
Fyzabad	3	2	5	1	2	6	3	–	22		–	113	20	23	467	147	40	–	810	832
Gonda	2	1	4	1	1	6	7	–	19		–	5	3	2	130	150	271	–	564	583
Baraitch	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	–	16		–	22	17	2	349	90	24	–	510	526
Luckhimpore	5	7	1	2	–	3	–	–	18		1	69	50	14	253	18	53	–	458	476
Hurdui	1	2	–	3	2	6	1	–	15		–	25	19	23	338	99	7	–	511	526
Seetapore	2	7	1	1	2	4	1	2	20		–	125	19	17	344	148	17	15	685	705
Total	23	29	21	20	19	64	32	2	210		1	675	432	317	3,563	1,227	726	15	6,956	7,166
GRAND TOTAL	23	34	24	22	21	79	43	2	248		2	818	533	398	3,681	1,522	889	15	7,858	8,106

APPENDIX K (1).

RETURN of VILLAGE CHOWKEEDAREE FORCE.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Villages.	Number of Chowkeedars.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Villages.	Number of Chowkeedars.
Hurdui	2,739	2,205	Fyzabad	5,039	2,202
Seetapore	3,876	3,614	Gonda	4,616	3,386
Oonao	1,103	1,428	Baraitch	3,618	2,503
Durriabad	2,208	2,390	Luckhimpore	2,221	2,136
Roy Bareilly	1,661	1,576	Lucknow	1,677	1,755
Purtabghur	2,626	2,747	Lucknow City	—	—
Sultanpore	3,103	2,700	Total	34,487	28,642

APPENDIX, L (1).

TOWN POLICE in the Province of OUDH not provided for in the Budget.

NAME OF CITY.	Inspectors.		Chief Constables.								Head Constables.			Constables.				Office Establishment.	Expense		Per Annum.
	At 250 Rupees.	At 200 Rupees.	At 100 Rupees.	At 75 Rupees.	At 50 Rupees.	At 30 Rupees.	At 24 Rupees.	At 20 Rupees.	At 15 Rupees.	At 10 Rupees.	At 12 Rupees.	At 8 Rupees.	At 7 Rupees.	At 7 Rupees.	At 6 Rupees.	At 5 Rupees.	At 4 Rupees.		Of each Town.	Of District, per Mensem.	
																			Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
OONAO	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	6	–	46		
Poorwah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Suffeepore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Bangermow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
																				157	1,884
ROY BAREILLY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	12	–	95		
Dulmow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
																				132	1,584
SULTANPORE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Jais	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	8	–	59		
																				96	1,152
FYZABAD	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	25	52	–	407		
Adjoodhia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	13	28	–	229		
Bhudsaur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Ackburpore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Tanda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	14	–	108		
Julalpore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	10	–	72		
																				890	10,680
GONDA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	74	–	103		
Kucha Cheraw	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Khugeepore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Utrowlah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	7	–	50		
Bulrampore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	14	–	101		
Pureespore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Nawabgunge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	14	–	103		
																				468	5,616
BARAITCH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	10	20	–	159		
Nanpara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Shewpore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	9	–	63		
Secrourah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	10	–	72		
																				331	3,972
HURDUI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	6	–	46		
Bilgram	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	5	–	42		
Mullaon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Madhogunge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Sandee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	8	–	59		
Sundeelah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	14	–	113		
Shahabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	12	–	85		
Pehance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	8	–	59		
																				478	5,736
SEETAPORE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	16	–	131		
Khyrabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	10	–	72		
Biswah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
																				240	2,880
DURRIABAD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	14	–	101		
Radowlee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	14	–	103		
																				204	2,448
KAKRAH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Kankrabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Chinhat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Amethee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Mullabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	11	–	86		
Goosbainguge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	14	–	103		
Nawabgunge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
																				374	4,488
LUCKHIMPORE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Kharee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
Mohomdee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	37		
																				111	1,332
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	8	–	5	53	–	–	207	460	–	–	3,481	41,772
Lucknow City	1	1	2	2	2	–	6	6	–	–	42	36	–	36	440	274	–	1	6,487	6,487	77,844
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	8	1	8	42	41	53	36	440	481	460	1	–	9,968	1,19,616

APPENDIX M (1).

POUND FUND MEMORANDUM of the OUDH PROVINCE for the Year 1861.

DISTRICTS.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	BALANCE.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Baraitch	1,642 9 6	468 - -	1,174 9 6
Gondah	553 13 5	162 11 1	391 2 4
Fyzabad	1,711 13 5	582 14 -	1,128 15 5
Durriabad	315 7 11	54 1 6	261 6 5
Lucknow	1,437 4 5	372 7 5	864 13 -
Oonao	1,258 11 8	397 1 -	861 10 8
Lucknow (City)	355 7 3	124 10 11	230 12 4
Seetapore	1,666 8 1	416 11 1	1,249 13 -
Hurdui	2,703 7 1	870 8 8	1,832 14 5
Luckhimpore	1,871 9 10	616 5 4	1,255 4 6
Sultanpore	1,884 7 6	781 - 10	1,103 6 8
Roy Bareilly	1,216 7 2	431 2 -	785 5 2
Pertabghur	995 8 10	399 3 2	596 5 8
TOTAL	17,613 4 1	5,876 13 -	11,736 7 1

Per-centage of cost : 33·3646.

APPENDIX N (1).

MEMORANDUM of GENERAL POLICE FUND for the Year 1861.

DISTRICTS.	Amount of Guards.	Amount of Processes.	Other Sums, viz. Deserters' Pay, Savings in Establishment, Extra Police, &c.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Lucknow	3,573 14 9	89 13 3	740 15 11	4,404 11 11
Oonao	- -	104 2 -	2,250 1 6	2,354 3 6
Durriabad	- -	92 4 -	- -	92 4 -
Seetapore	678 7 10	53 8 -	300 - -	1,031 15 10
Hurdui	159 - 6	84 12 9	249 1 2	492 14 5
Luckimpore	154 15 6	86 6 -	- -	241 5 6
Fyzabad	2,349 6 6	147 - -	141 - -	2,637 6 6
Gondah	1,236 12 6	183 2 -	16 8 10	1,436 7 4
Baraitch	- -	93 12 -	- -	93 12 -
Roy Bareilly	1,191 15 7	40 - -	17 1 1	1,249 - 8
Sultanpore	577 12 11	120 14 -	341 9 -	1,040 3 11
Pertabghur	99 - -	100 8 -	- -	199 8 -
Lucknow City	- -	148 8 -	62 7 11	210 15 11
GRAND TOTAL	10,021 6 1	1,344 10 -	4,118 13 5	15,484 13 6

Lucknow,
9 April 1862.

(signed) *L. Barrow*, Lieut. Colonel,
Officiating Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX O (1).

CIRCULAR.

(No. 16—378 of 1862.—General).

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to _____

Sir, Dated Lucknow, the 17th February 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a memorandum drawn up by the Officiating Chief Commissioner on the subject of village chowkeedars, their appointment, removal, remuneration and duties.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that the instructions contained in this memorandum may be rigidly enforced.

3. Commissioners are requested to draw the attention of Settlement Officers to the modification of paragraph 12 of Settlement Circular, No. 14, enjoined in paragraph 13 of this memorandum.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Currie,*
Secy. to Chief Commr. of Oudh.

MEMORANDUM.

1. IN 1859 Captain Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, submitted an admirable memorandum to the Chief Commissioner on the subject of the chowkeedaree arrangements in his district, showing that the system introduced into the province at annexation of making the chowkeedars Government servants, and paying them cash wages from a fund raised by a tax levied on the landholders of no less than 6 per cent. on the amount of revenue they paid to Government, was a total failure. The Chief Commissioner, in his Circular No. 132, dated the 3d December 1859, remarking on Captain Thompson's memorandum, expressed himself strongly in favour of the old system as described by Captain Thompson, and authorised a return to it in the Khyrabad division; but as it might not have prevailed generally throughout the province, he called for reports from the officers on the subject. Their replies show that a very complete system of village watch had existed everywhere, and the majority of able and experienced officers in the province were strongly in favour of a return to it, either without change or with one or two slight modifications.

To Commissioner, Lucknow, No. 348, dated 21st February 1860.
To Commissioner, Fyzabad, No. 383, dated 24th February 1860.
To Commissioner, Baraitch, No. 906, dated 2d May 1860.

On receipt of each divisional report each Commissioner was authorised to revert to the old system in letters as per margin. It does not appear from the correspondence before the Officiating Chief Commissioner what was actually done in consequence of this permission; cash realizations from the landlords on account of chowkeedars' wages of course ceased, except as regards 8 annas per cent., which was retained to form a fund for rewarding good service.

2. On the 8th September 1860, however, the Chief Commissioner issued Circular No. 57, stating that he had been given to understand that though the tax had ceased to be collected, some talookdars had failed to give rent-free land to such chowkeedars as did not possess it or other adequate remuneration, as required by Circular No. 132 above quoted, and that much discontent consequently prevailed. Deputy Commissioners were accordingly directed to warn talookdars that, unless they assigned five pucka beegahs rent-free to the chowkeedars who required it, cash payments would be reverted to, and the cess collected as before. This order was unfortunately much misunderstood, and often put in force with more zeal than discretion. Officers overlooked the two very important points in it: first, that it did not apply to such chowkeedars as already had either sufficient land or other adequate remuneration; and secondly, that the alternative offered by Mr. Wingfield to those talookdars who did not comply with the requisition, was a return to cash payments, and not a threat to enforce the order by measuring off the five beegahs through Government officers. In some places the order was enforced without reference to the remuneration which the hereditary chowkeedars received in grain and presents, or in others to the fact that they still retained their rent-free lands in spite of the appointment of Government chowkeedars. In one district, at least, the Deputy Commissioner sent out ameens and regularly measured off five beegahs in each village to the chowkeedar. On the other hand, some talookdars, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has reason to believe, understood the order to mean that a chowkeedar was not to receive more than five beegahs, and in

in restoring their rent-free land, restored that quantity only. The consequence has been confusion and discontent, and a varying and uncertain system. The chowkeedar and the villagers or landowners are now antagonistic, a feeling which in relation to this very matter Mr. Wingfield so much deprecated giving rise to between classes. The chowkeedars are rendered independent of those for whose benefit they exist, and whose servants they should be, they are discontented with what they have got, and complain that the villagers do not give grain, &c., as they used to do, and that the land assigned them is of the very worst quality, perhaps quite barren. The villagers naturally dislike giving anything to a man over whose services they have no control; they want a man to watch their fields and houses, &c., and not one who considers it his sole duty to report thefts or conceal them, as may be. The landholders are, of course, dissatisfied at having land forcibly taken from them and assigned to others, and at being held responsible for reporting crime, when the chowkeedars, whom they are forced to pay, are no longer under their authority.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has had many complaints on this subject, and he knows many officers, some of high position, are greatly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, as regards chowkeedars and their pay. He therefore considers it necessary to explain clearly the old system, a return to which was directed by Mr. Wingfield, and which shall be strictly adhered to in future, so far as it is consonant to our laws to rescind the five beegah order, so largely responsible for the confusion, and to define the duties and responsibilities of landowners in regard to the reporting of crime and to the village police.

4. Under the old system the chowkeedar was originally appointed by the landlord or the villagers, and was paid by them, responsible to them, punished by them, and removed by them, all without interference on the part of Government officers. They were paid by a portion of rent-free land, by a certain proportion of the village crops, by presents from the villagers, sometimes in all three ways, sometimes in the two latter only. Their duty, whether in any village there existed both goracts and chowkeedars, or solely the latter, was to watch the crops and the village, to run errands, to make good the value of property stolen in the village, or to catch the thief, and as the emoluments were generally liberal, and the office had become hereditary, the villagers had often the benefit of the services of the whole of the chowkeedar's family. Now, allowing that it is the duty of Government to take measures for the protection of the property of its subjects, it is clear that it could not superintend the machinery required for watching crops and villages, not even at an enormous expense, while the people themselves can do so very cheaply, and with tolerable effect, and such duties are generally recognised as belonging to municipal government, and are left to communities, who, if they think watch and ward necessary, and tax themselves for it, will see that the work is done. In large towns some help is necessary to enforce uniformity; in small towns and villages the people can act best for themselves.

5. Again, the running of errands is a matter which Government wisely leaves to the people themselves to settle about, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that no officer proposes to regulate that department of village life.

6. Lastly, under our laws we cannot make the chowkeedar produce the thief or refund the value of the stolen property, nor did the former Government interfere in these affairs; they were left entirely to the people.

7. Of the old duties of the chowkeedars, then, not one related to Government, but we have imposed a new one on him, in common with all village officials and landholders. We require these persons to report all crimes occurring in their villages, to aid the police in the investigation of crime, the apprehension of offenders, and one or two matters of the same kind. We have nothing else to require of the chowkeedar, all his other duties, watching, carrying messages, procuring supplies, concern the villagers and landowners; and if in addition to these they contract with him to catch the thief, or make good the stolen property; when a theft occurs in the village the Officiating Chief Commissioner sees no objection, except this, that the chowkeedar may probably commit a second theft to pay for the first; but we cannot officially interfere to enforce this contract. A theft, however, must be reported even though the chowkeedar has made good the amount.

8. In future, then, it must be distinctly understood that the chowkeedar is the village servant, and that in consequence of his being the village servant, he is bound to report crime and aid the police, &c.; but Government has nothing whatever to say to him in regard to his appointment, dismissal, mode or amount of payment, or performance of village duties. These matters lie entirely between the chowkeedar himself and the talookdar or zemindar or villagers who appoint him. Between them they settle the duties and terms, and no Government officer has a right to interfere in any other way than he can by law do between any ordinary employer and servant, though upon proved misconduct of a chowkeedar in regard to his duties towards Government, the employer can be ordered to change him.

9. By paragraph 52 of the Government letter of the 4th February 1856, the spirit of the regulations, as regards the responsibilities of landlords in criminal and police matters, was ordered to be applied to Oudh. These responsibilities are described at pages 277-8 and 9 of Tucker's Note Book, and paragraph 185, page 83, of Directions to Settlement Officers, and the punishments to which they are liable are given in Sections 176 and 177

of the Penal Code. In a talooka village, then, for instance, the talookdar himself, the sub-proprietor or the tikadar, the managing or collecting agents of the proprietor, the putwarree, the chowkeedar are jointly and severally responsible, according to the circumstances of a case, for reporting a crime. The landowners and agents may report through whom they please; they will generally report through the chowkeedar, and the chowkeedars therefore must be assumed as the persons through whom reports will ordinarily be made, and when a chowkeedar reports, it shall be considered as exempting all others from the necessity of reporting; but if a talookdar chooses to appoint other agency than the chowkeedar for reporting crime in a village, (and if he does so he must file a list of the persons so appointed), the report of such a person will not exempt the chowkeedar from the necessity of also reporting the same occurrence.

10. The officer in charge of a district may, upon the proved misconduct of a chowkeedar in regard to report of crime or aid to the police, or other public (in contradistinction to village) duty required of him, order his removal, and direct the proper party to appoint a person in his place. This should not be done the first, or second, or third offence, unless very serious; warning and fines will be enough at first.

11. When a crime has not been reported in any village, the chowkeedar alone should not be punished; the other persons resident in the village, and bound as he is to report a crime, should be invariably punished with him, and more severely than he is. Where concealment is systematic, or in any particular case where there is reason to believe that a landlord or his agents, although not residing in a village where a crime has occurred, have been cognizant of its occurrence, and yet have not reported it, they also will be liable to punishment according to the extent of guilt established against them, whether simple neglect of a duty or connivance at a crime. The duties of a chowkeedar in regard to the police and to criminals, and the punishment to which he is liable for neglect of them, will be found in the laws quoted in paragraph 9 of this memorandum.

12. When in any village a chowkeedar is not kept up, the District Superintendent will report the fact to the officer exercising the powers of magistrate in regard to such matters, who will first warn the party concerned of the alleged neglect, and if this is not sufficient, will enforce appointment by a fine. Should the neglect be habitual or persisted in, the officer aforesaid will proceed to nominate a chowkeedar, and will require the Deputy Commissioner as collector, or the settlement officer in districts under settlement, to fix the remuneration payable by the owners of the village, either in cash at the rate of 36 rupees per annum, or in land yielding produce to the same annual value. A chowkeedar so appointed shall be considered a Government servant only, unless the villagers choose to pay for his services to them by a per-centage in crops, or in any other way, and when a chowkeedar has been thus appointed, the old system will not be reverted to, however much the landlord or villagers may wish it, until at least two years have elapsed. By Section 21, of Regulation XX., of 1817, landlords are legally bound to nominate chowkeedars, and by Section 188 of the Penal Code are punishable for disobedience to an order duly promulgated.

13. Settlement officers will, in their proceedings, record the names and status of the parties whose duty it is to appoint chowkeedars, the amount of their wages, and the mode of paying them; any land in a chowkeedar's possession will, of course, be so recorded with the terms of the tenure as in any other case, but the settling officer will not set aside for the chowkeedar any land in addition to that which he may be found to hold. Paragraph 12, of Settlement Circular, No. 14, is modified accordingly, and Settlement officers will be informed of the same. This rule does not apply to villages in the predicament described in the preceding paragraph. In these the settlement officer will fix and record the chowkeedar's rights.

14. The present list of chowkeedars will be assumed as correct, but the Inspector General of Police may, whenever he thinks proper, direct the talookdars and other landowners of any district to furnish fresh lists of the chowkeedars of their villages. These lists they are bound to furnish under Section 21, Regulation XII., of 1807, and are punishable for not doing so under the above quoted Section of the Penal Code.

15. The Inspector General of Police shall exercise the power of a magistrate throughout the province, as regards the punishment of landholders and others: first, for not reporting crime; second, for not keeping up chowkeedars; and third, not filing list of them, and district superintendents will be guided by his instructions as to which classes of cases they take to the Deputy Commissioner and which to him. Generally speaking, Nos. 1 and 2 should go to the Deputy Commissioner, and No. 3 to the Inspector General. The Deputy Inspector General is furnished with like powers to be exercised, however, on his tour only, and in the district in which he may happen to be. When the Inspector General thinks that the circumstances of any district require a district superintendent to be vested with these powers, he will report, mentioning distinctly whether the superintendent already is the district has shown discretion enough to justify his being invested with the powers.

16. The Inspector General of Police will prescribe rules regarding periodical reports by chowkeedars to the nearest police station, besides their occasional report of crimes, &c. Periodical reports should not be oftener than once a fortnight for those who are near, and

once

once a month for the very distant. Once a year at least the chowkeedars attached to each police station should be assembled and inspected by District or Assistant Superintendent.

17. Good conduct on the part of a chowkeedar must always be rewarded with a liberal hand, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner will take steps to secure funds being placed at the disposal of District Superintendents for this purpose.

(signed) *C. Currie,*
Secy. to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDIX A.(2).

(No. 388.)

From *G. Campbell*, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, to Captain *J. Reid*, Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Sir, Dated Lucknow, the 3d June 1862.

I BEG to submit the Inspector of Prisons' Report on Gaols in Oudh during the past year, with the prescribed Returns, and my remarks in reply.

2. Dr. Cannon's onerous duties in building the central gaol have not admitted of his making the careful examination of each gaol in the province which I could desire; but he has, at my request, rapidly run round most of them, and the result will, I am sure, be beneficial, especially as regards the additions and improvements in progress.

3. The report on the past year will, I trust, be considered as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

4. There has been a very gratifying decrease in the mortality. The excessive unhealthiness of the Lucknow Gaol has proved to be temporary; the number of deaths in that gaol during the year under report has come down to 8 per cent., and latterly I believe that it has been positively healthy.

5. The cost of the gaols has been *Rs.* 1,20,252. 15. 11. It is quite useless, at present, to compare the cost per head of charges, which are fixed without reference to numbers, viz., the fixed establishment and police guards. To judge of the real fluctuating expenditure, we must take column 10 of Statement No. II., showing the cost per head for diet and fuel, clothing and bedding, medicines, miscellaneous and contingent guards. The cost then for the year of each prisoner for all these charges, and exclusive of the fixed establishments, is *Rs.* 26. 11., which, considering the want of secure gaols, and the excessive dearness of the year (the famine year in the North Western Provinces), is not, I think, excessive.

6. I have before explained that we had not the means of much discipline, and the gaol building has lately taken the prisoners from manufactures to ordinary manual labour. On the whole, I believe that as much has been made of the prisoners as could be expected, and that the deterrent effect has certainly not been less than is usually the case where there are no especially penal appliances. That more cannot be said is not, I think, occasion of blame to the Administrative Officers, for in this department we can do nothing without money, and over that we have no control; we have not yet any means of solitary confinement, and all our gaols have hitherto been of the rudest description.

7. For the future our prospects are considerably improved. Dr. Cannon deserves the greatest credit for the way in which he has pushed on the Central Gaol, one of the two under circles of which is now ready. So far as we have yet had experience, there is every prospect of the site proving quite healthy, and if so, I am sure that it is an excellent one.

The Fyzabad Gaol is also far advanced, and several barracks will be ready before the rains.

The Seetapore Gaol was not undertaken so soon. Two or three barracks are promised before the rains, but it seems doubtful.

8. The conversion of the deserted barracks at Sultanpore into a gaol for 500 prisoners has been carried out in a rough way, but we still altogether want interior fittings and compartments, &c., which may be supplied for about 4,000 rupees more, if the money be granted.

9. The minor district gaols are, however, still in a lamentable state, owing to our failure to obtain any money to add to them. They are, as the Chief Commissioner is aware, mere hawalats, calculated to hold 50 or 60 people, and with no separate hospital or women's wards or other conveniences. I do not see how it is possible that, under the present law, which substitutes imprisonment for flogging, the public service can be carried on with these buildings without great injury and inconvenience. In two or three of the districts I have succeeded in getting some additions made by prisoners' labour, eked out

by small aids from local funds which happened to be available. I do sincerely trust that it will soon be thought proper to grant the very moderate sum required for rendering them decent gaols, fit for holding the district prisoners up to six months, on the plan which I long ago submitted.

10. I should gladly welcome the establishment of a reformatory for juvenile and improvable offenders, and think that, upon the whole, a penal farm established on waste land would succeed best.

11. The gaols are not yet in so forward a state as to admit of my concerting with the Inspector of Prisons any novel experiment on that most difficult of all problems—effective prison labour. I am never free from doubt whether in our ordinary intramural system the seclusion is not counterbalanced by the extreme lightness, pleasantness and sociability of the work. I am never able to get over the feeling that to make carpets and twine, and knick-knacks, as we see it in a gaol, is rather a pleasant occupation than otherwise, free as the happy prisoners are from all the cares and anxieties and struggles of this working world.

12. The great want is some really rigorous occupation for those who deserve rigour, such that we can safely measure and regulate it. The only resource we at present have is in hand-mills placed high, so that the prisoners must stand to them. I am an admirer of tread-mills. We have tried one or two, but the machinery always breaks down. I would strongly recommend that the iron machinery for a few good tread-mills should be imported from England.

13. How far it is desirable to give to a thief education, which he would never have had if he had remained honest, is a different question; but, upon the whole, I think the advantage of instruction preponderates. I have suggested to Dr. Cannon to try to make a commencement in this way.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Campbell,*
Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDIX B (2).

(No. 58.)

From *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons in *Oudh*, to *G. Campbell*, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of *Oudh*.

Sir, Dated Lucknow, the 28th May 1862.

I HAVE the honour to submit the accompanying Statements, from I. to XVII., with a "Comparative Gaol Expenditure Form" as prescribed by Government, showing all the details of prison management in Oudh during the year 1861.

2. Not having entered upon the duties of Inspector of Prisons until after the commencement of the current year, it will not be in my power to do much more than furnish the above-named Tabular Statements, together with a general abstract of the divisional annual reports, showing the comparative increase or decrease of expenditure under every head for the last two years.

3. It would be presumptuous in me were I to comment on the management of the different gaols during 1861. I have as yet only had opportunity of making a hasty inspection of 10 of them, more with a view of reporting and suggesting improvements on the subject of increased gaol accommodation which was urgently required.

4. I am, however, prepared to show that, under Mr. Campbell's supervision, the financial results of 1861 are very favourable as compared with the previous year, and in the face of circumstances which naturally might have been expected to raise the cost per head per annum, has, by an improved system of economy under several headings, been reduced from *Rs.* 54. 8. 2. in 1860 to *Rs.* 46. 4. 5. per head per annum in the year under review. The unfavourable circumstances to which I more particularly allude is, in the first instance, the effect the North Western Provinces' famine of 1860 had in draining Oudh of all its superfluous grain, and so raising the price of provisions in the early part of 1861. Again, owing to the want of prison accommodation and the increase in the number of prisoners, three important gaols were sanctioned and commenced upon, which necessitated the prisoners being divided into large gangs for employment on the several works, thus requiring an addition to the strength of police and Burkundauz guards, which invariably form the heaviest items of expenditure in prison management.

5. Being quite aware of the advantages and disadvantages regarding expenditure to which different gaols are subjected from locality or unforeseen circumstances, I shall only note comparison between those belonging to the same divisions.

6. The

6. The following is a general abstract of the number and disposal of prisoners throughout the different gaols in Oudh for the year 1861:—

Remaining on 1st January 1861	2,025
Committed during the year	10,342
Total prison population	12,367
Released during the year	8,384
Escaped	25
Died	195
Executed	24
Remaining on the 31st December 1861	3,497
Aggregate number during the year	948,401·40
Daily average	2,598·36

7. Statement No. I. gives a detail of the annual expenditure of each gaol, which amounts in the aggregete to *Rs.* 1,20,252. 15. 11. on account of 2,598·36 prisoners confined during the year 1861, being, as compared with the previous year, which was *Rs.* 93,725. 2. 5. on 1,719·29 prisoners, exhibiting an increase in expenditure of *Rs.* 26,527. 13. 6., and in prisoners to the number of 879·07.

8. Statement No. II. gives the cost per annum of each prisoner under the different items of expenditure incurred on his account; the gaols are classed in this table according to the cost per head, the Lucknow Central Gaol showing the lowest, and the Roy Bareilly the highest, rate per man.

9. The average expense per head which each prisoner in Oudh has been to Government during the past year (repairs and alterations of gaols included) is *Rs.* 46. 4. 5., whereas in 1860 it was *Rs.* 54. 8. 2., showing a saving on 2,598 prisoners (at a decrease of *Rs.* 8. 3. 9. per head) of *Rs.* 21,392. 14. 6.

10. This decrease in the annual cost of each prisoner, and which I hope to reduce still further by five rupees per head during the current year, should, under the disadvantageous circumstances noticed in para. 4, be considered very satisfactory, and in itself sufficient testimony of the growing zeal and attention of district officers to the minor details of gaol management and economy.

11. You will observe in column 2 of Statement II. how variable is the cost per head for "fixed establishment;" this, however, will no longer occur when the Schedules of the above for the different gaols in Oudh have received the sanction of Government.

12. Column 4, "Permanent Gaol Police Guard," is the great item of expense in the keep of prisoners, especially in small gaols, where the prison accommodation is both inadequate and insecure. As soon as the larger gaols are more advanced, this guard will not only be very much reduced, but fixed at a standard strength for the three classes of prisons; even now I am happy to be able to state that during the year under review, there has been a reduction per head in this respect of *Rs.* 5. 5. 5.

13. Column 5, "Contingent Gaol Burkundauz Guard," is high, and must remain so, so long as prisoners are employed at out-door labour, especially by the Department Public Works on the new prison buildings. I hope, however, to reduce this source of expense to a mere trifle, so soon as the larger gaols are complete, and ready to receive the prisoners at intramural labour.

14. Column 6, "Miscellaneous Expenses," is high, but will decrease every year as district officers become more experienced in the management of their respective gaols.

15. Column 7, "Native Medicines." The successful efforts that have been made by the medical officers to reduce expenditure under this heading is deserving of praise; in one gaol the reduction has been as great as six rupees per head,* showing the necessity that existed for demanding more economy and supervision in such matters.

* Of sick treated in hospital at Fyzabad.

16. Column 8, "Diet and Fuel." The cost on this account is moderate, but I expect to find it much reduced during the current year, although a more liberal scale of diet has been sanctioned by the Judicial Commissioner. District officers were in the habit of purchasing wheat at bazar rates, grinding it in their gaol mills, and charging for Atta in their monthly accounts, crediting the gain to the profit on manufactures. I have issued strict prohibitory orders to this arrangement for the future. Atta is to be charged for at the bazar rate of wheat, allowing a certain wastage per maund in grinding. This will make a considerable difference in the annual cost of prison food: for example at Oonao, within the last three months, the cost of food for prisoners has been reduced seven annas per head per mensem.

17. Colum 9, "Average Cost of Bedding and Clothing." The reduction under this heading to the extent of *A.* 12. 5. per man is very creditable, considering the great increase in the number of prisoners and the quantity of new clothing required; it is, however, much higher than I could wish it to remain, *Rs.* 2. 13. 6. per head; but so long as the wear and tear at out-door labour exists, it will be necessary to renew the greater part of the clothing every year. It must be observed, however, that there have been other causes for the high

CHAP. XV. Oudh.

rate of this item; it has always been the great source of profit and peculation for the native officers. The hot and cold weather clothing, when changed at the end of each season, was scarcely ever seen again, and no proper account appears to have been kept of that in store.

Circular No. 4, dated 21st March 1861.

I have lately issued such instructions as will ensure greater economy for the future. I beg, moreover, to urge the advantage of district officers employing their prisoners to make up all articles required for prison use, in preference to purchasing them in the bazar, and working their men on fancy articles that do not meet with a ready sale. The requirements of the gaol should be the first consideration, and spare men and spare time should alone be employed on remunerative manufactures. The native officials invariably oppose this system; it prevents their obtaining a per-centage on the materials; it tends to lessen the out-turn of such articles as yield direct profits; and so again interferes with the amount of per-centage to be divided amongst the gaol establishment at the end of the year.

18. Tabular Statement No. III. shows the proportion of mortality and sickness; also the total cost of all hospital charges for each gaol during the year 1861. It is gratifying to find, on reference to this table, that although the average number of prisoners has increased by 879·07 on the previous year, the daily average number of sick have decreased by 11·28, and the deaths to strength per annum by exactly 109; the per-centage of deaths to strength on the whole is only 7·54, whereas in 1860 it was 17·74, giving a reduction of 10·20 per each; and had it not been for the high rate of mortality at Fyzabad (nearly 17 per cent. to strength), the average of deaths would not have been unreasonably great. I shall remark upon the above excessive mortality when treating of the management of particular gaols.

19. I beg to call attention to column 9 of this Statement, and again to notice the success which has attended a closer supervision of the hospital diets on the part of medical officers. There is an actual reduction of *Rs.* 581. 0. 1. in the face of an increase of 879·07 prisoners, or *Rs.* 3,528. 0. 11. in 1861, to *Rs.* 4,109. 1. 0. in 1360. I will abstain from making any further remarks on the sanitary state of the Oudh prisons, as it is my intention to do so very fully in my next report, by which time opportunities will have been afforded me of offering more decided opinions on the subject. One point, however, I feel convinced of, that as the area and ventilation of the sleeping wards are increased, so will be the health of the convicts confined in our gaols. I attribute 8-10ths of the sickness in prisons to the unnecessary manner in which the prisoners are cooped up at night, merely that the native guard and officials may be spared a little extra vigilance and attention; this I am determined to remedy in the first gaol that is completed on the radiating system. I see no reason why the short termed and well-behaved prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the enclosed yards and worksheds.

20. Statement No. IV. is little more than a repetition of No. II.; it is gratifying to remark, on reference to column 5, the enormous reduction there has been in the cost per head per annum in all the gaols throughout the province, with the exception of the two noted in the margin; that of Roy Bareilly is so excessive, that I have thought it necessary to call for explanation, which will be forwarded with this report.

Increase per head.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Baraitch	9	15	2
Gonda	6	11	2

21. Statement No. V. shows the "sex and age" of all convicted prisoners on the last day of the year 1861; there is nothing worthy of remark, except, perhaps, the number of prisoners under the age of 20 years, they amount to 306; the proportion of female prisoners is also large, namely 189.

22. Statement No. VI. showing "previous convictions" is very incomplete, and I fear not much to be depended on; the information on this subject will be more carefully collected for the future.

23. It will be observed, on reference to Statement No. VII., that out of a gaol population of 12,367 souls, there were only 188 who could read and write. I cannot suppose this statement either to be correct; little progress has been made in prison education, nor can we expect to do so much in this department of gaol discipline until some of the larger gaols are completed.

24. Statement No. VIII. shows the direct cash profits on gaol manufactures paid into treasury during the year to amount to only *Rs.* 2,818. 13. 2.; but when it is remembered the large amount that has been earned by prisoners employed on the new gaol buildings throughout the province by the department public works, also in grinding wheat and making prison clothing ("called indirect profits"), I think we may congratulate the gaol department in having earned the large sum of *Rs.* 46,618. 10. 2. Of this sum the prisoners engaged in building the new Lucknow Central Prison earned during 10 months 6,631 rupees at a rate fixed by me of half that of paid labour, and which during the current year will, I hope, exceed double that amount, and enable me ultimately to reduce very considerably the estimated cost of that building. If we add the "indirect" to the "cash profits," *Rs.* 2,818. 13. 2., we have *Rs.* 49,437. 7. 4., which may fairly be deducted from the aggregate cost of keeping prisoners in Oudh during 1861, leaving the expenditure on this account at *Rs.* 70,815. 8. 7., instead of *Rs.* 1,20,252. 15. 11. I have not included in this calculation the estimated saving to Government by the substitution of prison labour for paid establishment in performing the menial duties in the gaols, as it is rather a fictitious source of profit, and the loss incurred by hired labour, although much less in amount, may fairly be placed in the balance against it.

25. There

25. There is one point I cannot pass over without observation, namely, the great number of prisoners employed as servants in the different gaols, the average of which is as high as 23·12 per cent., in some it reaches 47·77 per cent. I have used every effort since my incumbency to remedy this waste of labour, and have in a great measure been successful, but there is still much to be effected.

26. Statement No. XIV. shows the number of escapes and recaptures; the former amounting to 28, and the latter to 15, leaving 17 prisoners still at large. The escape of nine prisoners from the Sultanpore gaol has been the subject of a special Report, and means have been adopted to prevent the possibility of a similar occurrence. Of the eight escapes from the Lucknow gaol three have been recaptured, one a long termed prisoner of desperate character; three of the five still at large are short termed men, who ran away from the insecure huts at new gaol buildings. When the new prisons are completed an escape from within the walls will be almost impossible, except when accomplished through the connivance of some of the gaol officials.

27. Table No. XV. is a nominal roll of the officers in charge of gaols during the year, and the date of receipt of the annual returns and statements by the Inspector of Prisons, the last of which I am sorry to say did not come to hand until the 17th May 1862, and must be my apology for the delay which has occurred in furnishing this Report. There will, I trust, be more punctuality in this respect for the future.

28. Table XVI. shows the number of prisoners to be 260, who have been flogged and otherwise punished in the different gaols in the province during the year 1861, and were it not for the high rate of punishments at Fyzabad, which were deemed necessary by the local authorities to enforce a proper observance of gaol discipline, the punishment roll would have been unusually small, considering the great number of long termed men and desperate offenders now undergoing their sentence in the prisons of Oudh.

29. It would appear from this Table there were only three solitary cells in existence during 1861, so that the punishments by that ordeal have been "nil;" when the three new gaols are completed there will be no want of means for enforcing this most valuable form of punishment, either for breach of gaol discipline, or as a mixed form of imprisonment.

30. Table No. XVII. gives admissions and releases of all classes of prisoners during the year; the total, however, is fictitious, as several prisoners are recounted after transfer to other gaols; the actual number committed in Oudh during the year, *vide* paragraph 6, is 10,342, and not 11,917; the total prison population should number 12,367, not 13,942 as shown in this statement.

31. As mentioned before, it will be impossibe for me to offer special remarks on the management of the several gaols, having had but a hurried opportunity of inspecting some of them. I will confine my concluding remarks in the most part to the present state of gaol accommodation in Oudh, and that sanctioned for the province, which is in progress of completion.

The probable requirements under the operation of the new penal code can be more accurately approached by statistics from the Judicial Commissioner's office.

	Prisoners.
The new Lucknow Central Prison when completed will contain with ease	2,500
Fyzabad Divisonal Gaol, now far advanced	1,200
Seetapore, which has been commenced	1,200
Sultanpore with Hawalat	550
Roy Bareilly with Hawalat	150
Pertabghur with Hawalat	100
Oonao	75
Durriabad with Hawalat	150
Gonda	75
Baraitch	100
Mahomdee	75
Hurdui	75
TOTAL	6,250

32. This Report is accompanied by copies of those from Commissioners of the different divisions. You will observe that Colonel Abbott requests earnest consideration "as to whether it is expedient to continue the Lucknow gaol press to its full extent, that it is too formidable a competition with the free press, and should only be kept up for the convenience of revenue and police purposes, printing of codes, &c., for which prison labour may be legitimately employed."

33. I entirely concur with the Commissioner; but under these restrictions it will be necessary that the gaol press should meet with full support at least to the extent above cited from all the civil authorities, so as to prevent this method of employing prisoners becoming a dead loss to Government, which it inevitably will be if the gaol presses are only worked by fits and starts, and the requisitions for the above named forms left entirely to the caprice of district officers.

34. I beg, therefore, to suggest that officers of the Commission be instructed to indent on the gaol press for whatever forms the Local Government may direct to be printed at that establishment; this will enable me to meet their wishes promptly, and keep up such an establishment on this branch of gaol manufactures as will ensure a certain number of prisoners being constantly employed and prove a fair profit to Government.

35. The Commissioner in his Report alludes to the want of proper prison accommodation at Durriabad; this has since been provided for on a scale to meet all the requirements of the districts.

36. The irregularities complained of by Colonel Abbott in submitting the monthly goal bills have occupied my particular attention, and great improvement has already taken place in this respect.

37. I do not feel the same concern expressed by him regarding the inadequate gaol accommodation in his division. The new central gaol, which is rapidly progressing towards completion, will hold upwards of 2,400 prisoners. Durriabad has been enlarged, and Oonao will never be required for more than 90 or 100 at most.

38. The civil gaol and hawalat at Lucknow will soon be placed in such repair as to contain an average of 130 prisoners under trial of all denomination, with two wards for European debtors.

39. It is very gratifying to observe the improvement in the health of the prisoners at the Lucknow central gaol during 1861.

The deaths were only 97 on a daily average of 1,152·76 prisoners, or 8·4 per cent. per annum; whereas in the previous year there were 237 deaths to a daily average of 723·01, or 32·78 per cent. per annum, and had it not been for a slight visitation of epidemic cholera amongst the gang on the new gaol buildings, the per-centage of deaths to strength would have been only 7·20.

A copy of my remarks on this epedemic is attached as an Appendix to this Report.

40. The Commissioner of the Baraitch Division in his able Report attributes the excessive mortality at Fyzabad to the correct cause, namely, the unhealthy position of the old gaol and the deficient accommodation and ventilation of the wards and hospital, and not to improperly cooked and unwholesome diet, in which view Dr. Bruce, the Inspector General of Hospitals, entirely concurs.

41. I am happy to be able to state that six barracks of the new divisional gaol, with a magnificent hospital, are now ready to receive the prisoners; they will be transferred before the commencement of the rainy season.

42. I must notice a clerical error in calculating the saving per head under "Native Medicines" at Fyzabad, which is stated both by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in their Reports to be as high as *Rs.* 6. 7. 3. per head per annum; but I find in checking this calculation that it is only *Rs.* 5. 11. 8. on a daily average of 30·50 sick treated in hospital, and not on the whole number, which is *As.* 11. 5. This, however, amounts to a very considerable saving, and shows what can be done by proper supervision of expenditure in small matters.

43. I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that in estimating the sanitary condition of this gaol, the 190 cases of stripes should be excluded from the daily average of sick, which would reduce the per-centage very considerably.

44. Great efforts have been made at Fyzabad to increase and improve the manufactory department; they have made their own clothing, besides that for prisoners of other districts, and paid a small cash profit to the credit of Government. The paper, blanket, towel and other manufactures are very creditable, and when they have the advantage of good work-sheds and a well-organized system of intramural labour, I have no doubt will hold a very forward place as regards gaol manufactures.

45. The other two gaols of this division require no particular remarks, they are built on the model hawalat system, and when the repairs and enlargements are completed, for which sanction has been requested, they will contain from 75 to 100 prisoners each.

46. Colonel Clarke, the Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division, expresses himself satisfied in the diminution in the cost of the keep of prisoners at Seetapore during 1861; and as this part of the province was much influenced by the famine of the preceding year, the reduction of *Rs.* 27. 9. per head per annum for the keep of prisoners at Seetapore must be considered very satisfactory. There is one charge, however, which I must notice, namely, that of *Rs.* 6. 11. 3. per head for native medicines; the civil surgeon explains this excess as principally to be attributed to the large number of opium cases in the gaol during 1861. Opium when given to this extent amounts to an indulgence, it should never be sanctioned, except in emergent cases; the civil surgeon should be requested to scrutinise this expenditure more narrowly.

47. As all the available prisoners in this division have been made over to Department Public Works for the erection of the new gaol at Seetapore, not much profit can be expected from the manufactory department, but the executive engineer will receive credit for their labour, which will be carried to the gaol account at the end of the year under the head of "indirect profits."

48. The

48. The Mohomdee and Hurdui gaols have not been visited by me; I can, therefore, give no opinion on the accommodation they afford. I observe from the reports that there is no separate ward or hospital at either place; that the sick are located with the healthy. This shall meet with my earliest attention, as such an arrangement, in the event of epidemic disease, might prove disastrous. The Commissioner has already issued orders for temporary arrangements to be made to obviate such a result.

49. You will observe that both the Commissioners of Baiswarra and Baraitch have in their reports advocated the employment of additional European agency for the management of the divisional gaols at Fyzabad and Sultanpore. I scarcely think the time has arrived for laying this proposition before Government, and although I admit the advantage, and, perhaps, necessity of such supervision, I think it better to wait until these prisons are nearer completion, when the officers appointed can introduce a strict system of discipline, economy, and remunerative labour, which it will be impossible to effect while the majority of the convicts are employed at out-door work in building their own prisons.

50. The Commissioner, in his remarks on the gaols in his division, omits noticing the charge per head for police guard at Roy Bareilly, which amounts to *Rs.* 62. 9. per head per annum. The escapes from Sultanpore have been the subject of special report, but as the great inclosing wall is now completed, there will be no excuse for such occurrences for the future.

51. While on the subject of this gaol, I beg to urge that the opportunity of completing it, and converting the two barracks into a second-class prison, with a proper detail of hospital buildings, guard-rooms, and solitary cells, &c., should not be lost sight of. The Baiswarra division requires a divisional gaol as much as any of the others, and Government has, in the shape of unoccupied barracks, two buildings, which, at the small additional outlay of 6,000 rupees, can be converted into a complete divisional prison, capable of containing 550 inmates.

52. I need not further advocate the wisdom of such an arrangement; it would enable the Deputy Commissioner at Pertabghur to do away with one of the establishments at that station, which are both expensive and unsatisfactory.

53. In concluding this report, I must remark, that you had better not refer for comparative financial information in the large statement ordered to be prepared by Government, as the cost of the permanent police guard was not included in 1860. Statement No. II. of the old form is entirely to be relied on.

54. Trusting that the financial results, as shown in these tables, may be considered satifactory,

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Cannon*, M. D.,
Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

N. B.—Since writing the above, the explanation called for regarding the high rate of police guard at Roy Bareilly has been furnished, by which it appears they had entered an overcharge of *Rs.* 3,498. 15. 7., which will make considerable alteration in the figures of this report, causing the financial results to be more favourable. Copy of the correspondence is annexed, by which it will be observed that, instead of an increase per head per annum of *Rs.* 22. 15. 5. at Roy Bareilly, there has been a decrease of *Rs.* 10. 11. 2.

H. M. C.

(No. 251.)

MEMORANDUM.

Judicial Department,
Commissioner's Office, Lucknow Division,
1 March 1862.

THE gaol reports of the three districts of this division were received on the following dates:—

Lucknow - - - - - - - -	29th February.
Oonao - - - - - - - -	11th „
Durriabad - - - - - - - -	3d „

They are forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons for compilation and report. The Inspector General, with the returns of other gaols before him, will be in a better position to form a comparison, and a decided opinion upon the comparative working of these gaols. I would merely call attention to the costs, which appear considerably too high, requesting him to suggest measures of economy and uniformity. I forward a set of rules that were drawn up for the working of the Lucknow gaol, and suggest their careful revision, and that a set of rules be printed in English and vernacular, for guidance of the officers concerned.

2. The Judicial Commissioner, in his memorandum, dated 12th ultimo, calls attention to certain particulars; for instance, the high charge of Lucknow gaol, and the mode of

crediting profits of prison labour at Oonao. By the Deputy Commissioner's reply, it will be seen that grinding atta is a direct source of profit, and has nothing to do with grain ground for the prisoners. The only objection I had to make to it was, that the gaol was grinding at a lower rate than the market price for labour, and I directed that it should be as high, for I object to the gaol under-selling labour, to the detriment of the poor labourers.

3. I would also request your attention to the consideration of expediency of continuing the gaol press to its full extent. I think it should be very much limited, and not be allowed to be such a formidable competition with the free press. I do not advocate its total abolition; it will be convenient to retain it for police and revenue purposes. For instance, the publication of the codes recently introduced at the lowest possible cost will be a benefit to the public in general, to which the labour may be legitimately employed, and I do hope this may be effected as speedily as possible.

4. The state of accommodation for prisoners at Nawabgunge is, I know, occupying your attention, and is urgently needed. Without tabulating the contents, it is not in my power to make any very valuable suggestions; but I have little doubt, as you proceed on this operation, you will find ample scope for notes, and plenty of room for improvement.

5. I will not, however, forget to mention the great irregularity with which the contingent bills of the Lucknow gaol have been received. The bills should be punctually prepared and submitted before the 5th of each succeeding month for which they are due, and in that case it will be invariably audited by the 15th of the month. With very ordinary arrangements this should be practicable, and will save much of the inconvenience that is felt at present.

6. Under the new Act our gaols will shortly be quite inadequate for the wants of this division. This must be carefully watched, and reported. The return will enable you to form some estimate of the increase there has already been, and what it is likely to be in future.

(signed) *S. A. Abbott*,
Commissioner and Superintendent.

(No. 210.—Judicial.)

From *David Simson*, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Baraitch Division, to *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons, Oudh; dated Fyzabad, 12 April 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to offer a few observations on the management of the gaols in this division during 1861, as shown in the annual returns.

2. The following statement shows the great increase which has taken place in the number of convicts:—

	Total Number of Admissions.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number remaining at Close of Year.
Fyzabad - 1860 - -	1,309	262·09	284
„ - 1861 - -	1,194	342·37	521
Gonda - 1860 - -	1,188	74·44	82
„ - 1861 - -	1,203	71·76	64
Baraitch - 1860 - -	827	111·87	49
„ - 1861 - -	687	87·04	90
TOTAL 1860 - -	3,324	446·40	415
„ 1861 - -	3,084	501·17	675
Difference - - -	240	*54·77	*260

In Fyzabad, the divisional gaol, the number may in general terms be said to have doubled. The prisoners from Gonda and Baraitch sentenced to terms exceeding six months, and even for shorter terms, should the number of prisoners exceed the capacity of the hawaluts there, are immediately transferred to Fyzabad, so that there ought not to be a large increase in the number of prisoners in these gaols; nor has this actually been the case at Gonda. But in Baraitch this rule has not been strictly acted on, and our gaol accommodation has been so defective at Fyzabad, and the prisoners were so healthy at Baraitch, that I have not enforced it. In point of fact, therefore, in Baraitch the prisoners have considerably increased also.

3. The prison accommodation has been very deficient, but you have yourself lately had an opportunity of inspecting the several buildings, and I have little to add to the account of them which I gave in my report for 1860. We managed to keep the mud walls of the temporary gaol at Fyzabad, referred to in that report, standing throughout the rains. About

About half the prisoners were usually confined in it, and they have been at least as healthy as those in the old gaol; so the project has answered well; and before the ensuing rains we hope to be able to occupy a portion of the new divisional gaol, and dispense with one if not both of the present makeshift buildings. The Baraitch hawalut has been finished, and in a style much superior to the Gonda one, by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Steel, who has given a good deal of attention to its erection; but I am unable to enter into details, as he has said nothing about the cost, &c., in his report, and the bills have not yet come in. Nothing has been done to the Gonda hawalut, but the addition of a female ward and a hospital has been sanctioned.

4. The health of the prisoners has been good in Gonda and Baraitch, but indifferent in Fyzabad. Out of the 58 deaths in the latter gaol, 54 were from diarrhœa and three from dysentery, and the Deputy Commissioner, in his report, has recorded the Civil Surgeon's opinion on the subject at length. The diet question has been fully discussed in the correspondence with the Judicial Commissioner marginally noted.* I then recommended that Indian corn should be dropped, and the mixture of wheat and atta definitely adopted, as has now been decided on; still I am not prepared to say that Indian corn, when properly cooked, is an unwholesome diet; and in the absence of any other reason, I am inclined to attribute the excessive mortality to the defective hospital accommodation and ventilation, which, in the opinion of the Inspector General, Doctor Bruce, were more than sufficient to account for it.

	Per-centage of Sick.	Per centage of Death to Strength.
Fyzabad - 1860 - - - - -	10·57	1·90
„ - 1861 - - - - -	8·82	4·85
Gonda - 1860 - - - - -	9·27	·168
„ - 1861 - - - - -	- -	·083
Baraitch - 1860 - - - - -	7·48	1·33
„ - 1861 - - - - -	7·01	1·02

5. Captain Reid enters into full detail regarding the expenditure, which I need not repeat. Suffice it, therefore, to say that I think he fully accounts for the increase of the averages in most of the heads of contingent expenditure. In gaols where the average strength of the prisoners is pretty stationary, and the stock of fetters, clothing, and cooking pots, &c., has once been laid in, the advantage in calculating averages per head rests chiefly with the gaol in which the greater number of prisoners is confined; but in a gaol like Fyzabad, where the increase has been very great and rapid, and new stock had to be purchased, it is clear that the result would be just the opposite. Captain Ross also accounts for the increase of charge, which is not excessive. The Baraitch return is not before me; but the principal increase, I believe, has been in the diet, caused by the Deputy Commissioner's buying in a stock of wheat when he expected prices to rise still higher on account of the famine, while, in point of fact, they soon after fell, so that the speculation turned out a bad one.

6. Hospital charges have greatly decreased in the Fyzabad Gaol, which proves the correctness of the opinion I last year expressed. The averages in Gonda and Baraitch are much higher, but the smaller number of prisoners accounts for this.

7. I regret to see so many juvenile offenders confined in gaol, though the total number is not great. If the Whipping Act is not speedily passed, a reformatory will not only have become a desideratum, but a necessity, though the establishment of such an institution in this country on a sound basis is not without difficulties.

	12 to 16 years.	16 to 20 years.
Fyzabad - 1860 - - - - -	2	10
„ - 1861 - - - - -	3	5
Gonda - 1860 - - - - -	- -	4
„ - 1861 - - - - -	- -	2
Baraitch - 1860 - - - - -	1	4
„ - 1861 - - - - -	2	4
TOTAL 1860 - -	3	18
„ 1861 - -	5	11

8. The

* From Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 156, dated 4th December 1861; to Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 994, dated 12th December 1861. From Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 971, dated 13th December 1861; to Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 36, dated 21st January 1862. From Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. —, dated 18th February.

	Escaped Prisoners.
Fyzabad 1860	1
„ 1861	2
Gonda 1860	—
„ 1861	—
Baraitch 1860	3
„ 1861	—
Total 1860	4
„ 1861	2

8. The escape statement is very favourable, only two prisoners escaped from the Fyzabad gaol, and none from Gonda or Baraitch. The result may be reviewed in various ways, and is due, I am afraid, fully as much to the easy work exacted from the prisoners as to the care of the contingent guards. While the great bulk of the prisoners are employed outside the gaols, the enforcement of hard labour and prison discipline, in the proper sense of the term, is universally allowed to be impossible.

9. There are, of course, no manufactures, except in the Fyzabad gaol. The results are given by Captain Reid, and are as good as could be expected. The mistake in the last year's statements referred to by him was then discovered by me, and corrected in my report.

10. Statements 9, 10 and 11 require no remark. I am glad, however, that you have now made the difference between the price of atta and wheat a matter of account, instead of a cash transaction, by which the chance of embezzlement has been greatly lessened.

11. As remarked last year, statement No. 12 should be blank, and statement No. 13 has again been misunderstood.

12. The number of prisoners released on account of sickness has been considerable in Fyzabad. I am glad to see the order was, of course, invariably given on the strong report of the civil surgeon, and the mortality in that gaol, I think, fully justified his recommendations.

	Good Conduct.	Sickness.
Fyzabad - 1860	2	3
„ - 1861	1	17
Gonda - 1860	1	—
„ - 1861	3	—
Baraitch - 1860	- -	2
„ - 1861	- -	1
TOTAL 1860	3	5
„ 1861	4	18

13. I fully agree with Captain Reid that flogging is required as an *ultima ratio* to support gaol discipline; but I cannot coincide with him in the inference he leaves us to draw from his remarks, that the system of administering it, as it obtained in the Fyzabad gaol in the earlier months of the year, was a good one. The practice then was to punish every slight breach of gaol discipline with five or six stripes, owing to which the frequency of the punishment was greatly increased, while its effect, both owing to its frequency and the lightness of the punishment, was proportionably diminished. I therefore directed that for first and petty breaches of discipline, other punishments, such as the hand-mills, &c., should be preferred, and that when it was necessary to flog an obstinate offender, or for an aggravated offence, the flogging administered should be sufficiently severe to afford an example to the other prisoners.

14. I most thoroughly concur with Captain Reid, however, as to the desirability of obtaining additional European agency for the management of so large a gaol as the Fyzabad one; but this is not the place to discuss the question at length.

15. Mr. T. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner, has again prepared a caste statement, the results exhibited in which are much the same as last year.

16. The delay in writing this letter has been caused by the transmission of the original Baraitch statements direct to your office, and the receipt of duplicates only yesterday, though they have repeatedly been called for for some time past.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Simson*,
Commissioner and Superintendent of Baraitch Division.

(No. 16.—Judicial.)

From *St. George Tucker*, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Baiswarra Division, to *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons, Lucknow; dated Sultanpore, 1 April 1862.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 2d paragraph of the Judicial Commissioner's Circular, No. 31, of 13th February, I have the honour of forwarding herewith the annual gaol returns and reports for the three districts in this division, with a memorandum by myself.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM by the Commissioner and Superintendent, Baiswarra Division, on the Gaol Returns for 1861.

Expenditure.

THE expenditure on buildings has been trifling. A sum of 500 rupees was sanctioned for adapting the barracks at Sultanpore to the purposes of a gaol. It has not been debited in the accounts for 1861. Upwards of 1,000 rupees more will be required. The Inspector of Prisons has already given full instructions regarding the adaptation of these buildings. I would recommend that they be placed under charge of Doctor Constant, who would report to the Inspector of Prisons through the district officer, and I hope that a sufficient permanent establishment may be sanctioned.

2. With reference to Captain Perkin's remarks on the hawalut, I am of opinion that it will answer well enough for the present for prisoners under trial. It is near enough to the cutcherry, and close to the public lines, so that the relief of sentries can be very easily made.

3. The miscellaneous charges are high at Sultanpore; the clothing and bedding charges are high at Pertabghur. Those for contingent guards are enormous at the latter station. An explanation has been called for.

4. The cost of native medicines is high at Roy Bareilly and Pertabghur, but very moderate at Sultanpore.

Health of Prisoners.

5. The health of the prisoners has been good; particularly so at Sultanpore. I beg that the services of Doctor Constant may be brought to the notice of Government. I believe that he is well satisfied with the native doctor, Ghumundee Lal.

6. With reference to Appendix II., the Deputy Commissioner of Pertabghur has omitted to record the expense incurred for the gaol guard. He has been requested to supply the omission.

Previous Conviction.

7. With reference to Appendix VI. of the Statements, I am of opinion that it cannot be relied on. We have not hitherto been able to ascertain all the previous convictions of prisoners.

Receipts.

8. With reference to Appendix IX., the Deputy Commissioner of Pertabghur has been requested to explain on what principle he has calculated that the convicts have earned for Government 3,477 rupees in the construction of public buildings. I am at a loss to understand what buildings are alluded to.

Appendix XIII.

9. The district officers have not hitherto had sufficient space within their gaols for the employment of convicts on manufactures. Some have been employed in grinding wheat, expressing oil, and weaving blankets. The manufacture of paper and tât puttee (gunnee cloth) would be profitable, especially the latter. The material can be obtained in almost any quantities within 12 miles of Sultanpore or Pertabghur.

Appendix X.

10. Out of door, ramming down kunkur is, I have found, the best employment for prisoners who wear irons. They have not to walk much, and are not liable, consequently, to get sores on their ankles.

11. I recommend, however, that the mass of the convicts confined in this division should be employed within gaol inclosures. Here labour is cheap and wages low. The contrast between the ill-fed honest poor and the well-fed prisoners is demoralizing. The employment of prisoners out of doors is undoubtedly good for their health, and I would, therefore, recommend the transfer of all prisoners sentenced to more than four months for simple theft, budmashee, and breach of the Salt and Abkaree Laws, to the districts beyond the Gogra, where labour is scarce and food cheap.

12. With reference to Appendix XIV., for Sultanpore, I forward herewith the correspondence regarding the escape of nine of the prisoners.

13. The Deputy Commissioner of Pertabghur has omitted to notice the escape of two life convicts while on their way to Allahabad. It appears to me, that until an officer in charge of a gaol has received a receipt for a transferred prisoner, he is not at liberty to enter him in column 10 of the Statement A., Gaol Return, and should enter him in column 9 in the event of his escaping on the road. The correspondence on this subject also will be forwarded should you wish to see it. A copy of Mr. King's explanation received to-day is appended.

(signed) *St. G. Tucker,*
Commr. and Supdt. of Baiswarra Division.

(No. 5.—JUDICIAL.)

From Colonel *J. Clarke*, Commissioner and Superintendent of Khyrabad Division, to *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

Sir, Dated the 13th March 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in original, the Gaol Reports and Returns of this division for 1861; they show, I think, that as much has been done as could be expected.

2. The additional accommodation in the Hurdui gaol, referred to by the Deputy Commissioner as sanctioned by me, is to cost 250 rupees, and will be paid for from the amount in hand on account of fines levied for the destruction of public buildings during the mutiny.

3. I am of opinion, as I have always been, that each district should have a proper gaol building capable of accommodating 150 or 200 prisoners.

4. The general results of the Return now submitted show a diminished net cost of each prisoner during the past year, and I know from frequent personal observation that all that attention to management can do, under the circumstances, has been done.

5. As these Returns and Reports are over due, I do not detain them for further comment; but should you desire such, which, however, I do not think I can offer with any advantage, I shall be happy to attend to your wishes.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke*,
Commr. and Supdt., Khyrabad Division.

(No. 10.)

From *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Superintendent, Lucknow Gaol, to *F. Douglas*, Esq., M.D., Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

Sir, Dated Lucknow, the 27th January 1862.

I HAVE the honour to submit a short sanitory Report of the gang of prisoners working under my orders at the new central gaol buildings between the Alumbagh and Cantonments.

As regards the topography, the position of the new site is, I think, unexceptionable, the ground is high, and capable of being well drained on all sides. During the late trying rainy season, when almost every part of the neighbouring country was under water, the land selected for the new central gaol remained high and dry.

The prisoners went into temporary huts erected for them on the ground on the 25th February 1861, and from that period to the end of the year the daily average strength of the gang has been 476 working prisoners.

The men have been well fed, well clothed, and well sheltered from the weather; they have done a fair amount of remunerative labour, and I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with their sanitory condition.

The daily proportion of sick to strength has been under two per cent. (or 1·88), and had it not been for a short but severe visitation of epidemic cholera, which made its appearance during the very heavy rains on the 3d September 1861, the mortality would have been a mere fraction.

It may be interesting to make a few remarks on the curious advent of this disease; it appears to have travelled slowly from the Muchee Bhawun Fort in a direct line to Cantonments (a distance of three miles), carrying off a solitary individual at long intervals on its way; it then crossed the Roy Bareilly road from the extremity of Cantonments, and attacked the sick in my temporary hospital at the gaol works on the 3d September 1861.

I next morning took prompt measures and had tents pitched quarter of a mile from the other prisoners, and had the ground inside and outside thickly strewed with hot ashes from the lime and brick-kilns. This was done once a day so long as the sickness lasted; nevertheless in 14 days there were 25 cases admitted, 14 of which were fatal. These were, however, confined (with two exceptions) exclusively to the sick in hospital. Two mehters who were selected for menial duties at the hospital tents were the last attacked, and died on the 17th and 18th, when the epidemic ceased as suddenly and unexpectedly as it appeared; causing one casualty on the 20th in a village on the Cawnpore road, about a quarter of a mile off, which was the last I heard of it in the neighbourhood.

I must

I must here remind you that the fact of my worst cases of sickness, with the exception of those of cholera, have been sent into the City Gaol hospital for treatment, has tended to reduce my per-centage of sick, and in the same ratio increased yours. I believe, however, I am correct in stating that of those sent in by me for treatment only three have died, making a total number of only 17 deaths in connexion with the gang under my supervision.

An Abstract Tabular Statement is herewith attached.

TABULAR STATEMENT of PRISONERS employed from 25th February to 31st December 1861.

Total Number of prisoners employed from 25th February to 31st December 1861 - - - - - - -	147·731
Average daily strength of prisoners during the year -	476·519
Average daily number of sick during the year - -	12·392
Daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum	1.88
Proportion of deaths to strength per cent. per annum -	3·459

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Cannon*, M. D.,
Superintendent, Lucknow Gaol.

NO. 1.

ABSTRACT of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE of each GAOL in the Province of *Oudh* during the Year 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	2. Repairs to Gaols.	3. Permanent Gaol Establishment.	4. Permanent Hospital Establishment.	5. Permanent Gaol Guard.	6. Contingent Gaol Guard.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Rewards, Tools and Travelling Expenses.	8. Native Medicines.	9. Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Clothing and Bedding.	11. TOTAL.
				Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1152·76	64 3 –	3,708 – –	420 – –	6,348 – –	8,314 12 11	1,517 1 4	235 – 2	19,042 8 10	4,343 3 2	43,992 13 5
2		Durriabad	49·56	– –	756 – –	300 – –	1,512 – –	273 3 7	39 11 8	4 15 –	680 14 8	24 12 –	3,491 8 11
3		Oonao	77·04	– –	756 – –	300 – –	2,107 – –	285 4 7	45 6 2	17 5 8	1,210 5 5	21 10 6	4,743 – 4
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	235·21	– –	1,068 – –	396 – –	3,432 – –	1,318 8 –	209 8 1	56 9 5	3,472 – 10	326 3 8	10,278 14 –
5		Hurdui	72·73	44 6 9	756 – –	480 – –	2,328 – –	365 9 1	76 9 1	9 2 –	1,236 3 11	135 1 3	5,431 – 1
6		Mohomdee	59·02	– –	756 – –	300 – –	1,056 – –	256 14 8	47 5 10	27 10 –	919 5 4	58 12 8	3,452 – 6
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	206·19	– 14 –	756 – –	300 – –	2,600 – –	1,436 5 11	618 14 2	54 3 1	2,704 2 10	718 – 10	9,188 8 10
8		Roy Bareilly	103·96	5 2 6	756 – –	300 – –	3,005 – 5	560 14 6	183 10 11	74 8 4	1,220 4 6	211 12 –	6,317 5 2
9		Pertabghur	140·72	– –	756 – –	300 – –	1,824 – –	948 15 2	249 4 7	136 1 1	2,118 4 2	166 8 9	6,499 1 9
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	342·37	355 5 11	1,098 – –	396 – –	3,095 1 8	3,095 1 8	932 15 8	48 7 8	5,053 1 –	1,256 14 3	15,330 15 10
11		Gonda	71·76	– 13 –	636 – –	300 – –	1,656 – –	253 7 6	77 2 7	20 4 –	670 12 11	37 10 –	3,652 2 –
12		Baraitch	87 04	– –	756 – –	300 – –	1,320 – –	512 4 9	76 11 –	29 12 2	1,182 12 11	99 – 8	4,276 9 6
		TOTAL of 1861	2598·36	470 13 2	12,553 – –	4,092 – –	30,283 2 1	17,651 6 4	4,074 5 1	713 14 7	39,510 13 4	7,399 9 9	1,16,754 – 4
		TOTAL of 1860	1719·29	408 3 6	12,026 14 4	4,071 14 7	31,532 15 11	10,124 3 3	2,805 3 6	728 3 –	25,799 4 8	6,228 3 8	93,725 2 5
		Difference	879·07	62 9 8	531 1 8	20 1 5	1,249 13 10	7,527 3 1	1,269 1 7	14 4 5	13,711 8 8	1,171 6 1	23,028 13 11

No. II.

STATEMENT, showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the PROVINCE of OUDH, and the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Head per Annum, during the Year 1861, and the Increase and Decrease on the previous Year.

Number.	Province.	NAMES of DISTRICTS.	1. Daily Average Number of all Prisoners Dieted at the Expense of Government, Column I of Table I.	2. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment per Head per Annum.	3. Average Cost of Hospital Establishment per Head per Annum.	4. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	5. Average Cost of Contingent Guard per Head per Annum.	6. Average Cost of Miscellaneous Charges per Head per Annum.	7. Average Cost of Native Medicines per Head per Annum.	8. Average Cost of Diet and Fuel per Head per Annum.	9. Average Cost of Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	10. Average Cost of Contingent Guard, Miscellaneous Expenses, Native Medicines, Diet, Clothing, and Bedding per Head per Annum.	11. Average Cost of all Expenses, including Gaol Establishment, Permanent Guard, Repairs, and Alterations per Head per Annum.	12. Increase or Decrease, 1861 on 1860, on Column 10. Increase.	12. Decrease.	13. Increase or Decrease, 1861 on 1860, on Column 11. Increase.	13. Decrease.	14. Average Price Current of Wheat, 2d Quality, throughout the Year.
				Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s. c.*
1	Oudh	Lucknow	1,152·76	3 3 5	– 5 10	5 8 1	7 3 5	1 5 –	– 3 3	16 8 3	3 12 3	29 – 3	38 2 7	– 8 5	– –	– –	5 3 7	0 20 2
2		Seetapore	235·21	4 8 7	1 10 11	14 9 5	5 9 8	– 14 3	– 3 10	14 12 2	1 6 2	22 14 1	43 11 2	– –	6 9 5	– –	25 4 4	0 20 12
3		Sultanpore	206·19	3 10 8	1 7 3	12 9 9	6 15 5	3 – –	– 4 2	13 1 9	3 7 8	26 13 2	44 9 –	– – 3	– –	– –	22 10 –	0 25 11½
4		Fyzabad	342·37	3 3 3	1 2 6	9 – 7	9 – 7	2 11 7	– 2 3	14 12 1	3 10 8	30 5 4	44 12 5	2 14 7	– –	– –	8 8 6	0 25 6
5		Pertabghur	140·72	5 5 11	2 2 1	12 15 4	6 11 10	1 12 4	– 15 5	15 – 10	1 2 11	25 11 5	46 2 11	– –	3 7 3	– –	27 – 8	0 21 0
6		Baraitch	87·04	8 10 11	3 7 1	15 2 7	5 14 2	– 14 1	– 5 5	13 9 5	1 2 2	21 13 4	49 2 1	5 1 9	– –	9 15 2	– –	0 26 8
7		Gonda	71·76	8 13 9	4 2 10	23 1 2	3 8 6	1 1 2	– 4 6	9 5 6	– 8 4	14 12 2	50 14 3	1 13 5	– –	7 11 6	– –	0 28 1
8		Mohomdee	59·02	12 12 11	5 1 4	17 14 3	4 13 9	– 12 10	– 7 5	15 9 2	– 15 11	22 11 3	58 7 9	– –	4 6 2	– –	9 12 7	0 22 13
9		Oonao	77·04	9 13 –	3 14 3	27 [illegible] 7	3 11 2	– 9 5	– 3 7	15 11 4	– 4 5	20 8 1	61 9 –	– –	7 1 10	– –	18 8 –	0 18 12
10		Durriabad	49·56	15, 4 –	6 – 10	30 8 1	5 [illegible] 2	– 12 9	– 1 7	13 11 9	– 7 11	20 10 5	72 7 6	– –	3 6 1	– –	30 6 10	0 23 0
11		Hurdui	72·73	10 6 3	6 9 7	32 – 1	5 – 5	1 – 10	– 2 –	16 15 11	1 13 8	25 – 11	74 10 9	– –	7 8 –	– –	7 5 –	0 15 13
12		Roy Bareilly	103·96	7 4 4	2 14 2	28 14 5	[illegible] 6 3	1 12 8	– 11 5	11 11 9	2 – 7	21 10 5	60 12 2	2 7 1	– –	– –	10 11 2	0 23 [illegible]
		TOTAL of 1861	2,598·36	4 13 3	1 9 2	11 10 6	6 12 8	1 9 1	– 4 4	15 3 3	2 13 6	26 11 –	44 14 11	– 1 11	– –	– –	9 9 3	0 22 10
		TOTAL of 1860	1,719·29	6 15 11	2 5 10	18 5 5	5 14 2	1 10 1	– 6 9	15 – 1	3 9 11	26 9 1	54 8 2	– 2 8	– –	– 3 –	– –	0 23 15
		Difference	879·07	2 2 8	– 12 8	6 10 11	– 14 6	– 1 [illegible]	– 2 5	– 3 2	– 12 5	– 1 11	9 9 3	– – 9	– –	– 3 –	9 9 3	0 1 5

Note.—The order of arrangement in this Statement is according to the total cost of each prisoner during the year, as shown in column 11.

3 Y

No. III.

STATEMENT, showing the Proportion of MORTALITY and SICK to STRENGTH, also Total Cost of NATIVE MEDICINES and HOSPITAL CHARGES for each GAOL in the Province of OUDH, and the Average Cost of each Patient during the Year 1861.

No.	NAMES of DISTRICTS.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	2. Daily Average Number of Sick.	3. Deaths during the Year.	4. Daily Proportion of Sick to Strength per Cent. per Annum.	5. Deaths to Strength per Cent. per Annum.	6. Cost of Ordinary Diet Consumed by Sick in Hospital.	7. Cost of Extra Diet issued to Sick in Hospital by Order of the Surgeon.	8. Native Medicines.	9. Total Amount of Hospital Charges.	10. Average Cost of all Hospital Charges per Head (Sick Prisoners) per Annum, Columns Nos. 2 and 9.	11. Increase or Decrease in the Cost of Native Medicines in 1861 on 1860. Increase.	Decrease.
							Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Mohomdee	59·02	3·02	-	6·13	-	41 15 -	12 10 3	27 10 -	82 3 3	22 11 3	- -	- 4 7
2	Gonda	71·76	4·09	1	5·69	1·39	30 6 3	10 8 5	20 4 -	70 2 8	17 2 5	12 4 1	—
3	Sultanpore	206·19	19·57	3	9·49	1·45	189 14 2	35 13 2	54 3 1	279 14 5	14 4 10	23 1 7	—
4	Durriabad	49·56	2·24	1	4·52	2·01	30 6 8	- 12 10	4 15 -	36 2 6	16 2 3	- -	9 1 5
5	Seetapore	235·21	8·44	6	3·58	2·55	133 1 1	14 14 10	56 9 5	204 9 4	24 3 10	40 1 1	—
6	Hurdui	72·73	1·68	3	2·31	4·12	22 8 7	- 10 6	9 2 -	32 5 1	19 3 9	- -	- 5 6
7	Oonao	77·04	7·93	4	10·29	5·19	110 2 7	3 13 5	17 5 8	129 5 8	16 4 11	3 10 5	—
8	Pertabghur	140·72	15·67	9	11·13	6·39	221 - 2	23 1 6	136 1 1	380 2 9	24 4 2	15 7 4	—
9	Roy Bareilly	103·96	11·22	7	10·78	6·73	132 15 7	12 10 9	74 8 4	220 2 8	19 9 11	52 8 6	—
10	Baraitch	87·04	6·10	7	7·00	8·04	76 15 9	6 3 -	29 12 2	112 14 11	18 8 2	77 2 9	—
11	Lucknow	1,152·76	71·46	97	6·19	8·41	993 10 1	230 4 9	235 - 2	1,458 15 -	20 6 7	38 10 1	—
12	Fyzabad	342·37	30·50	58	8·90	16·94	343 15 8	128 11 4	48 7 8	521 2 8	17 1 4	- -	174 11 10
	TOTAL of 1861	2,598·36	182·52	196	7·02	7·54	2,335 15 7	476 2 9	713 14 7	3,528 - 11	19 5 3	- -	1 13 11
	TOTAL of 1860	1,719·29	193·80	205	11·27	17·74	2,442 1 10	938 12 2	728 3 -	4,100 1 -	21 5 2	689 3 3	—
	Difference	879·07	11·28	109	4·25	10·20	106 2 3	469 9 5	14 4 5	581 - 1	1 13 11	—	—

Note.—The Districts are arranged in this Statement according to the proportion of mortality to the strength.

No. IV.

SUMMARY of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE of the GAOLS in the Province of OUDH during the Year 1860–61, together with Statement of the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum, and the Reduction of Expenses in 1861 as compared with 1860.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1. 1860. Average Number of Prisoners.	1. 1860. Total Expenditure.	2. 1861. Average Number of Prisoners.	2. 1861. Total Expenditure.	3. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum. 1860.	4. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum. 1861.	5. Increase or Decrease in the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum in 1861 as compared with 1860, Gaols only. Increase.	Decrease.
				Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	723·01	31,368 9 3	1,152·76	43,992 13 5	43 6 2	38 2 7	- -	5 3 7
2		Durriabad	32·60	3,354 5 8	49·56	3,591 8 11	102 14 3	72 7 6	- -	30 6 9
3		Oonao	56·90	4,555 11 5	77·04	4,743 - 4	80 1 -	61 9 -	- -	18 8 -
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	119·01	8,208 - -	235·21	10,278 14 -	68 15 7	43 11 2	- -	25 4 5
5		Hurdui	70·12	5,748 12 3	72·73	5,431 - 1	81 15 9	74 10 9	- -	7 5 -
6		Mohomdee	64·18	4,381 13 9	59·02	3,452 - 6	68 4 4	58 7 9	- -	9 12 7
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	74·95	5,035 13 9	206·19	9,188 8 10	67 3 -	44 9 -	- -	22 10 -
8		Roy Bareilly	66·09	4,722 13 -	103·96	6,317 5 2	71 7 4	60 12 2	- -	10 11 2
9		Pertabghur	66·03	4,865 8 2	140 72	6,499 1 9	73 10 10	46 2 11	- -	27 7 11
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	262·09	13,972 5 8	342·37	15,330 15 10	53 4 11	44 12 5	- -	8 8 6
11		Gonda	72·44	3,127 11 -	71·76	3,652 2 -	43 2 9	50 14 3	7 11 6	—
12		Baraitch	111·87	4,383 10 6	87·04	4,276 9 6	39 2 11	49 2 1	9 15 2	—
		TOTAL	1,719·29	93,725 2 5	2,598·36	1,16,754 - 4	54 8 2	44 14 11	- -	9 9 3

No. V.

STATEMENT, showing the Sex and Age of all CONVICTED PRISONERS confined in the GAOLS in the Province of OUDH, on the 31st December 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Under 12 Years of Age.	12 and under 16 Years of Age.	16 and under 20 Years of Age.	20 and under 30 Years of Age.	30 and under 40 Years of Age.	40 and under 50 Years of Age.	50 and under 60 Years of Age.	Over 60 Years of Age.	Number of each Sex. Males.	Number of each Sex. Females.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	–	11	208	521	465	201	97	11	1,436	78	1,514	Besides these, there are 80 under trial, and 9 civil prisoners.
2		Durriabad	–	1	6	9	4	2	–	–	22	–	22	
3		Oonao	–	2	11	41	15	6	1	–	69	7	76	
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	–	2	18	135	77	8	11	5	249	7	256	
5		Hurdui	–	–	8	46	21	5	5	1	85	1	86	
6		Mohomdee	1	1	4	18	10	–	2	1	36	1	37	
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	–	1	8	169	111	34	28	16	348	19	367	
8		Roy Bareilly	–	–	3	56	18	18	13	–	91	17	108	
9		Pertabghur	–	1	4	25	31	7	5	–	69	4	73	
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	1	3	4	212	196	75	8	5	464	40	504	
11		Gondah	–	–	2	14	12	2	4	–	29	5	34	
12		Baraitch	–	2	4	37	20	10	7	–	70	10	80	
		TOTAL	2	24	280	1,283	980	368	181	39	2,968	189	3,157	

No. VI.

STATEMENT, showing the previous Convictions of all PRISONERS in the GAOLS of the Province of OUDH, on the 31st December 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	1st Conviction.	2d Conviction.	3d Conviction.	4th Conviction.	Uncertain.	TOTAL.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1,482	22	8	2	–	1,514
2		Durriabad	–	–	–	–	22	22
3		Oonao	76	–	–	–	–	76
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	246	10	–	–	–	256
5		Hurdui	85	1	–	–	–	86
6		Mohomdee	35	–	1	1	–	37
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	358	8	1	–	–	367
8		Roy Bareilly	103	5	–	–	–	108
9		Pertabghur	69	–	4	–	–	73
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	494	10	–	–	–	504
11		Gonda	33	1	–	–	–	34
12		Baraitch	73	7	–	–	–	80
		TOTAL	3,054	64	14	3	22	3,157

No. VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the State of Instruction or Proficiency of CONVICTED PRISONERS, on the 31st December 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number who can Read and Write.	Number who can Read only.	Of these, could Read previous to Admission.	Total Number under Instruction.	Language in which they can Read and Write.		Language or other Class now Taught in Gaols.		
							Oordoo.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Hindee.	Arithmetic.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	72	14	86	6	24	62	–	6	—
2		Durriabad	2	–	2	–	2	—	—	—	—
3		Oonao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	14	6	20	20	2	18	—	—	—
5		Hurdui	10	6	16	–	2	14	—	—	—
6		Mohomdee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	3	–	3	–	3	—	—	—	—
8		Boy Bareilly	34	–	34	–	4	30	—	—	—
9		Pertabghur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	14	2	16	–	6	8	2	—	—
11		Gonda	35	–	35	–	3	32	—	—	—
12		Baraitch	4	–	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
		TOTAL	188	28	216	26	46	168	2	6	—

No. VIII.

PRODUCT of GAOL MANUFACTURES during the Year 1861, Direct or Cash Profit.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	1. Expenses of Manufacturing, and Cash of Raw Materials, and Commission.	2. Realized by Sales.	3. Balance of Profit on the Year's Operations.	4. Add, Cash in Hand, remaining from the previous Year, 1860.	5. TOTAL.	6. Kept in Deposit in Treasury or Darogah's Hand, as in Working Fund.	7. Finally Credited to Government through the Civil Auditor.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	6,589 5 10	7,963 7 7*	1,374 1 9	2,800 4 10	4,174 6 7	2,334 15 –	1,839 7 7
2		Durriabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Oonao	71 14 –	501 3 8	429 5 8	69 15 9	499 5 5	6 13 9	492 7 8
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	52 10 1	82 7 6	29 13 5	19 6 8	49 4 1	– –	24 12 5
5		Hurdui	44 12 8	71 12 6	26 15 10	– –	26 15 10	150 – –	26 15 10
6		Mohomdee	200 – 6	300 12 4	100 11 10	36 10 –	137 5 10	– –	137 5 10
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	25 9 4	322 13 3	297 3 11	17 13 4	315 1 3	17 5 5	297 11 10
8		Roy Bareilly	50 – –	93 8 –	43 8 –	– –	43 8 –	43 8 –	—
9		Pertabghur	60 1 11	98 8 7	38 6 8	– –	38 6 8	38 6 8	—
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	929 – 2	1,252 7 5	323 7 3	– –	323 7 3	323 7 3	—
11		Gonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		Baraitch	6 10 3	100 10 8	94 – 5	151 15 10	246 – 3	246 – 3	—
		TOTAL	8,030 – 9	10,787 11 6	2,757 10 9	3,096 2 5	5,853 13 2	3,160 8 4	2,818 13 2

* This includes *Rs.* 4,465. 10. realized by sales, *Rs.* 1,944. 6. 5. outstanding balance, and *Rs.* 1,553. 7. 2. materials in store.

No. IX.

STATEMENT, showing the Value of Articles manufactured for PRISON USE and the Product of CONVICT LABOUR employed in the GAOLS or PUBLIC BUILDINGS, for the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Wheat Ground for Prisoners.	Clothing, Bedding, for Prisoners.	Property for Goal Purposes.	Baskets for Gaol Use.	Constructing Gaol or other Public Buildings.	Vegetable Grown in Gaol Garden.	Miscellaneous Sales of old Clothing, &c.	Total Indirect Profit.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1,143 11 –	1,304 1 –	– – –	– – –	23,980 11 6	62 6 –	– – –	26,490 13 6
2		Durriabad	15 8 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	23 2 4	– – –	38 11 1
3		Oonao	66 9 –	– – –	– – –	2 – –	426 4 6	– – –	74 9 –	569 6 6
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	336 11 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,800 15 –	92 13 9	– – –	2,230 8 1
5		Hurdui	97 10 –	10 – –	– – –	1 12 –	124 13 –	16 6 –	– – –	250 9 –
6		Mohomdee	83 14 –	– – –	– – –	2 15 6	367 12 –	3 8 8	– – –	458 2 2
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	265 7 5	49 12 3	– – –	7 9 7	1,646 14 6	– – –	11 4 6	1,981 – 3
8		Roy Bareilly	100 – 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	224 13 –	1 8 5	– – –	326 5 9
9		Pertabghur	108 14 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,477 13 –	6 – –	– – –	3,592 11 –
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	461 2 10	2,290 8 –	– – –	7 5 4	5,079 13 –	– – –	16 – –	7,854 13 2
11		Gonda	49 6 9	– – –	– – –	2 5 6	1,237 4 –	– – –	– – –	1,289 – 3
12		Baraitch	91 5 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,445 4 –	– – –	– – –	1,536 9 5
		TOTAL	2,820 4 10	3,654 5 3	– –	23 15 11	39,812 5 6	205 13 2	101 13 6	46,618 10 2

No. X.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing Estimated Saving to Government by the substitution of Prison Labour for a Paid Establishment in performing all Menial Duties in the GAOLS in the Province of OUDH, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1. Barbers, at 4 Rupees.	2. Blacksmiths, at 6 Rupees.	3. Carpenters, at 6 Rupees.	4. Cooks, at 4 Rupees.	5. Godown, at 4 Rupees.	6. Hospital Attendants, at 4 Rupees.	7. Moochees or Shoemakers, at 4 Rupees.	8. Sweepers, at 3 Rupees.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	192 – –	216 – –	288 – –	2,304 – –	48 – –	528 – –	192 – –	864 – –
2		Durriabad	48 – –	– – –	– – –	48 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
3		Oonao	– – –	– – –	60 – –	96 – –	45 10 10	1 3 3	– – –	22 11 10
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	39 13 5	– – –	– – –	446 6 4	191 – 7	95 – 7	– – –	43 – 6
5		Hurdui	– – –	8 10 –	– – –	141 5 4	48 – –	9 13 6	– – –	18 7 1
6		Mohomdee	48 – –	– – –	– – –	96 – –	48 – –	48 – –	– – –	28 8 9
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	– – –	45 9 1	54 3 11	269 9 9	42 7 7	73 8 2	– – –	45 9 1
8		Roy Bareilly	8 – –	18 – –	12 – –	104 – –	48 – –	48 – –	16 – –	16 11 –
9		Pertabghur	– – –	72 – –	– – –	192 – –	– – –	48 – –	20 – –	72 – –
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	96 – –	12 – –	– – –	480 – –	48 – –	96 – –	40 – –	72 – –
11		Gonda	– – –	– – –	– – –	96 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	36 – –
12		Baraitch	– – –	92 – –	– – –	111 – –	– – –	48 – –	– – –	– – –
		TOTAL	431 13 5	464 3 1	414 3 11	4,384 5 5	519 3 –	995 9 6	268 – –	1,219 – 3

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	9. Tailors, at 6 Rupees.	10. Teachers, at 10 Rupees.	11. Washerman, at 4 Rupees.	12. Water Carriers, at 3 Rupees.	13. Weighman, at 4 Rupees.	14. Writers, at 12 Rupees.	15. TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	576 – –	120 – –	96 – –	504 – –	48 – –	288 – –	6,264 – –
2		Durriabad	– – –	– – –	– – –	36 – –	– – –	– – –	132 – –
3		Oonao	7 9 7	– – –	– – –	72 – –	– – –	– – –	305 3 6
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	65 1 13	– – –	180 – –	48 – –	– – –	– – –	1,108 6 8
5		Hurdui	10 – –	– – –	– – –	78 6 6	– – –	– – –	314 10 5
6		Mohomdee	– – –	23 – –	48 – –	36 – –	48 – –	– – –	423 8 9
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	52 13 10	– – –	– – –	134 11 8	– – –	7 1 7	725 10 8
8		Roy Bareilly	6 – –	– – –	12 – –	78 – –	– – –	– – –	366 11 –
9		Pertabghur	– – –	– – –	– – –	144 – –	48 – –	– – –	596 – –
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	216 – –	160 – –	– – –	108 – –	48 – –	144 – –	1,520 – –
11		Gonda	– – –	– – –	– – –	36 – –	– – –	– – –	168 – –
12		Baraitch	– – –	– – –	69 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	320 – –
		TOTAL	933 9 6	303 – –	405 – –	1,275 2 2	192 – –	439 1 7	12,244 3 11

No. XI.

STATEMENT, showing the Loss incurred by Hired Labour for Prison Purposes in the different GAOLS in the Province of OUDH, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1. Barbers.	2. Blacksmiths.	3. Carpenters.	4. Masons.	5. Coolies.	6. Brick-makers.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. Tailors.	9. TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	64 3 -	31 4 -	95 7 -
2		Durriabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Oonao	- -	72 - -	22 5 -	7 2 -	1 6 9	- -	- -	- 2 -	102 15 9
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	- -	50 - -	4 8 6	2 10 -	- -	- -	48 - -	23 - -	128 2 6
5		Hurdui	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 10 -	5 - -	13 10 -
6		Mohomdee	- -	72 - -	72 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 8 -	145 8 -
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	- 8 -	27 5 -	2 14 -	- 2 -	- -	- -	62 3 2	14 7 7	107 7 9
8		Roy Bareilly	- -	8 14 -	8 13 3	- 15 -	- -	- -	- -	4 - 6	22 10 9
9		Pertabghur	- -	3 8 -	- -	18 9 -	- -	- -	- -	3 5 -	25 6 -
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 15 6	- -	42 15 6
11		Gonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		Baraitch	- -	72 - -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	2 10 9	5 11 -	80 9 9
		TOTAL	- 8 -	305 11 -	110 12 9	29 6 -	1 6 9	- -	228 10 5	88 6 1	764 13 -

No. XII.

STATEMENT, showing the Disbursement of Sums drawn by Deputy Commissioners in lieu of CONVICT LABOUR, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance in hand on 1st January 1861.	Amount drawn from Treasury during the Year.	TOTAL.	Amount expended during the Year.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1861.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Lucknow	Lucknow						No sums were drawn in the Province during the year by Deputy Commissioners in lieu of convict labour.
2		Durriabad						
3		Oonao						
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore						
5		Hurdui						
6		Mohomdee	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore						
8		Roy Bareilly						
9		Pertabghur						
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad						
11		Gonda						
12		Baraitch						
		TOTAL						

Detailed Statement of Employment of Prisoners in Trades, Manufactures, &c., in the Gaols of the Province of Oudh, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Total Average Number of Prisoners, including all Classes, confined in Gaol during the Year 1861.	Prisoners sentenced to Labour.	Without Labour.					Hospital.			Employed on Prison Duties.																
													Occasional.				Daily.												
					Convicted, but not Sentenced to Labour.	Civil and Revenue.	Committed to Sessions.	Under Trial.	Total.	Sick in Hospital.	Old, Infirm, Blind, &c.	Total.	Attending Sick.	Repairing Gaol.	Miscellaneous not sanctioned.	Total.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths and Carpenters.	Cooks.	Employed in Godowns.	Gardeners.	Grinding Wheat.	Sweepers.	Water Carriers.	Total, including those attending Sick, Repairing Gaol, and Miscellaneous.	Per-centage of Servants on the whole Number of Prisoners.		
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1,152·76	927·49	14·99	10·08	2·04	126·69	153·80	65·46	6·	71·46	11·	1·19	–	12·19	4·	7·	48·	2·	5·01	77·45	·24	14·	103·65	16·79			
2		Durriabad	49·56	25·6	18·88	2·73	·07	·01	21·69	2·24	–	2·24	–	–	–	–	–	–	1·	–	2·	4·	–	–	7·	14·12			
3		Oonao	77·04	46·97	4·43	1·12	·32	13·26	19·13	7·93	–	7·93	·02	12·45	1·33	13·80	–	·83	2·	·95	–	2·28	·63	2·	22·49	29·19			
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	235·21	201·69	5·02	·38	7·72	18·46	31·76	8·44	11·35	19·79	1·89	52·63	2·88	57·49	·63	·07	9·30	4·98	6·19	14·84	1·25	5·	99 86	42·45			
5		Hurdui	72·73	52·52	1·21	1·76	4·	11·54	18·51	1·68	–	1·68	·29	5·47	16·94	22·61	–	·11	2·90	1·	1·67	3·78	·51	2·17	34·75	47·77			
6		Mohomdee	59·02	36·17	3·14	1·99	·22	13·55	19·29	3·62	–	3·62	·03	4·46	11·65	16·14	–	–	1·93	·08	·62	3·90	–	–	22·07	38·41			
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	206·19	149·28	·76	3·42	7·80	25·25	37·23	19·57	·11	19·68	1·53	13·09	1·88	16·90	–	1·40	5·62	·89	–	12·55	1·27	3·74	42·37	20·55			
8		Roy Bareilly	103·96	77·80	1·64	–	1·41	23·11	26·16	9·59	·12	9·71	1·	5·30	6·93	13·23	·17	·42	2·17	1·	–	10·83	·33	2·17	30·32	29·16			
9		Pertabghur	140·72	93·12	–	1·90	4·58	41·12	47·60	15·67	–	15·67	1·	18·3	–	19·3	–	1·	4·	–	3·3	9·8	2·	4·	43·4	30·84			
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	342·37	342·37	·02	·09	·04	·8	·95	30·5	–	30·5	2·	4·47	–	6·47	2·	·16	8·87	1·	–	10·27	2·	3·	39·77	11·61			
11		Gonda	71·76	36·48	5·67	3·44	·8	25·37	35·28	4·09	–	4·09	–	27·11	–	27·11	–	–	2·	–	–	·71	1·	1·	31·82	44·34			
12		Baraitch	87·04	69·89	·41	1·18	1·02	13·64	17·15	6·10	2·05	8·15	1·	21·17	–	22·17	–	1·92	2·31	–	–	6·74	–	1·92	35·06	40·28			
		Total	2,598·36	2,062·38	56·63	28·09	30·92	312·80	428·46	174·89	19·63	194·52	19·76	166·54	41·11	227·41	7·	12·21	90·10	11·90	18·70	163·15	32·99	·39	603·10	23·21			

No.	Divisions.	Name of Districts.	Trades and Manufactures.																					Total
			Binding Books.	Cotton or Wool Spinning.	Grinding Wheat for Private Parties.	Making Baskets.	Making Bricks.	Making Mats.	Making Oil.	Making Paper.	Making Pottery.	Making Rope and Sizing.	Making Shoes.	Making Soap.	Making Tents.	Miscellaneous.	Printing Press.	Weaving Blankets.	Weaving Carpets and Durries.	Weaving Cloth.	Weaving Hair Bags.	Weaving Newar Tape.	Weaving Tat or Gunnee.	Making Shawls.	Hired Labour, Daily Working for Private Parties.	
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	4·04	9·79	–	–	86·63	–	–	6·	–	4·	–	–	–	40·041	40·02	37·18	1·99	47·53	–	·44	95·74	–	–	733·77
2		Durriabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Oonao	–	·66	16·8	·9	–	–	·44	–	–	4·64	·07	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4·51	27·42
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	–	7·85	–	–	9·78	–	·14	–	–	·05	–	–	–	40·69	–	·26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58·77
5		Hurdui	–	·24	–	·07	5·33	·07	·55	–	–	3·29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·34	–	–	–	–	–	10·09
6		Mohomdee	–	·36	–	·05	·93	–	3·01	–	–	3·02	–	–	–	·31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·89	8·57
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	–	–	–	–	17·72	–	–	–	·63	–	–	–	–	–	–	1·27	–	1·41	–	–	1·07	–	–	22·10
8		Roy Bareilly	–	·50	·28	–	7·54	–	1·24	–	–	9·74	–	–	–	18·47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37·77
9		Pertabghur	–	·27	–	–	4·37	–	·59	–	–	·68	–	–	–	–	–	·35	–	–	–	–	·81	–	–	7·07
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	–	14·71	–	·24	·73	–	1·91	11·33	–	–	·65	–	–	222·67	–	7·78	3·62	9·23	–	–	3·49	–	–	276·36
11		Gonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		Baraitch	–	–	–	–	5·05	–	–	–	–	·46	–	–	–	·02	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21·15	26·68
		Total	4·04	33·78	17·08	1·26	138·08	·07	7·88	17·33	·63	25·88	·72	–	–	682·57	40·02	46·84	5·61	58·17	·54	·44	101·11	–	26·55	1,208·90

No. XIII. (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of COSTS incurred in the GAOLS

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1. LUCKNOW GAOL.		2. DURRIABAD GAOL.		3. OONAO GAOL.	
	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.
	723·01	1,152·76	32·60	49·56	56·90	77·04
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Rations	9,077 4 10	17,818 10 –	460 15 –	649 11 2	929 12 3	1,098 5 5
Money Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9,077 4 10	17,818 10 –	460 15 –	649 11 2	929 12 3	1,098 5 5
Cost per Prisoner	12 8 10	15 7 3	14 11 1	13 1 9	16 9 9	14 4 1
Fixed Establishment	3,728 – –	10,476 – –	1,056 – –	2,568 – –	1,056 – –	3,163 – –
Cost per Prisoner	5 2 6	9 1 4	33 – –	51 13 –	18 13 8	41 – 10
Extra Establishment	4,950 4 1	8,314 12 11	223 13 2	273 3 7	348 4 6	285 4 7
Cost per Prisoner	6 13 6	7 3 5	6 15 10	5 8 2	6 10 11	3 11 2
Total	8,678 4 1	18,790 12 11	1,279 13 2	2,841 3 7	1,374 4 6	3,448 4 7
Cost per Prisoner	12 – –	16 4 9	39 15 10	57 5 3	24 8 7	44 12 1
European Medicines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost per Prisoner	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bazar Medicines	196 6 1	235 – 2	14 – 5	4 15 –	13 11 3	17 5 8
Cost per Prisoner	– 4 4	– 3 3	– 6 4	– 1 7	– 3 10	– 3 7
Sick Diet	1,987 7 6	1,223 14 10	43 3 7	31 3 6	61 – 11	112 – –
Cost per Prisoner	2 11 11	1 – 11	1 5 7	– 10 –	1 1 5	1 7 3
Furniture, Bedding, extra Blanket	– – –	267 6 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 4 –
Cost per Prisoner	– – –	– 3 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 1 1
Total	2,183 13 7	1,726 5 –	57 4 –	36 2 6	74 12 2	134 9 8
Cost per Prisoner	3 – 3	1 7 11	1 12 3	– 11 8	1 5 1	1 11 11
Clothing, including Blankets and Beddings	3,425 13 1	4,075 13 2	25 5 6	24 12 –	193 7 2	16 6 6
Cost per Prisoner	4 11 9	3 8 6	– 12 8	– 7 11	3 7 3	– 3 4
Contingencies	962 11 11	1,517 1 4	16 2 –	39 11 8	55 5 8	45 6 2
Cost per Prisoner	1 5 3	1 5 –	– 8 –	1 12 9	– 15 9	– 9 5
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	88 9 9	64 3 –	2 14 –	– –	132 2 1	– –
Cost per Prisoner	– 1 11	– – 10	– 1 5	– –	2 5 9	– –
GROSS COST of Maintenance	24,416 9 3	43,992 13 5	1,842 5 8	3,591 8 11	2,759 11 10	4,743 – 4
COST per Prisoner	33 12 4	38 2 7	57 9 2	72 7 6	49 4 5	61 9 –

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	8. ROY BAREILLY GAOL.		9. PERTABGHUR GAOL.		10. FYZABAD GAOL.	
	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.
	66·09	103·96	66·03	140·72	262·09	342·37
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Rations	661 6 3	1,074 10 2	867 9 9	1,874 2 6	3,131 14 7	4,580 6 –
Money Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	601 6 3	1,074 10 2	867 9 9	1,874 2 6	3,131 14 7	4,580 6 –
Cost per Prisoner	10 – 4	10 5 4	13 2 3	13 5 1	11 15 3	13 6 –
Fixed Establishment	1,015 5 4	4,061 – 5	1,056 – –	2,880 – –	1,464 – –	4,589 1 8
Cost per Prisoner	15 6 1	39 – 11	16 – 8	20 7 5	5 9 4	13 6 5
Extra Establishment	314 2 9	560 14 6	399 10 9	948 15 2	1,946 2 7	3,095 1 8
Cost per Prisoner	4 12 –	5 6 3	6 – 10	6 11 10	7 6 9	9 – 7
Total	1,329 8 1	4,621 14 11	1,455 10 9	3,828 15 2	3,410 2 7	7,684 3 4
Cost per Prisoner	20 – 4	44 7 2	22 – 10	27 3 4	13 – 3	22 7 1
European Medicines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost per Prisoner	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bazar Medicines	21 15 10	74 8 4	120 9 9	136 1 1	223 3 6	48 7 8
Cost per Prisoner	– 5 3	– 11 5	– 13 7	– 15 5	– 1 4	– 2 3
Sick Diet	62 5 4	145 10 4	174 13 4	244 1 8	441 2 –	472 11 –
Cost per Prisoner	– 15 1	1 6 4	2 10 4	1 11 9	1 10 11	1 6 1
Furniture, Bedding, extra Blanket	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Cost per Prisoner	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Total	84 5 2	220 2 8	295 7 1	380 2 9	664 5 6	521 2 8
Cost per Prisoner	1 4 5	2 1 10	4 7 7	2 11 2	2 8 6	1 8 4
Clothing, including Blankets and Beddings	87 11 9	211 12 –	211 12 4	166 8 9	886 – 10	1,256 14 3
Cost per Prisoner	1 5 2	2 – 7	3 3 3	1 2 11	3 6 1	3 10 8
Contingencies	121 14 1	183 10 11	151 8 1	249 4 7	559 10 5	932 15 8
Cost per Prisoner	1 13 6	1 12 3	2 4 8	1 12 4	2 2 1	– 11 7
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	23 15 9	5 2 6	3 8 2	– –	71 3 9	355 5 11
Cost per Prisoner	– 5 9	– – 9	– – 10	– –	– 4 3	1 – 7
GROSS COST of Maintenance	2,308 13 1	6,317 5 2	2,985 8 2	6,499 1 9	8,723 5 8	15,330 15 10
COST per Prisoner	34 15 8	60 12 2	45 3 9	46 2 11	33 4 9	44 12 5

- - - - - - - - - - - No. XIII. (A.)

- - - - - - of the PROVINCE of OUDH, during the Year 1861.

4. SEETAPORE GAOL.		5. HURDUI GAOL.		6. MOHOMDEE GAOL.		7. SULTANPORE GAOL.	
Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.
119·01	235·21	70·12	72·73	64·18	59·02	74·95	206·19
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
2,216 15 9	3,324 - 11	1,496 3 9	1,213 - 10	995 13 3	864 12 1	870 5 6	2,478 7 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,216 15 9	3,324 - 11	1,496 3 9	1,213 - 10	995 13 3	864 12 1	870 5 6	2,478 7 6
18 1 8	14 2 1	21 5 11	16 10 10	15 8 11	14 10 5	11 11 9	12 - 3
1,464 - -	4,896 - -	1,137 9 3	3,564 - -	987 - -	2,112 - -	1,023 5 11	3,656 - -
12 4 10	20 13 -	16 4 -	48 15 11	15 6 9	35 12 6	13 13 3	17 11 8
284 11 2	1,318 8 -	295 9 5	365 9 1	373 4 6	286 14 8	486 7 11	1,436 5 11
2 6 2	5 9 8	4 3 5	5 - 5	5 13 -	4 13 9	6 9 2	6 15 5
1,748 11 2	6,214 8 -	1,433 2 8	3,929 9 1	1,360 4 6	2,398 14 8	1,509 13 10	5,092 5 11
14 11 1	26 6 8	20 6 10	54 - 4	21 4 -	40 10 3	20 5 1	24 11 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 8 4	56 9 5	9 7 6	9 2 -	27 14 7	27 10 -	31 1 6	54 3 1
- 2 2	- 3 10	- 2 1	- 2 -	- 6 11	- 7 5	- 6 8	- 4 2
224 8 6	147 15 11	63 11 -	23 3 1	47 14 1	54 9 3	118 4 10	225 11 4
1 14 2	- 10 -	- 14 6	- 5 1	- 11 11	- 14 9	1 9 2	1 1 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	- -
241 10 -	204 9 4	73 2 6	32 5 1	75 13 6	86 3 3	149 6 4	279 14 5
2 - 4	- 13 11	1 - 8	- 7 1	1 2 11	1 7 4	2 - 3	1 5 8
552 10 5	326 3 8	209 11 5	135 1 3	273 9 6	54 12 8	81 8 9	716 - 10
4 10 3	1 6 2	4 4 4	1 13 8	4 4 2	- 14 10	1 1 7	3 7 8
212 2 9	209 8 1	119 8 4	76 9 1	20 5 -	47 5 10	421 9 1	618 14 2
1 12 6	- 14 3	1 11 -	1 - 10	- 5 -	- 12 10	5 11 1	3 - -
72 7 1	- - -	- - -	44 6 9	- - -	- - -	11 2 3	- 14 -
- 9 8	- - -	- - -	- 9 9	- - -	- - -	- 2 4	- - 8
5,044 - -	10,278 14 -	3,420 12 8	5,431 - 1	2,725 13 9	3,452 - 6	3,043 13 9	9,188 8 10
42 3 7	43 11 2	48 13 10	74 10 9	42 9 5	58 7 9	41 2 1	44 9 -

11. GONDAH GAOL.		12. BARAITCH GAOL.		13. GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	
72·44	71·76	111·87	87·04	1,719·29	2,598·36	
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
625 12 10	620 14 3	1,085 4 11	1,099 10 2	22,419 6 8	36,096 11 -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
625 12 10	620 14 3	1,085 4 11	1,099 10 2	22,419 6 8	36,096 11 -	
8 11 -	8 10 5	9 12 5	12 10 1	13 - 8	14 1 11	
871 2 9	2,592 - -	1,190 5 8	2,376 - -	16,048 12 11	46,933 2 1	
12 1 7	36 1 11	10 11 6	27 4 9	9 5 4	18 1 -	
101 12 5	253 7 6	430 - -	512 - -	10,124 3 3	17,651 6 4	
1 6 5	3 8 6	3 3 10	5 14 2	5 14 2	6 12 8	
972 15 2	2,845 7 6	1,620 5 8	2,888 4 9	26,173 - 2	64,584 8 5	
13 8 2	39 10 5	14 6 10	33 2 11	15 3 6	24 13 8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
17 8 1	20 4 -	35 12 2	29 12 2	728 3 -	713 14 7	
- 3 10	- 4 6	- 5 1	- 5 5	- 6 9	- 4 4	
71 6 8	49 14 8	84 15 5	83 2 9	3,380 14 -	2,814 2 4	
- 15 10	- 11 1	- 12 2	- 15 3	1 15 5	1 1 3	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	276 10 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 9	
88 14 9	70 2 8	120 11 7	112 14 11	4,109 1 -	3,804 10 11	
1 3 9	- 15 7	1 1 4	1 4 8	2 6 2	1 7 5	
34 15 10	37 10 -	155 9 6	99 - 8	6,228 4 1	7,122 15 9	
- 7 8	- 8 4	1 6 5	1 2 2	3 9 11	2 11 10	
84 14 9	77 2 7	80 7 10	76 11 -	2,805 3 11	4,074 5 1	
1 2 9	1 1 2	- 11 7	- 14 1	1 10 11	1 9 1	
- 1 8	- 13 -	2 3 -	- - -	408 3 6	470 13 2	
- - 4	- - 2	- - 4	- - -	- 3 9	- 2 10	
1,807 11 -	3,652 2 -	3,064 10 6	4,276 9 6	62,143 3 4	1,16,754 - 4	
25 1 8	50 14 3	27 9 9	49 2 1	36 2 4	44 14 11	

No. XIV.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS who have Escaped from GAOL or been Re-captured during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Still at large.	Ratio of Escape to Strength per Cent.	REMARKS.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1,152·75	8	3	5	—	
2		Durriabad	49·56	1	1	—	—	
3		Oonao	77·04	3	1	2	—	
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	235·21	1	3	1	—	Three had escaped in 1860.
5		Hurdui	72·73	—	—	—	—	
6		Mohomdee	59·02	—	—	—	—	
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	206·19	10	4	6	—	
8		Roy Bareilly	103·96	—	—	—	—	
9		Pertabghur	140·72	1	—	1	—,	
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	342·37	2	—	2	—	
11		Gonda	71·76	—	—	—	—	
12		Baraitch	87·04	2	3	—	—	One had escaped in 1860.
		TOTAL	2,598·36	28	15	17	1·07	

No. XV.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers in Charge of the GAOLS in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Year 1861, with the Date on which the Annual Returns were received by the Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

No.	Divisions.	Commissioners.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Names of Officers in Charge of the Gaols.	Date of Receipt of Annual Returns. First Transmission.	Received back after final Correction of Errors.
1	Lucknow	Col. S. A. Abbott	Lucknow	C. Lindsay, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; G. B. Maconochie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; and G. L. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	3 March.	
2			Durriabad	J. W. Wyllie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; and W. Knighton, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	3 March.	
3			Oonao	Lieut. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner; and Mr. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	3 March	22 April 1862.
4	Khyrabad	Col. J. Clarke	Seetapore	R. Berkeley, Esq., Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Deputy Commissioner; and Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner.	14 March.	
5			Hurdui	Captain Perkins, Deputy Commissioner; C. Lindsay, Esq., Deputy Commissioner; Lieut. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner; and A. Young, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	14 March.	
6			Mohomdee	R. S. H. Haldane, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner.	14 March	16 May 1862.
7	Baiswarra	G. Tucker, Esq.	Sultanpore	R. M. Collins, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner.	5 April.	
8			Roy Bareilly	C. R. Crommelin, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	5 April.	
9			Pertabghur	P. A. Walker, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner; Captain J. P. MacAndrew, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; R. M. King, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner; and W. C. Wood, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	8 April	5 May 1862.
10	Baraitch	D. Simson, Esq.	Fyzabad	W. Knighton, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; T. H. Kavanagh, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner; and Captain Shaw, Assistant Commissioner.	12 March	17 April 1862.
11			Gonda	Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, Assistant Commissioner.	12 March	17 May 1862.
12			Baraitch	T. Monck Mason, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; G. L. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; and Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner.	12 March	2 May 1862.

No. XVI.

ABSTRACT, showing the Number of PRISONERS that have undergone Solitary Confinement, or otherwise punished for Breach of GAOL RULES during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Solitary Cells.	Number of Prisoners placed in Solitary Confinement.	Number of Prisoners Punished for Breach of Gaol Rules.			
					Flogged.	Half Diet.	Kept in Solitary Confinement.	Otherwise Punished.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	-	-	35	-	-	55
2		Durriabad	-	-	1	1	—	—
3		Oonao	2	2	12	3	2	2
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	-	-	3	-	-	2
5		Hurdui	-	-	6	—	—	—
6		Mohomdee	-	-	5	—	—	—
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	-	-	5	—	—	—
8		Roy Bareilly	-	-	6	—	—	—
9		Pertabghur	-	-	3	—	—	—
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	1	2	48	—	—	—
11		Gonda	-	-	1	-	-	2
12		Baraitch	-	-	7	-	-	1
		TOTAL	3	4	132	4	2	62

No. XVII.

STATEMENT of Admissions and Releases of all Classes of PRISONERS during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Remaining in Gaol on the 1st January 1861.	Admitted during the Year.	TOTAL.	Released by Acquittal or Appeal.	Released on Payment of Fines or Flogging.	Released on account of Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Released by Expiry of Sentence.	Transported or sent out of the Province.	Transferred to other Gaols.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Escaped and not Re-captured.	Executed.	Balance remaining in Gaol on the 31st December 1861.	TOTAL.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	821	2,604	3,425	614	324	9	18	644	93	2	11	97	5	5	1,603	3,425
2		Durriabad	30	798	828	151	200	1	—	124	—	315	2	1	1	1	32	828
3		Oonao	83	999	1,082	441	151	1	2	135	—	240	—	4	2	4	102	1,082
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	213	795	1,008	282	99	—	—	310	3	34	1	6	1	1	271	1,008
5		Hurdui	76	775	851	312	142	—	3	115	6	156	2	3	—	3	109	851
6		Mohomdee	61*	464	525	173	119	—	—	127	—	55	1	—	—	—	50	525
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	110	1,437	1,547†	242	386	—	—	336	40	112	7	14	6	2	412	1,547
8		Roy Bareilly	79	595	674	134	195	—	—	105	—	98	1	7	—	1	133	674
9		Pertabghur	137	781	918	275	52	—	1	161	3	308	—	7	1	—	110	918
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	284	910	1,194	19	18	1	17	482	11	58	2	58	2	5	521	1,194
11		Gonda	82	1,121	1,203	184	646	3	—	87	—	216	2	1	—	—	64	1,203
12		Baraitch	49	638	687	135	54	—	1	306	12	80	—	7	—	2	90	687
		TOTAL	2,025	11,917	13,942	2,962	2,386	15	42	2,932	168	1,674	29	195	18	24	3,497	13,942

* Last year's balance was 47, excluding Hawaluts, &c., while this includes them.
† This does not tally with column 4 of Return A., because the four re-captured are not included here.

Inspector of Prisons' Office, Lucknow, 20 May 1862.

(signed) *H. M. Cannon*, Inspector of Prisons.

APPENDIX C (2).

(No. 387.)

From *G. Campbell*, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, to *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

Sir, Dated Lucknow, the 3d June 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your report upon prisons for the past year, which will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner; meantime I communicate a few observations.

2. With reference to your 17th paragraph, I quite agree that prisoners should, as far as possible, make articles required for prison use, provided only a suitable labour is thus supplied. I would not sacrifice punishment to this object. For instance, in the Lucknow gaol almost all the able-bodied villains used to be employed twisting a small bobbin on the pretext that the thread was required for blankets. That was making penal servitude a mere farce.

3. I entirely agree in the remarks in your 19th paragraph, that the prisoners should not be more than is really necessary cooped up at night, and that care should be taken to prevent the guard doing so to save themselves trouble. I am decidedly of opinion that in all securely arranged gaols the prisoners should be allowed to sleep out in the ward-yards in the hot weather, with the exception only of those imprisoned for very long terms, or of a dangerous character, and even in respect to long-term men, when it can be safely done, such indulgence is desirable.

4. A juvenile reformatory would be very desirable; but I observe that most of the prisoners classed as juvenile are between 16 and 20. The number of very young boys is not yet large.

5. I trust that you will carefully test the future returns of prisoners who can read and write, and that you will soon be in a position to devise effective means for increasing the number.

6. Effort should also be made to obtain something like a correct return of previously convicted prisoners.

7. There appears to be some mistake in the statement of cash profits. The Lucknow gaol would appear, according to the statement, to have lost heavily in manufactures instead of gaining, and the sums credited appear to be merely a part of previous cash balances, the rest of which has disappeared. The profit in the other gaols is small. To show the account correctly it seems necessary that stock in hand should be included. I beg of you to revise the statement and explain how the matter really stands as regards the Lucknow gaol. I trust that there will be good profit in future. No commission is to be paid to any official in any gaol till after I have sanctioned that course on a report showing clearly that permanent profit comes regularly in from manufactures of a permanent and well established kind.

8. I do not think that you are correct in deducting indirect profits from the total expenditure, because if these sums had not been saved they must have been added to account of expenditure partly in our accounts and partly in those of the Public Works Department for gaol building.

9. You should see that the men employed on gaol services are kept within the prescribed limits. Some of those making up the proportion quoted by you seem to be employed on occasional duties not usually classed under this head. The quarterly returns did not show excess.

10. I have already expressed an opinion that the excessive resort to flogging in the Fyzabad gaol is injudicious, and am glad that the Commissioner has taken measures to put a stop to it.

11. The mortality in the Fyzabad goal proves to be so high that I think some special report should have been made at the time. I beg that you will report what has been the sanitary state of the prisoners in this gaol during the last — months.

12. I have seen no signs that the gaol press has unfairly affected private enterprise; on the contrary, I find that people who desire to establish presses have been prevented on supposed political grounds, and one private lithographic press has much of a monopoly. But if the trade be entirely free, it may be well principally to do Government work at a cheap rate at the gaol press. I should like to know if you have printed the judicial forms which I lately sent, and circulated cheap rates at which you are ready to supply them.

13. It is gratifying to know that the mortality in Lucknow has been so much reduced.

14. And I am sure that the best thanks of the Government are due to you for the rapid and efficient way in which you have pushed on the central gaol.

15. I agree

15. I agree with you that the excessive charges for opium and native medicines, on which you remark, must be cut down.

16. I am glad to learn that the excessive charge for police guard in the Roy Bareilly Gaol is a mistake. But to make sure that there may be no errors and over-charges in future, I beg that, after ascertaining the exact state of each gaol, you will settle with Colonel Barrow the guard to be kept up for each, and submit a general statement of the whole.

17. Seeing the delay in the periodical returns, and with a view to enable us to meet the increasing number of prisoners, and to prevent any confusion, I beg that you will call on each district officer to furnish you by return of post with following present state of his gaol and submit the whole to me:

1st. Whether any and exactly what additions have been made or will be completed before the rains; what is the present accommodation, and how many it is fitted to hold, or will positively without fail be fitted to hold before the rains.

2d. Present number in the gaol, including prisoners of all kinds.

3d. Up to what term prisoners are kept and beyond that term, and where those beyond that term are sent.

18. Be so good as to communicate to local officers such of the above observations as it is necessary that they should know.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Campbell,*
Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDIX D (2).

(No. 1467.)

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Sir, Dated Lucknow, 11 July 1862.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 388, dated 3d ultimo, submitting the Inspector of Prisons' Report on Gaols with prescribed returns for the past year, and to make the following observations:

2. The statements show a daily average of 2,598·36 against 1,719·29 of the previous year, or an increase of about 50 per cent., while there is a decrease in the total average cost of *Rs.* 9. 9. 3., per head; the error in the Roy Bareilly returns has been rectified in the statements, and the only exceptions to the general decrease are Baraitch and Gonda in the former of which there is an increase of *Rs.* 9. 15. 2., and in the latter *Rs.* 7. 11. 6. This increase is, however, chiefly attributable to the excessive cost of the permanent gaol police guards, which the Inspector of Prisons has already considerably reduced; and on which he promises a still further reduction during the year.

In other items also the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction that the Inspector hopes to carry still further the measures of economy which have been fairly successful during the year under review.

3. The great diminution of both sickness and mortality is very gratifying, and there are good grounds for believing that when the new gaols are finished, there will be a still further improvement in the health of the prisoners. The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes there is much truth in Dr. Cannon's remark that the prisoners suffer from being cooped up at night, and he approves of the suggestion that short-term and well-behaved prisoners should be allowed to sleep in the work-shed and enclosed yards at seasons of the year when exposure to the night air may not be considered objectionable.

4. The gaol accommodation has, as you remark, been greatly improved, specially in Lucknow, where Dr. Cannon has been most energetic, and in Fyzabad where the divisional gaol under the supervision of the executive engineer is in a forward state.

Rs. 20,000 have been set apart in the budget for district gaols; from this a grant of 6,000 rupees has lately been made to meet the cost of the additions and improvements in the Sultanpore gaol referred to in your 8th paragraph. For most of the minor district gaol grants have been made to provide for necessary improvements (*vide* my letter, No. 473, of 28th May), and for the other similar grants will be made on receipt of the information called for in my letter above quoted; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not agree with you that these buildings are in a lamentable state; on the contrary he thinks that, with the additions and improvements which will be provided for this year, they will be found quite sufficient for our present requirements.

The inspector shows in his 31st paragraph that the total gaol accommodation for the province will be ample.

In the Lucknow civil gaol it is believed that suitable quarters have been provided for Europeans and natives of respectability.

5. The Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs in your remark on the desirability of employing the gaol press to do Government work at a cheap rate.

6. However desirable a reformatory for juvenile offenders may be, the Officiating Chief Commissioner doubts very much whether the plan you propose would be at all likely to succeed; he will be glad if you will, in concert with the Inspector of Prisons, make arrangements for a serviceable treadmill in the central gaol, and submit a rough estimate of the probable cost.

7. In conclusion, I am desired by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to express his obligations to you for your careful and efficient supervision, and to state that he considers that Dr. Cannon, Inspector of Prisons, has done excellent service, particularly in the construction of the central gaol; and that considering the disadvantages under which they laboured, the general results are satisfactory and creditable to the officers who had been in charge of gaols during the year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Reid*,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Oudh.

APPENDIX, E (2).

ANNUAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Land Revenue Demands, Collections and Balances of Revenue in the several Districts under the *Oudh* Government during 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	DEMANDS.		COLLECTIONS.		BALANCES.		PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.							
								RENTS.							
								In train of Liquidation.		Doubtful.		Irrecoverable.		Nominal.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	9,01,185	9,06,710	8,88,029	8,99,292	12,556	7,418	661	1,477	-	-	11,895	-	-	5,941
	Durriabad	8,54,702	8,55,594	8,54,702	8,55,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	—
	Oonao	10,35,917	10,33,348	10,34,184	10,32,742	1,763	606	43	-	-	-	593	606	—	—
	Total	27,91,834	27,95,652	27,77,515	27,87,628	14,319	8,024	704	1,477	-	-	12,488	606	1,127	5,941
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	9,40,658	9,31,261	9,29,896	9,31,251	10,762	10	423	-	610	-	388	10	9,341	—
	Mohomdee	4,69,712	4,69,735	4,69,712	4,69,735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-
	Hurdui	10,18,248	10,17,114	10,16,746	10,16,897	1,502	217	-	-	194	-	-	87	1,306	136
	Total	24,28,618	24,18,110	24,16,354	24,17,883	12,264	227	423	-	804	-	388	91	10,646	136
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	8,29,115	8,24,214	8,26,360	8,23,669	2,755	545	-	170	-	-	42	-	2,713	375
	Roy Bareilly	8,32,712	8,29,337	8,31,528	8,23,905	1,184	5,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	5,432
	Pertabghur	8,51,740	8,51,820	8,51,740	8,51,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	25,13,567	25,05,371	25,09,628	24,99,394	3,939	5,977	-	170	-	-	42	-	3,897	5,807
BARAITCH	Baraitch	5,46,933	5,62,154	5,46,933	5,60,086	-	2,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,068
	Gonda	9,97,980	9,96,957	9,97,844	9,96,415	136	542	-	431	-	-	-	-	136	111
	Fyzabad	11,17,810	11,16,259	11,16,315	11,14,637	1,595	1,622	-	692	-	-	-	-	1,595	930
	Total	25,72,823	25,85,370	25,71,092	25,81,138	1,731	4,232	-	1,123	-	-	-	-	1,731	3,109
Total	Lucknow	27,91,834	27,95,652	27,77,515	27,87,628	14,319	8,024	704	1,477	-	-	12,488	606	1,127	5,941
	Baiswarra	25,13,567	25,05,371	25,09,628	24,99,394	3,939	5,977	-	170	-	-	42	-	3,897	5,807
	Khyrabad	24,28,618	24,18,110	24,16,354	24,17,883	12,264	227	423	-	804	-	388	91	10,646	136
	Baraitch	25,72,823	25,85,370	25,71,092	25,81,138	1,731	4,232	-	1,123	-	-	-	-	1,731	3,109
GRAND TOTAL		1,03,06,842	1,03,04,503	1,02,74,589	1,02,86,043	32,253	18,460	1,127	2,770	804	-	12,918	697	17,404	14,993

APPENDIX F (2).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of DUSTUKS issued, and of Tulubanna Realised and Disbursed in the Districts under the Government of *Oudh* during 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Dustuks Issued.		Amount of Tulubanna Realised.		Disbursement.		Surplus credited to Government.		REMARKS.
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	
				Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	1,364	1,576	1,023	1,182	702	788	321	394	
	Oonao	1,777	1,201	1,333	901	629	755	703	146	
	Durriabad	693	366	511	274	372	70	140	204	
	Total	3,834	3,143	2,867	2,357	1,703	1,613	1,164	744	
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	982	540	758	405	356	128	402	277	
	Mohomdee	229	6	172	5	136	5	36	—	
	Hurdui	232	98	175	73	67	32	108	41	
	Total	1,443	644	1,105	483	559	165	546	318	
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	586	892	438	669	260	349	178	320	
	Roy Bareilly	406	8	305	6	27	–	278	6	
	Pertabghur	1,113	639	835	479	891*	412	–	67	* The excess expenditure over receipt was paid from that of 1859-60.
	Total	2,105	1,539	1,578	1,154	1,178	761	456	393	
BARAITCH	Baraitch	178	130	134	104	44	57	90	47	
	Gonda	330	271	207	194	38	94	169	100	
	Fyzabad	1,827	1,061	1,370	797	1,204	676	166	121	
	Total	2,335	1,462	1,711	1,095	1,286	827	425	268	
Total	Lucknow	3,834	3,143	2,867	2,357	1,703	1,613	1,164	744	
	Khyrabad	1,443	644	1,105	483	559	165	546	318	
	Baiswarra	2,105	1,539	1,578	1,154	1,178†	761	456	393	† *See* note above.
	Baraitch	2,335	1,462	1,711	1,095	1,286	827	425	268	
GRAND TOTAL		9,717	6,788	7,261	5,089	4,726	3,366	2,591	1,723	

APPENDIX G (2).

ANNUAL STATEMENT of APPEALS preferred from the Orders of the Deputy Commissioners of the Province of *Oudh*, in the Revenue Department, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Pending on the File at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Present Year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Pending at the Close of the Year.	Date of Oldest Case pending at the end of the Year.
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	9	182	191	155	18	1	17	
	Durriabad	10	131	141	120	20	–	1	
	Oonao	3	216	219	170	24	3	22	
	Total	22	529	551	445	62	4	40	
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	2	56	58	46	1	8	3	22d March 1862.
	Mohomdee	9	141	150	108	7	34	1	30th April 1862.
	Hurdui	1	40	41	26	2	12	1	25th April 1862.
	Total	12	237	249	180	10	54	5	
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	5	96	101	76	3	2	20	
	Roy Bareilly	13	170	183	118	14	5	46	
	Pertabghur	14	156	170	90	4	5	71	
	Fyzabad	–	15	15	10	–	3	2*	
	Total	32	437	469	294	21	15	139	
BARAITCH	Baraitch	–	71	71	56	5	6	4*a*	21st April 1862—*a* 4 decided on 3d May 1862; order confirmed.
	Gonda	19	228	247	171	32	30	14*b*	13th August 1862—*b* 14 are under reference to Chief Commissioner.
	Fyzabad	9	271	280	227*c*	22	26	5	18th January 1862—Outrowlah case, out of these 233 cases decided, 34 were returned for re-investigation.
	Survey and Settlement	–	19	19	17	1	1	–	*c* Out of these 11 were decided by Commissioner, Baiswarra. Out of 275 cases decided, 30 were returned for investigation. Five again returned for further investigation. Out of these 594 decided cases, 75 were returned for re-investigation.
	Total	28	589	617	471	60	63	23	
Total	Lucknow	22	529	551	445	62	4	40	
	Khyrabad	12	237	249	180	10	54	5	
	Baiswarra	32	437	469	294	21	15	139	
	Baraitch	28	589	617	471	60	63	23	
GRAND TOTAL		94	1,792	1,886	1,390	153	136	207	

* Transferred during the absence of Mr. Simson; and the 2 shown as pending were re-transferred on the return of the above officer.

Out of these 67 cases decided, 10 were sent for investigation.

APPENDIX H (2).

RETURN of REVENUE APPEALS disposed of by the Officiating Chief Commissioner during 1861-62.

LUMBURREE MALL.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Pending at the Close of the Year.	Instituted during the Year.	TOTAL on the File.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending at the Close of the Year.
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	1	21	22	19	–	3	–
	Oonao	–	4	4	4	–	–	–
	Durriabad	1	28	29	28	1	–	–
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	1	18	19	17	–	2	–
	Roy Bareilly	–	6	6	6	–	–	–
	Pertabghur	–	12	12	12	–	–	–
BARAITCH	Fyzabad	1	13	14	13	–	1	–
	Baraitch	–	3	3	2	–	1	–
	Gonda	1	21	22	22	–	–	–
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	1	8	9	8	–	1	–
	Hurdui	–	16	16	16	–	–	–
	Mohomdee	–	6	6	6	–	–	–
	TOTAL	6	156	162	153	1	8	–

SUMMARY.

LUCKNOW	Lucknow	–	15	15	13	–	1	1
	Oonao	–	9	9	9	–	–	–
	Durriabad	1	19	20	19	1	–	–
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	1	25	26	19	1	5	1
	Roy Bareilly	–	10	10	6	–	2	2
	Pertabghur	–	9	9	8	–	1	–
BARAITCH	Fyzabad	2	32	34	30	1	2	1
	Baraitch	–	14	14	14	–	–	–
	Gonda	–	32	32	30	–	2	–
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	–	3	3	3	–	–	–
	Hurdui	–	11	11	11	–	–	–
	Mohomdee	–	4	4	4	–	–	–
	TOTAL	4	183	187	166	3	13	5

REGULAR BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

LUCKNOW	Lucknow	—	—	—	—	–	–	–
	Oonao	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Durriabad	—	—	—	–	–	–	–
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	–	11	11	11	–	–	–
	Roy Bareilly	–	5	5	5	–	–	–
	Pertabghur	—	—	—	–	–	–	–
BARAITCH	Fyzabad	–	4	4	4	–	–	–
	Baraitch	—	—	—	–	–	–	–
	Gonda	—	—	—	–	–	–	–
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	—	—	—	–	–	–	–
	Hurdui	—	—	—	–	–	–	–
	Mohomdee	—	—	—	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	–	21	21	21	–	–	–

RETURN of Revenue Appeals disposed of by the Officiating Chief Commissioner during 1861-62—*continued.*

REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Pending at the Close of the Year.	Instituted during the Year.	TOTAL on the File.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending at the Close of the Year.
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Oonao	—	37	37	33	1	2	1
	Durriabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Roy Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pertabghur	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
BARAITCH	Fyzabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Baraitch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hurdui	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mohomdee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	39	39	34	1	2	2

MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

LUCKNOW	Lucknow	—	35	35	28	1	3	3
	Oonao	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
	Durriabad	—	5	5	2	—	1	2
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
	Roy Bareilly	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
	Pertabghur	1	2	3	3	—	—	—
BARAITCH	Fyzabad	—	7	7	6	—	—	1
	Baraitch	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Gonda	—	8	8	8	—	—	—
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
	Hurdui	—	10	10	10	—	—	—
	Mohomdee	—	3	3	2	1	—	—
	TOTAL	1	83	84	72	2	4	6
	GRAND TOTAL	11	482	493	446	7	27	13

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS disposed of by Officiating Chief Commissioner.

Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1,315	1,282	33

APPENDIX I (2).

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS. Act XXXII. Schedule I. No.	Schedule I. Amount.	Schedule II. No.	Schedule II. Amount.	Schedule IV. No.	Schedule IV. Amount.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.	TOTAL Collection for Current Year.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	650	20,909	8,914	1,09,471	345	6,155	9,909	1,36,535	8,227
	Durriabad	160	8,232	1,119	12,766	62	2,100	1,361	23,098	19,756
	Oonao	286	6,550	1,211	9,530	152	3,936	1,629	20,016	20,016
	Total	1,096	35,691	11,244	1,31,767	559	12,191	12,899	1,79,649	47,999
KHYRABAD	Mohomdee	425	15,808	1,261	6,086	58	2,410	1,744	24,304	19,397
	Seetapore	773	17,417	1,137	11,280	40	410	1,950	29,107	27,288
	Hurdui	250	7,255	2,142	13,853	60	2,292	2,452	23,400	2,302
	Total	1,448	40,480	4,540	31,219	158	5,112	6,146	76,811	48,987
BAISWARRA	Roy Bareilly	161	10,364	1,984	15,280	67	4,991	2,212	30,635	27,203
	Sultanpore	335	12,401	1,277	11,837	59	631	1,671	24,869	11,742
	Pertabghur	296	14,936	988	8,256	112	1,130	1,396	24,322	18,085
	Total	792	37,701	4,249	35,373	238	6,752	5,279	79,826	57,030
FYZABAD	Baraitch	497	18,739	525	3,403	69	969	1,091	23,201	20,489
	Gonda	742	20,476	874	5,959	- -	- -	1,616	26,435	14,013
	Fyzabad	255	15,212	1,912	22,486	- -	- -	2,167	37,699	33,086
	Total	1,494	54,427	3,311	31,938	69	969	4,874	87,335	67,588
TOTAL	Lucknow	1,096	35,691	11,244	1,31,767	559	12,191	12,899	1,79,649	47,999
	Khyrabad	1,448	40,480	4,540	31,219	158	5,112	6,146	76,811	48,987
	Baiswarra	792	37,701	4,249	35,373	238	6,752	5,279	79,826	57,030
	Baraitch	1,494	54,427	3,311	31,938	69	969	4,874	87,335	67,588
GRAND TOTAL		4,830	1,68,299	23,344	2,30,297	1,024	25,024	29,198	4,23,621	2,21,604

APPENDIX J (2).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, and Balances of the *Akbaree Mehal* for the Year 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demand. 1860-61.	Demand. 1861-62.	Collection. 1860-61.	Collection. 1861-62.	Balance. 1860-61.	Balance. 1861-62.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
LUCKNOW	Lucknow - Contract	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lucknow - Sudder Distillery	1,07,408	82,706	1,07,408	82,706	—	—
	Lucknow - Total	1,07,408	82,706	1,07,408	82,706	—	—
	Durriabad - Contract	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durriabad - Sudder Distillery	59,709	58,770	59,709	58,770	—	—
	Durriabad - Total	59,709	58,770	59,709	58,770	—	—
	Oonao - Contract	23,403	- -	23,068	- -	335	—
	Oonao - Sudder Distillery	23,548	57,130	23,548	57,130	—	—
	Oonao - Total	46,951	57,130	46,616	57,130	335	—
	Lucknow Division - Contract Total	23,403	- -	23,068	- -	335	—
	Lucknow Division - S. D. Total	1,90,665	1,98,606	1,90,665	1,98,606	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL in Division - *Rs.*	2,14,068	1,98,606	2,13,733	1,98,606	335	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, and Balances of the *Abkaree Mehal* for the Year 1861-62—*continued.*

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.		Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
			1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
			Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	Contract	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Sudder Distillery	39,564	40,647	37,784	40,647	1,780	—
		Total	39,564	40,647	37,784	40,647	1,780	—
	Mohomdee	Contract	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Sudder Distillery	47,940	29,255	44,037	29,255	3,903	—
		Total	47,940	29,255	44,037	29,255	3,903	—
	Hurdui	Contract	27,270	- -	27,259	- -	11	—
		Sudder Distillery	12,146	29,029	12,146	29,029	—	—
		Total	39,416	29,029	39,405	29,029	11	—
	Khyrabad Division	Contract Total	27,270	- -	27,259	- -	11	—
		S. D. Total	99,650	98,931	93,967	98,931	5,683	—
	GRAND TOTAL in Division - *Rs.*		1,26,920	98,931	1,21,226	98,931	5,694	—
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore	Contract	11,156	- -	11,156	—	—	—
		Sudder Distillery	23,610	40,410	23,610	40,410	—	—
		Total	34,766	40,410	34,766	40,410	—	—
	Roy Bareilly	Contract	20,205	- -	20,205	—	—	—
		Sudder Distillery	11,773	60,541	11,773	60,541	—	—
		Total	31,978	60,541	31,978	60,541	—	—
	Pertabghur	Contract	20,059	- -	20,059	—	—	—
		Sudder Distillery	5,265	40,304	5,265	40,304	—	—
		Total	25,324	40,304	25,324	40,304	—	—
	Baiswarra Division	Contract Total	51,420	- -	51,420	—	—	—
		S. D. Total	40,648	1,41,255	40,648	1,41,255	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL in Division - *Rs.*		92,068	1,41,255	92,068	1,41,255	—	—
FYZABAD	Baraitch	Contract	31,188	13,498	31,188	13,498	—	—
		Sudder Distillery	5,386	22,439	5,386	22,439	—	—
		Total	36,574	35,937	36,574	35,937	—	—
	Gonda	Contract	42,050	18,000	34,900	12,997	7,150	5,003
		Sudder Distillery	6,184	23,012	6,184	23,012	—	—
		Total	48,234	41,012	41,084	36,009	7,150	5,003
	Fyzabad	Contract	51,937	29,299	45,891	29,299	6,046	—
		Sudder Distillery	48,887	79,606	48,887	79,606	—	—
		Total	1,00,824	1,08,905	94,778	1,08,905	6,046	—
	Fyzabad Division	Contract Total	1,25,175	60,797	1,11,979	55,794	13,196	5,003
		S. D. Total	60,457	1,25,057	60,457	1,25,057	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL in Division - *Rs.*		1,85,632	1,85,854	1,72,436	1,80,851	13,196	5,003
Total in Province		Contract	2,27,268	60,797	2,13,726	55,794	13,542	5,003
		Sudder Distillery	3,91,420	5,63,849	3,85,737	5,63,849	5,683	—
GRAND TOTAL, OudhProvince - *Rs.*			6,18,688	6,24,646	5,99,463	6,19,643	19,225	5,003

APPENDIX K (2)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Intoxicating Drugs and Opium in the Districts of the Oudh Government during the years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	DEMANDS.						GROSS RECEIPTS.						BALANCES.					
		Opium.		Drugs.		TOTAL.		Opium.		Drugs.		TOTAL.		Opium.		Drugs.		TOTAL.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Since realised. *Rs.*	*Rs.*
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	32,245	64,747	39,272	43,026	71,517	1,07,773	32,245	64,747	39,272	35,985	71,517	1,00,732	–	–	–	7,041	–	7,041
	Durriabad	1,952	1,405	3,470	2,080	5,422	4,385	1,952	1,405	3,470	2,080	5,422	4,385	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Oonao	2,892	3,268	7,177	10,270	10,069	13,538	2,892	3,268	7,177	8,066	10,069	11,334	–	–	–	1,604	–	1,604
	Total - - *Rs.*	37,089	69,420	49,919	56,276	87,008	1,25,696	37,089	69,420	49,919	47,631	87,008	1,17,051	–	–	–	8,645	–	8,645
KHYRABAD	Seetapore	5,649	7,228	5,090	5,344	10,739	12,572	5,649	7,228	4,663	4,797	10,312	12,025	–	–	427	547	427	547
	Hurdui	1,043	1,255	8,411	7,623	9,454	8,878	1,043	1,255	8,411	6,975	9,454	8,230	–	–	–	648	–	648
	Mohomdee	2,020	2,480	2,818	2,222	4,838	4,702	2,020	2,480	2,495	2,222	4,515	4,702	–	–	323	–	323	–
	Total - - *Rs.*	8,712	10,963	16,319	15,189	25,031	26,152	8,712	10,963	15,569	13,994	24,281	24,957	–	–	750	1,195	750	1,195
BAISWARRA	Roy Bareilly	4,284	4,698	6,019	8,131	10,303	12,829	4,284	4,698	6,019	7,464	10,303	12,162	–	–	–	667	–	667
	Sultanpore	3,068	2,706	6,357	5,530	9,425	8,236	3,068	2,706	5,565	5,057	8,633	7,763	–	–	792	473	792	473
	Pertabghur	2,882	3,147	7,112	8,038	9,994	11,785	2,882	3,147	6,558	6,965	9,440	10,112	–	–	554	1,673	554	1,673
	Total - - *Rs.*	10,234	10,551	19,488	22,209	29,722	32,850	10,234	10,551	18,142	19,486	28,376	30,037	–	–	1,346	2,813	1,346	2,813
BARAITCH	Baraitch	1,519	1,304	1,657	1,646	3,176	2,950	1,519	1,304	1,657	1,646	3,176	2,950	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gonda	767	1,415	3,163	3,871	3,930	5,286	767	1,415	2,621	3,418	3,388	4,833	–	–	542	453	542	453
	Fyzabad	3,536	2,758	8,927	10,912	12,463	13,670	3,536	2,758	8,580	10,912	12,116	13,670	–	–	347	–	347	–
	Total - - *Rs.*	5,822	5,477	13,747	16,429	19,569	21,906	5,822	5,477	12,858	15,976	18,680	21,453	–	–	889	453	889	453
Total	Lucknow	37,089	69,420	49,919	56,276	87,008	1,25,696	37,089	69,420	49,919	47,631	87,008	1,17,051	–	–	–	8,645	–	8,645
	Khyrabad	8,712	10,963	16,319	15,189	25,031	26,152	8,712	10,963	15,569	13,994	24,281	24,957	–	–	750	1,195	750	1,195
	Baiswarra	10,234	10,551	19,488	22,209	29,722	32,850	10,234	10,551	18,142	19,486	28,376	30,037	–	–	1,346	2,813	1,346	2,813
	Baraitch	5,822	5,477	13,747	16,429	19,569	21,906	5,822	5,477	12,858	15,976	18,680	21,453	–	–	889	453	889	453
GRAND TOTAL - *Rs.*		61,857	96,411	99,473	1,10,193	161,330	2,06,604	61,857	96,411	96,488	97,087	1,58,345	1,93,498	–	–	2,985	13,106	2,985	13,106

APPENDIX L. (2).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Stamp Receipts and Charges in the Districts under the Oudh Government, during the Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	VALUE OF STAMPS SOLD.				COST OF COLLECTIONS.		NET REVENUE.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.						
			Judicial	Receipt.	Total.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Lucknow	Lucknow	90,871	1,18,624	4,326	1,22,950	2,617	2,913	88,254	1,20,037
	Durriabad	8,767	15,177	76	15,253	804	523	7,963	14,730
	Oonao	11,763	13,813	323	14,136	708	1,353	11,055	12,783
	Total - - *Rs.*	1,11,401	1,47,614	4,725	1,52,339	4,129	4,789	1,07,272	1,47,550
Khyrabad	Seetapore	7,088	9,270	209	9,479	141	205	6,947	9,274
	Hurdui	9,264	11,680	16	11,695	158	264	9,106	11,431
	Mohomdee	7,102	8,650	309	8,959	767	711	6,335	8,248
	Total - - *Rs.*	23,454	29,600	534	30,133	1,066	1,180	22,388	28,953
Baiswarra	Roy Bareilly	9,411	11,609	64	11,673	273	353	9,138	11,320
	Sultanpore	14,132	18,864	109	18,973	398	383	13,734	18,590
	Pertabghur	8,669	12,884	40	12,924	174	312	8,495	12,612
	Total - - *Rs.*	32,212	43,357	213	43,570	845	1,048	31,367	42,522
Baraitch	Baraitch	3,941	9,170	88	9,258	129	405	3,812	8,853
	Gonda	10,453	12,073	103	12,176	888	293	9,565	11,883
	Fyzabad	19,104	29,582	848	30,430	907	1,456	18,197	28,974
	Total - - *Rs.*	33,498	50,825	1,039	51,864	1,924	2,154	31,574	49,710
	GRAND TOTAL - - *Rs.*	2,00,565	2,71,396	6,511	2,77,906	7,964	9,171	1,92,601	2,68,735

APPENDIX M. (2).

MEMORANDUM.

1. WITH a view to regulate the expenditure of local funds so as to ensure their being applied in the manner most advantageous to the public interests, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has determined on classifying the several roads in the province and directing the attention of district authorities to the construction of those which appear of primary importance.

2. The roads will be divided into the following classes:—

(I.)—Imperial.
(II.)—Provincial.
(III.)—Main district roads.
(IV.)—District roads.

1. Lucknow to Cawnpore.
2. Lucknow to Shajehanpore.
3. Lucknow to Fyzabad.
4. Lucknow to Byram Ghat.
5. Roy Bareilly to Dalamow Ghat.
6. Fyzabad to Allahabad.
7. Fyzabad to Gonda.

3. Imperial Roads.—It is unnecessary here to make any remarks on these, as the cost of their construction and maintenance is defrayed from the Imperial revenue and not from local funds. They will be coloured red on the maps. A list of the present Imperial roads is marginally given. The road from Lucknow to Roy Bareilly is at present an Imperial line, but it will be transferred from the Public Works Department to the district authorities, while the road from Seetapore to Shajehanpore, which has hitherto been repaired from local funds assisted by grants-in-aid, will be made an Imperial line.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has determined that the following shall for the present be the provincial roads, as they traverse large sections of this province and connect

nect the Imperial roads with the principal towns of neighbouring districts. They are marked in continuous black lines on the map:—

(I.)—Lucknow to Jounpore *viâ* Roy Bareilly, Salone, Pertabghur and Padshapore.

(II.)—Lucknow to Jounpore *viâ* Sultanpore.

(III.)—Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly.

(IV.)—Bulrampore to Seetapore *viâ* Gonda, Secrora and Byram Ghat.

(V.)—Utroulah to Seetapore *viâ* Bulrampore, Ekonah, Baraitch and Chelaree Ghat.

(VI.)—Khyreeghur to Cawnpore *viâ* Luckhimpore, Seetapore, Neemkar, Beneegunge, Sundeela and Russoolabad.

(VII.)—Lucknow to Shahjehanpore, *viâ* Sundeela, Hurdui and Shahabad.

The exertions of the local Committees of the several districts through which these roads pass should be principally devoted to them. They should be considered first class roads, and their width should be uniform (see paragraph 5 of Circular No. 4–83 of 1862) and a side line should always be maintained on them. No time should be lost in constructing permanent bridges wherever required. Further instructions will be given regarding each road.

Lucknow to Jounpo *viâ* Roy Bareilly, Salone, Pertabghur and Padshapore

5. The first portion of this road has, up to this time, been under charge of the Public Works Department. It is described by the chief engineer as a fair road, partially embanked, but not metalled; temporary bridges provided throughout the line. Any sums sanctioned for the repairs of this section during the current year will be expended by the Public Works Department, and from 1st May 1862 it will be made over to the district authorities. The chief engineer will be requested to furnish any information in his power regarding the requirements of the road in regard to raising, embanking and bridging.

The second section of the road, from Roy Bareilly to Salone, lies partially within the Roy Bareilly and partially within the Pertabghur District; a bridge of considerable dimensions is in course of construction near the boundary of the two districts, and sufficient funds for its completion have, it is believed, been provided.

On the third section, lying between Salone and Pertabghur, are several very large bridges. The civil engineer has lately been deputed to inspect the sites where these bridges are required, and to prepare plans and estimates for their construction. A grant-in-aid of 14,000 rupees has been made for this line, but no information has been afforded as to its expenditure up to the present date.

	Rs.
Grant-in-aid	14,000
Roy Bareilly	6,450
Pertabghur	3,500
Total — Rs.	23,950

The last section is between Pertabghur and Padshapore in the Jounpore District, An allotment has been for this road from the road and ferry funds of the Pertabghur District, but it is doubtful whether the sum allotted will be sufficient to make the road passable at all seasons of the year.

Lucknow to Jounpore *viâ* Sultanpore.

6. This road, as far as Saltanpore, was formerly under the Public Works Department, but has lately been transferred to the district authorities. A grant-in-aid of 9,850 rupees has been assigned to this road during the current year, of which 5,000 rupees is to be expended in the Lucknow District, and 4,850 rupees in that of Roy Bareilly. A further sum of 15,000 has been granted for the repair and completion of a large bridge over the Lonee Nullah. The total assignments are given in the margin.

	Rs.
Grant-in-aid	9,850
Lucknow	5,000
Sultanpore	4,000
Total — Rs.	18,850
Additional grant	15,000
Total — Rs.	33,850

The Lucknow Local Committee has assigned a considerable sum to this road, and has expressed its determination to expend the grant-in-aid in the construction of bridges.

The attention of the Sultanpore and Roy Bareilly Committee should be called to the importance of this line, and they should forward surveys of such portions as lie within their respective jurisdictions, accompanied by a detailed report of the principal requirements in the shape of earthworks and bridges.

Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly.

7. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has lately travelled over the greater portion of this line. The section situated within the Fyzabad District will be completed as a raised, bridged, but unmetalled line during the current year. The Committee should now devote any funds at their disposal to metalling the road, which is one of the most important in the province.

	Rs.
Grant-in-aid	4,700
Fyzabad Road and Ferry Funds	8,421
Total — Rs.	13,121

A bridge of boats has already been constructed at Amghat, at a cost of 3,500 rupees, and it is hoped that the tolls collected will in future cover the cost of maintenance.

The section in the Roy Bareilly and Sultanpore Districts has not been satisfactorily constructed. The old line of road has been taken and widened without any attempt being made to cut off unnecessary curves, or to divert the line so as to connect any important marts, such as Shunkergunge and Tilloee, lying but little removed from the old track. A sum of 8,000 rupees has been assigned as a grant-in-aid to this section of the road, and the sums marginally noted have been apportioned by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees for its construction.

	Rs.
Grant-in-aid	8,000
Sultanpore	2,700
Roy Bareilly	6,000
Total — Rs.	16,700

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The Officiating Chief Commissioner has directed that no further expenditure may be incurred on this section of the road until a survey of it has been made by a competent engineer. The chief engineer has been addressed on the subject, and meanwhile the Commissioner of Baiswarra has been desired to put a stop to all works on the road, and to forward a statement showing exactly what balance remains unexpended both of the grant-in-aid and of the assignments made by the local committees.

Bulrampore to Seetapore *viâ* Gonda, Secrora and Byram Ghat.

8. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has traversed the greater portion of this line also, and considers it one of the most important in the province.

Little or nothing has been done on the first section of the road, viz., from Bulrampore to Gonda. A sum of *Rs.* 257. 7. has been assigned for the completion of the road, and *Rs.* 3,959. 12. 2. for bridges. A very large sum will be required for raising and embanking the road, but no time should be lost in crmmencing this work whenever funds may be available.

For the second section of the line, from Gonda to Byram Ghat, a grant-in-aid of 8,700 rupees has been allowed, and the Local Committees have assigned the sums marginally noted for the construction of bridges on the line. It would be advisable for these committees to devote a large proportion of the sums at their disposal from other sources than the Road and Ferry Funds to the completion of this line as a metalled road throughout. Should they be able to do this, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would ask the chief engineer to allow Lieutenant Sweetenham, now in charge of the Gonda and Fyzabad Line, to take charge of the supervision of this road also.

	Rs.
Baraitch	1,989
Gonda	3,841
Total *Rs.*	5,830

As regards the third section, from Byram Ghat to Seetapore, which may be considered the most important of the whole, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a more direct route might have been chosen; but as considerable expense has been incurred in constructing the present road, which connects several towns of importance, he will not insist on a new line being laid out. Every exertion should be made to complete the metalling of this road, and as soon as the funds for this purpose are available, on which point the Commissioners of Lucknow and Kyrabad are requested to report at an early date, the supervision of the work will be entrusted to the executive engineer of Seetapore.

	Rs.
Seetapore	2,300
Grant-in-aid	11,500
Total *Rs.*	13,800

Utroulah to Seetapore *viâ* Bulrampore, Ekonah, Baraitch and Chelaree Ghat.

9. A glance at the map will show the importance of this line, connecting, as it does, the Rohilcund Division with the Trans-Gogra districts of this province and Goruckpore.

The road from Utroulah eastward to join the road from Bansee in the Goruckpore District should be made at once, either to Dumurriah Gunge or Biskohur. The sum of *Rs.* 178. 2. 3. allowed by the Gonda Committee for constructing the section of this road between Utroulah and Bulrampore is quite inadequate, while a far larger sum than 166 rupees will be required for the bridges on it.

The Baraitch Committee have assigned a sum of 160 rupees for marking out that portion of the second section of this road which lies in their jurisdiction; but nothing appears to have been done or contemplated by the Gonda Committee for the construction of the line between Bulrampore and the borders of the district towards Ekonah. This must be done at the earliest opportunity.

A sum of 850 rupees has been assigned for the construction of the road from Baraitch to Chelaree Ghat. It is probable that a much larger sum will be required to make this passable throughout the year.

	Rs.
Seetapore Road	3,000
Boats	400
Bridges	1,500
Total *Rs.*	4,900

The Seetapore Committee has made provision for the construction of the road from Chelaree Ghat to Biswee; at this point this road will join the preceding one. The Officiating Chief Commissioner does not propose to carry it further at present, though eventually it may be extended to the Ganges at some point found most advantageous.

Khyreghur to Cawnpore *viâ* Luckhimpore, Seetapore, &c.

10. This is an important line connecting the extreme north of the province with the large military station of Cawnpore.

The sums noted in the accompanying statement have been allotted to the different sections of this road by the local committees of the districts through which it runs. Only one portion has not been provided for, viz., that which lies between Sundeela and Ooras. The Commissioners of Lucknow and Khyrabad are requested to make arrangements for the construction of this portion of the line as soon as practicable with a view to complete the line of communication throughout. The sum of 740 rupees proposed to be expended in the construction of a bridge on the Pilkhannah Jheel on the road between Sundeela and Benegunge has not yet been sanctioned. Further report on this is awaited.

Lucknow to Shajehanpore *viâ* Sundeela, Hurdui, and Shahabad.

11. This is a more direct route to Shajehanpore than the Imperial Line *viâ* Seetapore. A grant-in-aid of 10,000 rupees has been given to this road, and the local committees have also assigned the sums shown in the Statement.

12. The main district roads are those which connect one division with another, and act as feeders to the Imperial and Provincial roads. They are marked on the map by dotted lines, and are as follows:—

(I.)—Baraitch to Belwa Bazar *viâ* Secrora.

(II.)—Nanpara to Roy Bareilly *viâ* Byram Ghat, Darriabad and Nyapoora Ghat.

(III).—Fyzabab

(III.)—Fyzabad to Azimghur *viâ* Tandah.

(IV.)—Tandah to Jounpore *viâ* Jelalpore.

(V.)—Tandah to Dalamow Ghat *viâ* Sultanpore, Amethee and Salone.

VI.)—Shajehanpore to Dalamow Ghat *viâ* Shahabad, Sandee, Belgram, Madhogunge, Bangermow, Oonao and Behar.

(VII.)—Sultanpore to Cawnpore *viâ* Gowreegunge, Jais, Roy Bareilly and Behar.

(VIII.)—Futtehghur to Nanpara *viâ* Hurdui, Seetapore and Mullapore.

(IX.)—Mohomdee to the Ganges *viâ* Pusgawan, Pehlanee, Hurdui and Belgram.

(X.)—Luckhimpore to Shajehanpore *viâ* Mohomdee.

13. This is a new road in course of construction. It lies entirely within the Baraitch Division, and the sums marginally noted have been assigned for it during this year. The Local Committee propose to construct the road only as far as Nawabgunge, opposite Fyzabad, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires it may be continued to Belwah Bazar in the Goruckpore District. It is hoped that larger sums may be assigned to this road next year.

Baraitch to Belwah Bazar *viâ* Secrora.

	Rs.
Baraitch Road	640
Gonda	255
Total Rs.	895

14. A sum of 15,000 rupees has been given as a grant-in-aid to that section of this road which lies between Nanpara and Byram Ghat. It is believed that this portion of the road is well advanced towards completion. The sums noted have been assigned to it.

Nanpara to Roy Bareilly.

	Rs.
Grant-in-aid	15,000
Baraitch Local Funds	5,305
Total Rs.	20,305

The section from Byram Ghat on the Gogra to Nyapoora Ghat on the Goomtee lies within the Durriabad District. The sum of 7,389 rupees has been allotted for this road, as marginally shown by the Durriabad Committee.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Road	2,052	2	4
Bridges	5,389	–	–
Total Rs.	7,441	2	4

From Nyapoora Ghat to Roy Bareilly, the road traverses the districts of Sultanpore and Roy Bareilly. The approach to the Ghat on the south side of the river is described as full of ravines and otherwise difficult of construction. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has desired that it may be left alone for the present. He will be glad to be informed whether it has been surveyed in accordance with the instructions contained in my No. 297, dated 26 April 1861, to the address of the Commissioner of Baiswarra. The sums marginally noted have been allotted to this section of the road.

See paragraph 15 of No. 897, dated 15th November 1861, to Commissioner of Baiswarra.

	Rs.
Sultanpore	2,000
Bareilly	700
Total Rs.	2,700

15. The portion of this road lying within this province is within the Fyzabad District, and the Committee attach great importance to its early completion. They have granted the sums marginally noted for this purpose.

Fyzabab to Azimghur *viâ* Tanda.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Road	2,769	12	–
Bridges	4,500	–	–
Total Rs.	7,269	12	–

16. This road also belongs to the Fyzabad District. It is said to be a very important commercial line, connecting Tanda with Mirzapore.

Tanda to Jounpore *viâ* Jelalpore.

	Rs.
Road	1,200
Bridges	4,000
Total Rs.	5,200

17. This line traverses the Fyzabad, Sultanpore, Pertabghur and Roy Bareilly Districts, and connects Tanda on the Gogra with Dalamow on the Ganges opposite the Futtehpore Railway Station; considerable sums have been assigned for the construction of this road by the several Committees, as marginally shown.

Tanda to Dalamow Ghat *viâ* Sultanpore, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fyzabad Road	2,460	
Bridges	760	
		3,210
Sultanpore Road D.	850	
Road I.	500	
		1,350
Pertabghur Road I.	750	
Road N.	481	
		1,231
Roy Bareilly Road N.		200
Total Rs.		5,991

The road may be divided into the following sections:—1st, Tanda to Sultanpore; 2d, Sultanpore to Amethee, forming part of Road D. in the Baiswarra divisional Budget; 3d, Amethee to Salone, corresponding with Road I. in the same statement; and 4th, Salone to Dalamow Road N.

18. The first section of this road, from Shajehanpore to Shahabad, corresponds with the last section of Provincial Road No. 7. The second section from Shahabad to Sandee lies in the Hurdui District. It is proposed to construct one bridge on this line at the Heerapore Nullah, and 2,487* rupees have been devoted for the construction of the road.

Shajehanpore to Dalamow Ghat *viâ* Shahabad, Sandee, &c.

* Unexpected sanction of 1859-60.

The third section, from Sandee to Mullaon *viâ* Belgram, should be carried through the important mart of Madhogunge, the direct road from Belgram to Mullaon being given up.

The fourth section is from Mullaon to Oonao. The small portion lying between Mullaon and the large village of Moradabad has not been constructed, although a sum of 3,000 rupees has been set apart for the construction of a bridge on the borders of the

Districts of Hurdui and Oonao, payable in moieties by each, and a further sum of 615 rupees for a bridge across the canal in the Oonao District. The road must be constructed at once. A sum of 3,460 rupees, exclusive of the above, has also been assigned to this road by the Oonao Committee. The last section is between Oonao and Dalamow. For this the Oonao Committee has assigned 466 rupees, but nothing has been allotted to it in Roy Bareilly.

Saltanpore to Cawnpore *vid* Guneshgunge, Jais and Roy Bareilly.

	Rs.
Saltanpore Road G. - -	3,000
Roy Bareilly - - -	1,000
Total - - - Rs.	4,000

19. The first section of this road corresponds with Road G. of the Baiswarra divisional statement. The sums marginally noted have been allotted to it.

The second section from Roy Bareilly to Behar is Road H., and on this section the large sum of 9,435 rupees has been allotted. From Behar to Oonao the road follows the last section of the preceding road from Oonao to Dalamow.

Futtehghur to Nanpara *vid* Hurdui, Seetapore and Mullapore.

* Unexpected sanction of 1859-60.

20. The first section is from Futtehghur to Hurdui. A direct road between these places is being constructed at a cost of 2,423* rupees, and 4,400 rupees for bridges.

The second section connects Hurdui with Seetapore. A sum of 423 rupees has been assigned for clearing that portion of the road situated within the Hurdui District, and 1,000 rupees was proposed to be spent on the construction of a bridge on the Hurhurpore Nullah; but this last has not been sanctioned, as the Commissioner thought it unnecessary at present. A bridge over a Jheel at Bhynouree will be completed at a cost of 1,500 rupees, of which 967 rupees will be expended this year. In Seetapore 460 rupees has been assigned for the repairs of this road, and 41 rupees for a bridge.

	Rs.
Unexpected sanction of 1859-60 -	103
Sanction for 1861-62 - -	320
Total - - - Rs.	423

The third section, from Seetapore to Mullapore, is incomplete. A road at present extends as far as Lahurpore, and one is projected from Luckhimpore to Mullapore, which will probably cross the Chouka River at a place marked on the map as Purbutpore. The line from Seetapore to Lahurpore should be extended so as to join this road at Purbutpore, or any other convenient spot. No time should be lost in marking out and selecting the best line for this road.

The last section, from Mullapore to Nanpara, lies within the Baraitch District; although no mention is made of this road in the Baraitch Budget, yet the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that an assignment is made for a road from Chelaree Ghat to Nanpara *vid* Seopore, and he believes that this road could easily be connected with the Ghat opposite Mullapore. The Commissioner of Baraitch is requested to report on this point.

Mohomdee *to* the Ganges *vid* Pusgawan, Pehlanee, Hurdui and Belgram.

21. The first section of this road, from Mohomdee to Pehlanee, is not yet laid out. It should be surveyed and marked out at once, and as soon as the trial line has been approved by the Deputy Commissioner, land for its construction should be taken up.

From Pehlanee to Hurdui a road has been made, and 382 rupees have been assigned for clearing and repairing it.

From Hurdui to the river a road has been made as far as Belgram, but it must be continued to the river. A sum of 604 rupees has been set apart for the repairs of this section, and 3,306 rupees have been sanctioned for bridges. A further sum of 1,393 rupees for a bridge is in abeyance, pending further report.

22. As regards district roads, it will be sufficient to give a list of them as far as they are known, marking with a cross those to which the Officiating Chief Commissioner attaches most importance. They will be shown on the map by lines and dots, thus —·—·—·—. The names of these roads and the sums set apart by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees for expenditure on them is given in the accompanying Statement.

(signed) *C. Currie,*
Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

STATEMENT of ROADS in OUDH, showing the Sums set apart for Expenditure on them by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

	Main District Roads.	District.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7. Lucknow to Jounpore *viâ* Roy Bareilly	1. Lucknow to Roy Bareilly	Imperial				
	2. Roy Bareilly to Salone	Roy Bareilly	250 - -	3,200 - -	3,450 - -	
	3. Salone to Pertabghur	Pertabghur	3,000 - -	3,500 - -	6,500 - -	
	4. Pertabghur to Padshapore				9,950 - -	
8. Lucknow to Jounpore *viâ* Sultanpore	1. Lucknow to Jugdeespore	Lucknow	5,230 - -	- - -	5,230 - -	
	2. Jugdeespore to Sultanpore	Roy Bareilly				
	3. Sultanpore to Jounpore	Sultanpore	4,000 - -	- - -	4,500 - -	
					9,730 - -	
9. Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly	1. Fyzabad to Amghat	Fyzabad	2,292 - -	7,100 - -		
	Bridge-of-Boats	Sultanpore	- - -	1,000 - -	11,192 - -	
		Roy Bareilly	- - -	800 - -		
	2. Amghat to Roy Bareilly	Roy Bareilly	2,000 - -	- - -	4,700 - -	*N. B.*— *Rs.* 4,000 taken for Lonee Bridge.
		Sultanpore	2,700 - -			
					15,892 - -	
10. Bulrampore to Seetapore	1. Bulrampore to Gondah	Gonda	257 7 -	3,959 12 -	4,217 3 -	
	2. Gondah to Byram Ghat	Gonda	- - -	3,841 - 3	5,830 - 3	25,000 / 18,000 No. 266.
		Baraitch	- - -	1,989 - -		
	3. Byram Ghat to Seetapore	Seetapore	1,739 1 6	561 2 -	2,300 3 6	
		Durriabad	6,900 - -	- - -	6,000 - -	
					18,347 6 9	
11. Atroulah to Seetapore, *viâ* Bulrampore	1. Atroulah to Bulrampore	Gondah	178 2 3	166 1 -	344 3 3	
	2. Bulrampore to Baraitch	Baraitch	160 - -	- - -	160 - -	
	3. Baraitch to Chilaree Ghat	Baraitch	850 - -	- - -	850 - -	
	4. Chilaree Ghat to Biswee	Seetapore	3,000 - -	1,900 - -	4,900 - -	
					6,254 3 3	
12. Khyreeghur to Cawnpore	1. Khyreeghur to Luckhimpore	Mohomdee	1,995 2 9	3,807 4 6	5,802 7 3	
	2. Luckhimpore to Seetapore	Mohomdee				
		Seetapore	380 - -	- - -	380 - -	
	3. Seetapore to Neemkhar	Seetapore	1,650 - -	16 9 3	1,666 9 3	
	4. Neemkhar to Sundeela	Hurdui	320 - -	3,663 7 1	3,983 7 1	
	5. Sundeela to Oonao	Oonao	1,036 9 8	2,877 7 -	3,914 - 8	
					15,746 8 3	
13. Lucknow to Shajehanpore	1. Lucknow to Sundeela	Lucknow	280 - -	1,630 - -	1,910 - -	
	2. Sundeela to Hurdui	Hurdui	2,338 7 7	1,939 11 -	4,298 2 7	
	3. Hurdui to Shajehanpore	Hurdui	977 3 5	1,630 11 4	2,607 14 9	
					8,816 1 4	
15. Baraitch to Belwah Bazaar	1. Baraitch to Secrora	Baraitch	640 - -	- - -	640 - -	
	2. Secrora to Belwah Bazaar	Gonda	255 - -	- - -	255 - -	
					895 - -	
16. Nanparah to Roy Bareilly	1. Nanparah to Byram Ghat	Baraitch	- - -	5,305 - -	5,305 - -	
	2. Byram Ghat to Nyapoora Ghat	Durriabad	2,052 2 4	5,389 - -	7,441 2 4	
	3. Nyapoora Ghat to Roy Bareilly	Sultanpore	2,000 - -	- - -	2,700 - -	
		Roy Bareilly	700 - -			
					15,446 2 4	
17. Fyzabad to Azimghur, *viâ* Tanda	1. Fyzabad to Tanda	Fyzabad	1,569 12 -	4,500 - -	6,069 12 -	
	2. Tanda to Azimghur	Fyzabad	1,200 - -	- - -	1,200 - -	
					7,269 12 -	
18. Tanda to Jounpore, *viâ* Jelalpore	- - - - - -	Fyzabad	2,200 - -	3,000 - -	5,200 - -	
19. Tanda to Dalamow Ghat	1. Tanda to Sultanpore	Fyzabad	2,460 - -	750 - -	3,210 - -	
	2. Sultanpore to Amethee	Sultanpore	850 - -	- - -	850 - -	
	3. Amethee to Salone	Sultanpore	500 - -	- - -	1,250 - -	
		Pertabghur	750 - -			
	4. Salone to Dalamow	Pertabghur	481 - -	- - -	681 - -	
		Roy Bareilly	200 - -			
					5,991 - -	

STATEMENT of Roads in Oudh, showing the Sums set apart for Expenditure on them by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees—*continued.*

	Main District Roads.	District.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
20. Shajehanpore to Delamow	1. Shajehanpore to Shahabad	—	—	—	—	
	2. Shahabad to Sandee	Hurdui	2,487 6 8	176 — —	4,163 6 8	
	3. Sandee to Mullaon					
	4. Mullaon to Oonao	Hurdui	— — —	1,500 — —	8,891 4 4	
		Oonao	4,238 2 3	3,625 — —		
	5. Oonao to Delamow	Oonao	562 2 1	466 — —		
					13,054 11 —	
21. Sultanpore to Cawnpore	1. Sultanpore to Roy Bareilly	Sultanpore	3,000 — —	— — —	4,000 — —	*N.B.*—*Rs.* 4,000 sanctioned for Lonee Bridge by No. 264, dated the 18th March 1862.
		Roy Bareilly	1,000 — —	6,360 — —	9,435 — —	
	2. Roy Bareilly to Behar	Roy Bareilly	3,075 — —	4,000 — —	4,600 — —	
					17,435 — —	
22. Futtehghur to Nanpara	1. Futtehghur to Hurdui	Hurdui	2,122 12 —	4,400 — —	6,522 12 —	
		Hurdui	423 2 6	2,127 8 3	3,442 6 3	
	2. Hudui to Seetapore	Seetapore	460 — —	431 11 6		
	3. Seetapore to Mullapore	Seetapore	466 14 7	144 13 —	611 11 7	
		Mohomdee	Sec. D. R. 5	— — —		
	4. Mullapore to Nanpara*	Baraitch	2,372 — —	— — —	2,372 — —	
					12,948 13 10	
	* *N.B.*—Entered as road from Chelaree Ghat to Baliee-gunge, *viâ* Nanpara and Seopore; neither Balieegunge nor Seopore are in the Surveyor General's map.					
23. Mohomdee to Ganges	1. Mohomdee to Pehlanee	Mohomdee	—	—	—	
		Hurdui	—	—	—	
	2. Pehlanee to Hurdui	Hurdui	382 — —	— — —	382 — —	
	3. Hurdui to Ganges	Hurdui	604 — —	3,306 — —	3,910 — —	
					4,292 — —	

DISTRICTS.	District Roads.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Seetapore	1. Hurgaon to Biswee, *viâ* Lahurpore	1,350 — —	450 — —	1,800 — —	
	2. Biswee to Baree	1,700 — —	1,500 — —	3,200 — —	
	3. Neemkhar to Khusreyla on Mullapore road	1,500 — —	600 — —	2,100 — —	
	4. Mahmoodabad to Tikaetgunge	739 10 —	— — —	739 10 —	
		5,289 10 —	2,550 — —	7,839 10 —	
Hurdui	1. Madhogunge, *viâ* Kuchouna, to Beneegunge	170 — —	— — —	170 — —	
	2. Sundeela to Mehndee Ghat, *viâ* Mullaon	544 — —	— — —	544 — —	
	3. Sundeela to Nanamao Ghat, *viâ* Bangermow	248 11 7	500 — —	748 11 7	
	4. Hurdui to Sandee	— — —	500 — —	500 — —	
		968 11 7	1,000 — —	1,962 11 7	
Mohomdee	1. Luckhimpore to Mykelgunge	3,488 10 —	4,496 — —	7,984 10 —	
	2. Luckhimpore to Bira, *viâ* Alligunge	2,167 11 6	— — —	2,167 11 6	
	3. Alligunge to Mohomdee, *viâ* Hyderabad	3,300 — —	— — —	3,300 — —	
	4. Alligunge to Meblanee	2,580 10 4	— — —	2,580 10 4	
	5. Luckhimpore to Mullapore	1,592 4 6	— — —	1,592 4 6	
	6. Luckhimpore to Kheree	—	—	—	
		13,129 4 4	4,496 — —	17,625 4 4	
Lucknow	1. Lucknow to Mohan	207 2 —	3,553 10 —	3,760 12 —	
	2. Ooras to Bunnee	270 — —	— — —	270 — —	
	3. Bunnee to Gosaingunge	230 — —	— — —	230 — —	
	4. Ooras to Raheemabad	90 — —	— — —	90 — —	
	5. Peepulgaon, *viâ* Mulliabad to Ooras	250 — —	— — —	250 — —	
	6. Lucknow to Tikaetgunge	1,209 7 6	3,858 4 6	5,067 12 —	
	7. Koorsee to Mahona	180 — —	— — —	180 — —	
	8. Koorsee, *viâ* Dewa to Chinhut	130 — —	1,000 — —	1,130 — —	
		2,566 9 6	8,411 14 6	10,978 8 —	
Oonao	1. Bangermow to Mohan	1,684 9 7	950 — —	2,634 9 7	
	2. Oonao to Poorwah, and on to Roy Bareilly road, *viâ* Morawan	807 3 7	560 — —	1,367 3 7	
	3. Poorwa to Cawnpore, *viâ* Achulgunge	1,899 14 2	1,650 — —	3,549 14 2	
	4. Ganges to Sundeela, *viâ* Bangermow	—	—	—	
		4,591 11 4	3,160 — —	7,551 11 4	

STATEMENT of Roads in Oudh, showing the Sums set apart for Expenditure on them by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	District Roads.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Durriabad	1. Futtehpore, *viâ* Nawabgunge to Nyapoora Ghat	880 – –	500 – –	1,380 – –	
	2. Nawabgunge to Gosiangunge, *via* Sidhoor	1,100 – –	– –	1,100 – –	
	3. Nawabgunge to Dabeegunge	1,000 – –	3,126 – –	4,126 – –	
	4. Durriabad to Palee, *viâ* Rudowlee	710 – –	500 – –	1,210 – –	
	5. Rudowlee to Hulliapore	500 – –	– –	500 – –	
		4,190 – –	4,126 – –	8,316 – –	
Roy Bareilly	1. Buxar Ghat, *viâ* Behar kheron, and Buchraon to Hyderghur	668 – –	1,500 – –	2,168 – –	
	2. Buxar Ghat to Dalamow	—	—	—	
	3. Roy Bareilly to Lallgunge	1,200 – –	– –	1,200 – –	
	4. Roy Bareilly to Tangun	1,000 – –	1,200 – –	2,200 – –	
	5. Buchraon to Jais	—	—	—	
	6. Behar to Bunnee, *viâ* Poorwa or Morawan	1,120 – –	– –	1,120 – –	
		3,988 – –	2,700 – –	6,688 – –	
Pertabghur	1. Salone to Ganges, *viâ* Moostafabad	1,000 – –	– –	1,000 – –	
	2. Salone to Manickpore and Ghutnee Ghat	2,550 – –	– –	2,550 – –	*N. B.*—C. 1,750, and P. 2. 800.
	3. Manickpore to Allahabad frontier	200 – –	– –	200 – –	
	4. Manickpore to Tangun	750 – –	– –	750 – –	
	5. Salone to Allahabad Frontier, *viâ* Behar	—	—	—	
	6. Pertabghur to Ghutnee Ghat, *viâ* Behar	4,000 – –	– –	4,000 – –	
	7. Pertabghur to Amethee	500 – –	– –	500 – –	
	8. Pertabghur to Jounpore, *viâ* Puttee Belkhur	2,000 – –	– –	2,000 – –	*Rs.* 2,000, assigned by No. 264, dated 18th March 1862.
	9. Puttee Belkhar to Chanda	300 – –	– –	300 – –	
	10. Lallgunge to Ateyaha	640 – –	– –	640 – –	
	11. Lallgunge to Manickpore	1,000 – –	– –	1,000 – –	
		12,940 – –	– –	12,940 – –	
Sultanpore	1. Goureegunge, *viâ* Amethee to Pertabghur	500 – –	– –	500 – –	*N. B.* — *Rs.* 3,125 were sanctioned, but *Rs.* 1,500 have been transferred to M. D, R. Sultanpore to Cawnpore.
	2. Persadeypore, *viâ* Jais Inhona to Keech Ghat	1,100 – –	525 – –	1,625 – –	
	3. Jais to Jugdeespore	300 – –	– –	300 – –	
	4. Jais to Buchraon	—	—	—	
	5. Chanda to Puttee Belkhar	330 – –	– –	330 – –	
		2,230 – –	525 – –	2,755 – –	
Fyzabad	1. Hulliapore, *via* Sylka and Dostpore to Jelalpore	715 4 3	200 – –	915 4 3	
	2. Fyzabad to Jelalpore, *via* Ackberpore	2,680 4 5	4,850 – –	7,530 4 5	
	3. Ackberpore to Kadeepore *viâ* Dostpore	– –	1,593 7 9	1,593 7 9	
	4. Sultanpore to Dostpore, *viâ* Surlak	—	—	—	
	5. Ackberpore to Jounpore, *viâ* Dourosa	637 5 6	– –	637 5 6	To be abandoned.
		4,032 14 2	6,643 7 9	10,676 5 11	
Baraitch	1. Baraitch to Gonda	– –	2,354 10 6	2,354 10 6	
	2. Baraitch to Bhinga	222 9 –	– –	222 9 –	
	3. Bhinga to Nanpara	775 – –	– –	775 – –	
	4. Bhinga to Secrora *viâ* Ekona	1,078 – –	– –	1,078 – –	
	5. Nanpara to Babagunge	– –	70 – –	70 – –	
	6. Seopore to Chelaree Ghat— *See* "Futtehghur to Nanpara," section 4	– –	– –	– –	A portion of the *Rs.* 2,372, will be expended on this.
		2,075 9 –	2,424 10 6	4,500 3 6	
Gonda	1. Gonda to Baraitch	90 – –	625 – –	715 – –	
	2. Gonda to Atrowla	573 9 10	1,525 – –	2,098 9 10	
	3. Atrowla to Nawabgunge	852 – –	1,409 1 8	2,261 1 8	
	4. Bulrampore to Secrora	143 – –	– –	143 – –	
	5. Gonda to Turafgunge	—	—	—	
		1,658 9 10	3,559 1 8	5,217 11 6	

C. Currie, Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

APPENDIX N (2).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and - - - - - - -

RECEIPTS.	DIVISIONS. Lucknow.	Khyrabad.	Baiswarra.	Fyzabad.	Total Receipts in 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Cash Balance - - - - - -	11,81,381	4,43,899	5,58,222	3,78,405	25,61,907
I.—Land Revenue, &c. 1. Land Revenue - - - - - -	23,87,748	25,17,468	25,14,938	26,84,935	1,06,05,089
2. Sayer - - - - - -	- -	15,516	- -	19,417	34,933
3. Abkaree - - - - - -	2,60,941	1,32,491	1,66,848	2,20,594	7,80,874
II.—Assessed Taxes - 1. Income Tax - - - - -	1,73,135	78,389	58,747	1,10,303	4,20,574
2. Other Imperial Taxes - - -	18,336	5,290	45,122	20,640	89,388
III.—Customs - - Imports - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Exports - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—Salt - - Customs Duty, &c. - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Sales - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
V.—Opium - - - - - - - -	48,996	- -	7,404	4,062	60,462
VI.—Stamps - - - - - - - -	1,53,840	34,060	41,666	54,484	2,84,050
VII.—Mint - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Post Office - } *vide* XIX. - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
IX.—Electric Telegraph }					
X.—Law and Justice - - - - - - - -	40,379	21,962	30,004	38,565	1,30,910
XI.—Police - - - - - - - -	429	21,990	2,564	12,719	37,702
XII.—Marine - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—Public Works - - - - - - - -	27,723	24,938	- -	29,901	82,562
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
XV.—Miscellaneous, Civil - - - - - - - -	26,021	4,965	17,092	33,037	81,115
Ditto - Military, *vide* Remittances - - - -	- -	- -	6,932	293	7,225
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	36,37,548	28,57,069	28,91,317	32,28,950	1,26,14,884
XVI.—Interest:					
1. On Imperial Loans (over-payments received) - - -	—	—	—	—	—
2. On Local - ditto - - ditto - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
3. On Advances to Service Funds - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
4. On other Accounts - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	—	—	—	—	—
XVII.—Public Debt:					
1. Public Loans, Imperial (Subscriptions) - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
2. Local Loans (Subscriptions) - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
3. Local Taxes - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	16	16
4. Service Funds - - - - - - - -	870	- -	2,533	3,364	6,767
5. Local Funds - - - - - - - -	5,63,553	2,42,939	1,03,629	3,00,046	12,10,167
6. Deposits - - - - - - - -	7,75,048	5,51,918	2,42,525	6,64,731	22,34,222
7. Miscellaneous (Advances repayable, &c.) - - -	27,402	1,306	87,961	33,498	1,50,167
8. Railway Traffic Account - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
9. Local Remittances - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Cash received - - - - - - -	50,57,229	5,66,912	3,20,367	3,35,690	62,80,198
Bills drawn - - - - - - -	10,43,033	5,25,425	4,24,254	10,02,230	29,93,942
Military Remittances - - - - - -	3,53,591	189	12,801	1,50,844	5,17,425
Marine Remittances - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Remittances - - - - - -	2,223	- -	5	258	2,486
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	78,22,949	18,87,689	11,94,075	24,90,677	1,33,95,390
XVIII.—Adjusted Receipts:					
1. On account of other Governments - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
2. On account of Provinces - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	—	—	—	—	—
XIX.—Remittances from other Governments - - - - -	4,92,945	2,75,466	1,75,234	33,806	9,77,451
Government of India - - - - - - -	20,904	- -	- -	1,54,060	1,74,964
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London - - -	- -	- -	- -	400	400
Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - Labuan - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - Ceylon - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - Mauritius - -	—	—	—	—	—
Account Current with London - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Receipts from Railways on Capital Account - -	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
General Government of India - - - - - -	- -	29,241	- -	- -	29,241
Post Office Remittances - - - - -	88,816	10,830	11,272	19,807	1,30,725
Electric Telegraph Remittances - - - - -	6,151	- -	- -	921	7,072
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	6,08,816	3,15,537	1,86,506	2,08,994	13,19,853
GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,32,50,694	55,04,194	48,30,120	63,07,026	2,98,92,034

APPENDIX N (2).

- - - - - - - DISBURSEMENTS for the Year 1861-62.

DISBURSEMENTS.	DIVISIONS. Lucknow.	Khyrabad.	Baiswarra.	Fyzabad.	Total Disbursements in 1861-62.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
A.—Allowance, Refunds and Drawback	7,484	5,060	46,666	16,355	75,565
B.—Charges against Income	—	—	—	—	—
I. Revenue Departments:					
1. Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree	3,66,200	1,95,908	3,49,791	2,31,116	11,43,015
2. Assessed Taxes	33,284	3,463	4,464	4,364	45,575
3. Customs	—	—	—	—	—
4. Salt	—	—	—	—	—
5. Opium	31,336	413	2,640	178	34,567
6. Stamps	4,343	687	2,207	2,271	9,508
7. Mint	—	—	—	—	—
8. Post Office } vide J.	—	—	—	—	—
9. Electric Telegraph } vide J.					
TOTAL *Rs.*	4,42,647	2,05,331	4,05,768	2,54,284	13,08,230
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	7,56,766	3,611	31,080	30	7,91,487
III. Allowances to District and Village Officers	837	- -	- -	- -	837
IV. Miscellaneous	54	115	- -	18	187
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL *Rs.*	7,57,657	3,726	31,080	48	7,92,511
C.—Army	—	—	—	—	—
D.—Navy	—	—	—	—	—
E.—Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience	24,156	45,780	8,500	55,377	1,33,813
F.—Civil Service	3,659	- -	- -	- -	3,659
I. Civil Buildings	604	30,114	19,384	21,400	71,502
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	1,46,107	21,182	13,970	26,539	2,07,798
III. Law and Justice	2,60,300	99,042	1,24,932	1,27,261	6,11,535
IV. Police	4,85,144	3,35,267	3,16,609	3,55,475	14,92,495
V. Education, Science and Art	695	1,800	1,800	3,498	7,792
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	- -	- -	- -	46	46
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	32,807	4,722	2,314	6,205	53,048
VIII. Marine	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Miscellaneous	2,286	598	271	9,961	13,118
X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	50,915	- -	- -	- -	50,915
TOTAL *Rs.*	10,06,675	5,38,505	4,94,780	6,05,762	26,45,722
G.—Interest:					
I. On Imperial Loans	305	305	- -	- -	610
II. On Local Loans	—	—	—	—	—
III. On Service Funds	—	—	—	—	—
IV. On other Accounts	- -	- -	- -	5,510	5,510
TOTAL *Rs.*	305	305	- -	5,510	6,120
H.—Public Debt:					
I. Imperial Loans under liquidation and transfer	- -	- -	458	- -	458
II. Local Loans under liquidation	—	—	—	—	—
III. Service Funds	- -	- -	- -	70,657	70,657
IV. Local Funds	5,81,714	2,57,846	1,36,223	2,32,952	12,08,735
V. Deposits	8,17,551	6,61,953	1,82,385	4,47,773	21,09,662
VI. Miscellaneous (Advances repayable, &c.)	68,478	1,386	- -	7,805	77,669
VII. Railway Traffic Account	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Local Remittances	—	—	—	—	—
Cash remitted	16,07,369	20,17,112	17,66,606	6,28,854	60,19,941
Bills paid	8,49,113	5,65,839	4,35,101	10,81,016	29,31,069
Military Remittances	28,44,371	5,89,170	13,054	11,75,136	46,21,731
Marine Remittances	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Remittances	9,52,359	1,61,000	4,78,432	2,89,000	18,80,791
TOTAL *Rs.*	77,20,955	42,54,306	30,12,259	39,33,193	1,89,20,713
I.—Adjusted Charges:					
I. On account of other Governments	18,86,990	2,580	470	28	18,90,068
II. On account of Provinces	- -	- -	5,967	- -	5,967
TOTAL *Rs.*	18,86,990	2,580	6,437	28	18,96,035
J.—Remittances to other Governments	1,76,460	8,646	23,132	29,385	2,37,623
Government of India	8,252	- -	1,27,984	5,44,588	6,80,824
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London	—	—	—	—	—
Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - Labuan	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—
Account current with London	—	—	—	—	—
Advances to Railways on Capital Account	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
General Government of India	- -	9,282	- -	- -	9,282
Post Office Remittances	40,059	10,282	9,525	21,349	81,215
Electric Telegraph Remittances	6,698	- -	- -	3,153	9,851
TOTAL *Rs.*	2,31,469	28,210	1,60,641	5,98,475	10,18,795
Cash Balance	12,03,996	4,71,031	7,19,155	9,09,726	33,03,908
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	1,32,50,694	55,04,194	48,30,120	63,07,026	2,98,92,034

APPENDIX O (2).

STATEMENT showing the EXPORTS and IMPORTS of GRAIN and other Articles of Commerce of Zillah Seetapore.

No.	Produce.	Varieties.	Produced in Seetapore.	Pergunnah, Town or City where principally produced.	Imported from other Districts.	From whence Imported, and by what Road.		Consumption of Zillah Seetapore.	Exported.	In what Direction, and by what Road.		Carriage usually employed.
						District.	Road.			District.	Road.	
			Maunds.		*Maunds.*			*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*			
1	Cereals	Wheat	12,00,000	Whole District				8,00,000	4,00,000	Lucknow	Baree, Bhandew and Mehmoodabad.	Cart, Bullocks, Buffaloes and Ponies.
2		Barley	5,00,000	ditto				5,00,000				
3		Rice	4,00,000*	ditto	50,000	Luckhimpore	Lahurpore, Hurgaon and Tumhour.	3,00,000	15,00,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
		* Equal to 7,00,000 maunds of Paddy.										
2		Gram	8,00,000	Whole District				5,56,000	2,44,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
4		Dall, Urhur	2,50,000	ditto				2,00,000	50,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
5		Mash	2,50,000	ditto				2,00,000	50,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
6		Moong	2,000	ditto	2,000	Lucknow	Baree and Mehmoodabad	4,000				
7		Moat	1,50,000	ditto				1,00,000	50,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
8		Kodou and Kakoon	8,00,000	ditto				8,00,000		ditto	ditto	ditto.
9		Joonr (large)	50,000	ditto				30,000	20,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
10		Ditto (small)	1,00,000	ditto				60,000	40,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
11		Bajra	1,00,000	ditto				50,000	50,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
12												
3	Oil Seeds	Lahee	10,000	ditto	15,000	Luckhimpore	Lahurpore, Tumhour and Hurgaon.	20,000	5,000	Tikitnugur Zillah Durriabad.	Mehmoodabad	ditto.
13												
14		Sursoo	30,000	ditto				30,000				
15		Til	15,000	ditto				7,000	8,000	Lucknow	Baree, &c.	ditto.
16		Mustard	1,000	ditto				1,000				
17		Castor	20,000	ditto				20,000				
18		Linseed	24,000	ditto				9,000	15,000	Tikitnugur, Zillah Durriabad and Poorene Ghat, for Bengal.	Mehmoodabad and Ramnugur.	Carts, Bullocks and Ponies.
4	Salt	Sambhur			2,000	Chundansee, Moradabad and Cawnpore.	Shajehanpore and Lucknow	2,000				
19												
20		Lahuree			500	ditto	ditto	500				ditto.
21		Kuteelee, Gooraree and Suhunbha.			80,000	Bhaunpore, Badunghur, Furrucknugur, Nooh, Zillah Goorgum.	Lucknow and Shajehanpore	65,000	15,000	Durriabad and Baraitch.	Byrum Ghat and Mullapore.	ditto.
22		Kharee.										
5	Sugar	Sugar (Sukkur Bulwa).	600	Mahrajougur, Bishwan and Katra.				150	450	Lucknow	Baree	ditto.
23												
24		Sugar (Sukkur and Rabkushy.)	4,100	ditto Lahurpore and Mehmoodabad.	600	Luckhimpore	Luckhimpore and Lahurpore.	4,020	680	ditto	ditto	ditto.
25		Molasses (Goor)	40,000	Whole District				15,000	25,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
26		Treacle (Sheera)	9,200	ditto	3,000	Rummundee, Zillah Durriabad and Oel.	Mehmoodabad, Luckhimpore.	12,200				ditto.
6	Oil	Oil	20,000	ditto	4,000	Chundansee and Shajehanpore.	Shajehanpore	22,500	1,500	ditto	ditto	ditto.
27												
28		Ghee	3,000	ditto	3,000	Baraitch, Luckhimpore Chundansee, Shajehanpore and Baree, Zillah Rohtuk.	Mullapore, Luckhimpore Shajehanpore.	6,000				ditto.
7	Tobacco		40,000	ditto				22,500	17,500	Lucknow	Lucknow	ditto.
29										Shajehanpore	Shajehanpore.	
										Bareilly	ditto.	
										Chundansee	ditto.	

8 30	Cloth	Cloth (English)	—	—	*Rs.* 2,50,000	Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Mirzapore and Azimghur.	Shajehanpore Lucknow. Ditto, and Byram Ghat.	20,000	50,000	Barritch and Luckhimpore.	Mullapore, Lahurpore, Tumhour and Luckhimpore.	ditto.
31	—	Cloth (country)	2,00,000	ditto	50,000	Shajehanpore, Bareilly, Casheepore and Mooradabad. Nuwabgunge, Tilokepore and Tanda. Goshaeengunge and Calpee.	*Rs.* Shahjehanpore Byram Ghat. Lucknow.	*Rs.* 2,00,000	*Rs.* 50,000	Hurdoe, Baraitch and Luckhimpore.	Hurdui, Mullapore, Luckhimpore, Tumhour and Lahurpore.	ditto.
9 32	Metal ware	Brass and Bhurt (mixture of Brass and Phool Pots).	*Rs.* 25,000	Biswan, Mubeenugur, Kootoobnugur, Mehmoodabad, Pountrypore, and Jarka.	27,500	Mirzapore and Furruckabad.	Lucknow and Shajehanpore	42,500	10,000	Luckhimpore	Luckhimpore, Lahurpore and Tumhour.	ditto.
33	—	Causy (Phool)	*Maunds.* —	Whole district	10,000	Oel, Tikaitnugur and Nawabgunge.	Luckhimpore, and Byram Ghat. Ditto.	10,000	—	—	—	ditto.
34	—	Copper	—	—	10,000	Furruckabad	Shajehanpore	10,000	—	—	—	ditto.
35	—	Zinc (Justa)	—	—	2,000	Ditto Lucknow Cawnpore	ditto Lucknow. ditto.	2,000	—	—	—	ditto.
36	—	Iron	—	—	3,000	Furruckabad Cawnpore	Shajehanpore Lucknow.	3,000	—	—	—	ditto.
10 37	Cotton	Cotton	100	—	16,250	Chundansee, Shajehanpore and Agra. Juswuntnugur Shahpore Calpee	Shajehanpore Lucknow.	11,250	5,000	Durriabad, Colonelgunge, Baraitch and Dhunera.	Byram Ghat and Mullapore.	ditto.
38	—	Thread (English)	—	—	5,000	Shajehanpore Furruckabad Mirzapore	Shajehanpore Lucknow.	5,000	—	—	—	ditto.
39	—	Thread (Country)	1,20,000	Whole district	10,000	Shajehanpore and Bareilly	Shajehanpore	1,30,000	—	—	—	Carriage, bullocks & ponies.
11 40	Metals	Iron	—	—	50,000	Cawnpore Chundansee and Shajehanpore.	Lucknow Shajehanpore.	50,000	—	—	—	ditto.
41	—	Steel (Kheeree)	—	—	10,000	Baraitch	Mullapore	10,000	—	—	—	ditto.
12 42	Saltpetre	Saltpetre (Kulmee)	5,000	Bhowaneepore and Biswan.	—	—	—	—	*Maunds.* 5,000	Calcutta	Chowka and Gogra	Boat.
43	—	ditto (Abee)	2,500	Whole district	—	—	—	1,000	1,500	Furruckabad	Shajehanpore	Ponies and bullocks.
13 44	—	Hides	*Rs.* 600	ditto	—	—	—	—	*Rs.* 600	Lucknow	Lucknow	Carts and bullocks.
45	—	Horns	100	ditto	—	—	—	—	100	ditto	ditto	ditto.
46	—	Tallow	100	ditto	—	—	—	—	100	ditto	ditto	ditto.
14 47	Dye stuff	Al	—	—	600	Calpee	Lucknow and Shajahenpore.	600	—	—	—	ditto.
48	—	Putung	—	—	2,000	Shajehanpore	Shajehanpore	2,000	—	—	—	ditto.
49	—	Indigo	—	—	5,000	Jhuthia, Chundansee, Furruckabad and Bangurmow.	Shajehanpore and Hirdui	5,000	—	—	—	ditto.
15 48	Spice	Spice	5,000	ditto	55,000	Nepal Furruckabad Mirzapore	Mullapore Shajehanpore Lucknow	50,000 — —	10,000 — —	Lucknow Shajehanpore Furruckabad	Lucknow. Shajehanpore. ditto.	ditto.
16 19	Cattle	Horses	—	—	*No.* 125	Butesur, Shajehanpore, Mukempore, Bareilly, Rampore and Lucknow.	Shajehanpore and Lucknow	*No.* 125	—	—	—	ditto.
50	Oxen	Oxen cows and family stock.	50,000	ditto	50,000	Luckhimpore, Hurdui and Shajehanpore.	Luckhimpore, Hirdui and Shajehanpore.	*Rs.* 1,00,000	—	—	—	—

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seetapore, 31 May 1862.

(signed) *E. Thompson*, Deputy Commissioner, Seetapore.

Appendix P (2).

Imports and Exports, Fyzabad, 1861–62.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Money Value.	Remarks.	Quantity.	Money Value.	Remarks.
		Rs.			*Rs.*	
Cloth	69,475 Thans	2,92,000	From Mirzapore, Futtehghur and Tandah		2,01,859	Toward Bootwal, Cawnpore and Furruckabad, including home made cloth.
Copper, &c.	975 Maunds	68,250	Calcutta	Nil.		
Iron	5,000 ,,	24,000	Patna, Bootwal and Mirzapore	Nil.		
Pewter, Lead, &c.	100 ,,	4,000	Patna and Mirzapore	Nil.		
Kirana	1,500 ,,	5,000	Bootwal and Jounpore	Nil.		
Cocoanuts	70,000 in No.	1,700	Patna and Calcutta	Nil.		
Salt	20,100 Maunds	1,02,000	Agra	Nil.		
Cotton	780 ,,	1,68,200	Agra and Jounpore	Nil.		
English articles		12,000	Calcutta	Nil.		
Rice	2,200 Maunds		Benares and Goruckpore	4,667 Mds.		
Ghee	230 ,,		Gonda and Goruckpore	Nil.		
English Thread	372 ,,	40,000	Jounpore	Nil.		
Goor	115 ,,			20,223 Mds.	30,000	Furruckabad and Agra.
Grain	50,000 ,,		Goruckpore, Balwa and Saleem Ghat	1,98,425 ,,		Calcutta, Jounpore, &c.
Mohwa	906 ,,			Nil.		
Gum	499 ,,			Nil.		
Sugar	294 ,,			Nil.		
Glass Bracelets	75,000 Pairs			Nil.		
Paper Mohradar	2,433 Guddee			Nil.		
Ganja and Bhang	147 Maunds			Nil.		
Linseed				30,525 Mds.		Calcutta, Allahabad, Benares, &c.
Mustard Seed				3,195 ,,		ditto.
Poppy Seed				7,500 ,,	15,000	ditto.
Peas				2,68,407 ,,		ditto.
Indian Corn				9,000 ,,		ditto.
Dall, Urhur				3,000 ,,		ditto.
,, Cord				50,850 ,,		ditto.
Barley				3,41,850 ,,		ditto.
Oil Seeds				500 ,,		ditto.
Horns				50,000 ,,	25,000	ditto.
Hides				50,000 ,,	1,26,400	ditto.
Saltpetre				10,000 ,,	—	
Grinding Stones				200 ,,	100	

(signed) *D. Simson*, Commissioner.

Appendix Q (2).

Estimated Exports of the Gonda District for the Year 1861–62.

Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.	Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.
		Mds. s. c.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			*Mds. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Linseed	1,00,000 0 0	2 8 –	2,50,000 – –	20	Tamarind	300 0 0	2 – –	600 – –
2	Churrus	15 0 0	160 – –	2,400 – –	21	Omla	200 0 0	2 – –	400 – –
3	Cutcha or Kullea	2,000 0 0	12 – –	2,400 – –	22	Aniseed	50 0 0	4 – –	200 – –
4	Lac	– – –	– – –	12,000 – –	23	Musk	—	—	—
5	Turmeric	1,200 0 0	4 – –	4,800 – –	24	Pepra Mool	20 0 0	11 – –	220 – –
6	Khuttai	2,000 0 0	2 8 –	5,000 – –	25	Cherunjee	12 0 0	17 – –	204 – –
7	Dry Ginger	500 0 0	12 – –	6,000 – –	26	Gundaperoza	12.20 0	16 – –	200 – –
8	Skins	– – –	– –	25,000 – –	27	Cheratta	20 0 0	10 – –	200 – –
9	Horns	– – –	– –	3,000 – –	28	Rye	50 0 0	2 – –	100 – –
10	Hill Ponies	– – –	– –	25,000 – –	29	Ivory	—	—	—
11	Razin (Ral)	1,000 0 0	4 – –	4,000 – –	30	Balchur	6 10 0	16 –	100 – –
12	Large Cardamom	20 0 0	32 – –	640 – –	31	Awultas	33 0 0	3 – –	99 – –
13	Lobau	100 0 0	7 – –	700 – –	32	Kalsunjee	17 0 0	6 – –	102 – –
14	Kuchree	100 0 0	6 – –	600 – –	33	Kashnee	12 0 0	8 – –	96 – –
15	Coriander seed	150 0 0	3 8 –	525 – –	34	Ajwain Khurasaneh	25 0 0	2 – –	50 – –
16	Hill animals	—	—	—	35	Bhojputar	8 20 0	6 – –	51 – –
17	Peepuls	20 0 0	20 – –	400 – –	36	Wax	20 0 0	3 – –	600 – –
18	Honey	80 0 0	8 – –	640 – –					
19	Borax	33 20 0	15 – –	502 8 –					
							Total	*Rs.*	3,45,929 8 –

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Zillah Gonda, 20 June 1862.

(signed) *J. S. Ross*, Captain, Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX R (2).

ESTIMATED IMPORTS of the Gonda District for the Year 1861-62.

Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.	Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.
		Mds. s. c.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			*Mds. s. c.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Cloth	- - -	- - -	4,00,000 - -	18	Geroo	50 0 0	2 - -	100 - -
2	Brass	400 0 0	50 - -	20,000 - -	19	Quicksilver	0 33 0	120 - -	99 - -
3	Tin	125 0 0	16 - -	2,000 - -	20	Crimson	80 0 0	1 4 -	100 - -
4	Betel Nuts	100 0 0	10 - -	1,000 - -	21	Cotton	12,500 0 0	16 - -	2,00,000 - -
5	Pepper	100 0 0	24 - -	2,400 - -	22	Silk	100 0 0	—	—
6	Cloves	100 0 0	23 - -	2,300 - -	23	Mukkhana	5 0 0	—	—
7	Alum	50 0 0	10 - -	500 - -	24	Kutura	10 0 0	5 - -	50 - -
8	Cardamom (White)	1 3 0	280 - -	497 - -	25	Googool	2 38 0	17 8 -	51 - -
9	Cocoanut	10 0 0	30 - -	300 - -	26	Thread	—	—	—
10	Chickee Sooparee	10 0 0	30 - -	300 - -	27	Reed	—	—	—
11	Litharge (Moordasying)	6 30 0	30 - -	202 - -	28	Glass ware	—	—	—
12	Sandal Wood	6 30 0	30 - -	202 - -	29	English goods	—	—	—
13	Nausadur	6 30 0	30 - -	202 - -	30	Salt (Saidhe)	500 0 0	8 - -	4,000 - -
14	Chubara	19 26 0	12 - -	235 - -	31	Salt (Goraree)	12,000 0 0	6 - -	72,000 - -
15	Chobe, Putung	33 10 0	6 - -	200 - -					
16	Nutmeg	2 20 0	80 - -	200 - -			TOTAL	*Rs.*	7,07,138 - -
17	Mace (Jaatree)	1 10 0	80 - -	100 - -					

APPENDIX S (2).

RETURN of the MILITARY FORCE in Oudh on the 1st May 1862.

Stations.	Detail.	Total of Corps.					
		European Officers.	Surgeons and Staff Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Native Commissoned and Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
Lucknow	Her Majesty's 19th Hussars	44	2	1	363	—	—
	Ditto - 2-11 Royal Artillery	5	1	1	193	—	—
	Ditto - 5-16 ,,	4	1	- -	91	—	—
	Ditto - 3-22 ,,	5	- -	- -	72	78	—
	No. 1 Garrison Battery	2	- -	- -	41	—	—
	Her Majesty's 48th Regiment	44	4	- -	1,024	—	—
	Ditto - 107th ,,	45	2	- -	445	—	—
	Ditto - 18th Bengal Cavalry	5	1	- -	- -	435	—
	Ditto - 15th Native Infantry	4	1	- -	1	442	—
	Details late 16th Irregular Cavalry	- -	- -	- -	- -	114	—
En route from Agra	Her Majesty's 38th Native Infantry	7	1	- -	- -	587	—
Fyzabad	1-11 Royal Artillery	3	- -	- -	180	—	—
	1-23 ditto Welsh Fusileers	33	3	- -	1,077	—	—
	Detachment 5th Bengal Cavalry	- -	- -	- -	- -	113	—
	Wing 3d Seikh Infantry	2	- -	- -	- -	255	—
Roy Bareilly	5-14 Royal Artillery	5	1	1	203	—	—
	Wing Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	13	1	- -	413	—	—
Seetapore	3-11 Royal Artillery	2	- -	- -	155	—	—
	Attached to Artillery	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment	12	2	- -	458	—	—
	3d Regiment Native Infantry	7	1	- -	1	549	—
	Attached to Her Majesty's 34th Regt.	5	- -	- -	1	—	—
	5th Bengal Cavalry	5	2	- -	- -	441	—
Gonda	Her Majesty's 27th Regiment	27	3	- -	845	—	—
	Ditto - 3d Seikh L. Wing	2	1	- -	- -	366	—
	TOTAL Troops in Oudh Province	281	27	3	5,564	3,380	9,255

APPENDIX T (2).

ANNUAL RETURN of PATIENTS treated in the Charitable Dispensaries in the several Districts in the Province of Oudh, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Patients.	Remaining on the 1st May 1861.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Result not known.	Remaining under Treatment.
Lucknow	Lucknow	In-door - City - - 30	638	668	463	28	9	125	2	41
		In-door - Civil Cantt. 9	182	191	148	–	–	23	–	20
		Out-door - City - - 154	17,172	17,324	7,770	344	5	5	8,951	249
		Out-door - Civil Cantt. 30	7,928	7,958	7,520	52	2	–	121	203
		TOTAL - - - City - - 184	17,810	17,992	8,233	372	14	130	8,953	290
		TOTAL - - - Civil Cantt. 39	8,110	8,149	7,668	52	2	23	121	283
		LUCKNOW TOTAL - - -	223	25,920	26,141	15,901	424	16	153	9,074	573
	Durriabad	In-door -	4	136	140	78	35	7	15	–	5
		Out-door -	17	1,265	1,282	797	168	40	–	255	22
		TOTAL - - -	21	1,401	1,422	875	203	47	15	255	27
	Oonao	In-door -	7	126	133	99	2	–	19	4	9
		Out-door -	26	990	1,016	953	13	4	2	12	32
		TOTAL - - -	33	1,116	1,149	1,052	15	4	21	16	41
	Lucknow Division	In-door -	50	1,082	1,132	788	65	16	182	6	75
		Out-door -	277	27,355	27,580	17,040	577	51	7	9,339	566
		TOTAL - - -	227	28,437	28,712	17,828	642	67	189	9,345	641
Khyrabad	Mohomdee	In-door -	6	93	99	82	5	–	5	–	7
		Out-door -	54	2,029	2,083	1,973	48	–	2	–	60
		TOTAL - - -	60	2,122	2,182	2,055	53	–	7	–	67
	Seetapore	In-door -	11	154	165	106	5	1	19	18	16
		Out-door -	20	1,079	1,099	624	88	–	1	360	26
		TOTAL - - -	31	1,233	1,264	730	93	1	20	378	42
	Hurdui	In-door -	- - -	122	122	73	25	5	8	2	9
		Out-door -	8	310	318	212	45	–	–	55	6
		TOTAL - - -	8	432	440	285	70	5	8	57	15
	Khyrabad	In-door -	17	369	386	261	35	6	32	20	32
		Out-door -	82	3,418	3,500	2,809	181	–	3	415	92
		TOTAL - - -	99	3,787	3,886	3,070	216	6	35	435	124
Baiswarra	Roy Bareilly	In-door -	8	187	195	147	1	13	9	6	19
		Out-door -	18	1,606	1,624	1,558	6	16	–	10	34
		TOTAL - - -	26	1,793	1,819	1,705	7	29	9	16	53
	Sultanpore	In-door -	8	152	160	92	25	–	15	13	15
		Out-door -	42	1,878	1,920	1,775	2	–	–	100	43
		TOTAL - - -	50	2,030	2,080	1,867	27	–	15	113	58
	Pertabghur	In-door -	12	238	250	119	41	4	22	54	18
		Out-door -	59	2,658	2,717	1,901	191	6	–	574	43
		TOTAL - - -	71	2,896	2,967	2,020	232	10	22	628	61
	Baiswarra	In-door -	28	577	605	358	67	17	46	73	52
		Out-door -	119	6,142	6,261	5,234	199	22	–	684	120
		TOTAL - - -	147	6,719	6,866	5,592	266	39	46	757	172

ANNUAL RETURN of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries in the several Districts in Oudh, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862—*continued*.

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Patients.	Remaining on the 1st May 1861.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Result not known.	Remaining under Treatment.
Fyzabad	Baraitch	In-door	7	147	154	119	–	2	16	6	11
		Out-door	344	5,630	5,974	3,902	912	5	–	1,053	102
		TOTAL	351	5,777	6,128	4,021	912	7	16	1,059	113
	Gonda	In-door	12	190	202	174	5	–	12	–	11
		Out-door	68	1,571	1,639	1,589	–	–	2	–	48
		TOTAL	80	1,761	1,841	1,763	5	–	14	–	59
	Fyzabad	In-door	20	290	310	139	62	12	39	30	28
		Out-door	295	5,662	5,957	2,056	1,692	54	3	1,900	252
		TOTAL	315	5,952	6,267	2,195	1,754	66	42	1,930	280
	Fyzabad	In-door	39	627	666	432	69	14	67	36	50
		Out-door	707	12,863	13,570	7,547	2,604	59	5	2,953	402
		TOTAL	746	13,490	14,236	7,979	2,671	73	72	2,989	452
	Oude Province	In-door	134	2,655	2,789	1,839	234	53	327	135	209
		Out-door	1,135	49,778	50,911	32,630	3,561	132	15	13,391	1,180
	GRAND TOTAL		1,269	52,433	53,700	34,469	3,795	185	342	13,526	1,389

APPENDIX U (2).

Circular No. C.—1123 of 1862.

Regular Suits—Revenue Side.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Commissioner, Division; dated Lucknow, 16 April 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to forward for your information and guidance the following instructions regarding the constitution, jurisdiction and procedure of the Revenue Courts in the disposal of suits of a civil nature. The circulars marginally noted * having been embodied in these instructions, may be considered cancelled. Revenue.

2. On the annexation of the province, his Excellency the Governor General in Council, in laying down rules for its administration, directed that the principle found so beneficial in the Punjab, of entirely excluding from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts all claims to proprietary and accessary rights in land, and of withdrawing that power of revision which in the regulation provinces, and in the first instance in the Punjab also had been reserved to those courts, should be unquestionably and from the first adopted in Oudh. Thus the duty of investigating and judicially deciding all such claims, was held to appertain to the revenue authorities exclusively, that is to say, to the settlement officer (his decision being open to appeal to his superiors in the Revenue Department) wherever the case might admit of delay, or be of so peculiar and intricate a character as to admit of being satisfactorily dealt with by that officer only, and to the Deputy Commissioner as a revenue officer, in those cases in which a final order could be clearly given, without prejudice to the general interests of the village, and in which hardship and injustice to individual claimants would evidently be entailed by delay.

3. The

* 119-2917 of 13 August 1860.
120-2918 of 13 August 1860.
166-3410 of 1 October 1860.
197-4268 of 17 December 1860.
3-90 of 7 January 1861.
18-591 of 21 February 1861.
25-764 of 5 March 1861.
29-952 of 18 March 1861.
55-2359 of 16 July 1861.
63-2564 of 5 August 1861.
57-2395 of 19 July 1861.
17-3000 of 13 September 1861.
Paragraph 7, Circular No. 47-2096 of 24 June 1861.

3. The above orders have, by a late Act of Parliament, been declared to have the force of an act of the Governor General of India in Council. All claims to proprietary and accessary rights in land are then the suits of which (*see* Section 1, Act VIII. of 1859) the Civil Courts in Oudh are barred from taking cognizance by an act of the Governor General in Council, and no decisions passed by the Revenue Courts on such claims can be revised or called in question in the Civil Courts.

4. The suits which, under the above rules, are cognizable by the Revenue Courts exclusively, may be classified as follows:—

(I).—Claims to a proprietary right in land.
(II).—Claims to a sub-proprietary right in land.
(III).—Claims for redemption of mortgage of landed property.
(IV).—Claims to succession in landed property by inheritance.
(V).—Claims for participation in the profits of estates.
(VI).—Claims for possession of groves, or right to the produce of groves between two persons of equal interests.
(VII).—Claims for recovery of rents of former years.

5. When the regular settlement is in progress in a district, all claims of classes I., II. and III. must be referred to the settlement officer. The ordinary Revenue Courts are interdicted from taking them up.

6. In a district in which the regular settlement has not commenced, these suits may be heard by the Revenue Courts, provided that the party suing has been dispossessed of the rights to which he lays claim, subsequent to the summary settlement of 1858–59.

7. But even in this case a discretion is left to the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner to decide whether the claim is one that calls for immediate trial, or can be allowed to lie over till the regular settlement.

8. It is to be understood as the leading principle that all cases which are of a peculiar or intricate character, or in which a final order cannot be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, or generally in which no hardship or injustice will be entailed by delay, shall be left to the settlement officer to dispose of. A copy of the order referring the petitioners to the regular settlement should always be given to them, and the period of limitation will be computed back from the date of the petition.

9. The settlement with the talookdars being final so far as their right to engage for the estates settled with them is concerned, has swept away a multitude of claims; but still many are preferred for fractional interests in zemindary mehals, maafee or malgoozaree, or for redemption of mortgage, which it is believed do not call for immediate decision.

It is necessary to give more detailed instructions regarding each class of case.

(I).—Claims to a proprietary right in land.

10. These may be sub-divided as follows:—

(A).—Claims to possession of a village or fractional portion of a village, khalsa or maafee.
(B).—Claims to specific lands.

11. Wherever settlement operations have commenced, suits of the above nature are cognizable by the settlement officer only, and are exempt from stamp duty under the provisions of the general exemptions of Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862. If preferred in a district in which settlement operations have not commenced, the petitions must be written on stamp paper, of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in Clause 11, Schedule B. of the said Act. Should it be decided that the claim is not one that calls for immediate decision, and the petitioner is referred to the regular settlement, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, refund the value of the stamp duty paid on the plaint, provided no appeal has been preferred to a superior Court against the original decision.

12. As regards claims to possession of a village, or fractional portion of a village, preferred in districts in which settlement operations have not commenced, it must be borne in mind that such claims can only be preferred by persons recorded in the khewut; and that if a man was in possession of his share when the khewut was drawn up and has since been deprived of it, he will be entitled to demand that his possession be maintained according to that record. But if he was not in possession when the khewut was drawn up, his claim cannot be heard now, because in that case the khewut, which professes to be merely a record of possession was incorrect, and is of no validity. The maintenance of possession till the regular settlement, in accordance with khewuts prepared at the summary settlement, will not bar the settlement officer from judicially determining the right of opposing claimants, as against that of the parties whose possession has been temporarily maintained.

12 *a*. As regards rent-free tenures the Chief Commissioner is of opinion, that as the grant of a jagheer in Oudh generally carries with it a proprietary right in the soil when a holding

a holding is released in favour of one or more maafeedars, the Government simply consents to waive its claim to the payment of land revenue on the holding in perpetuity, or for the life or lives of one or more persons specified. This act on the part of Government can in no way affect the proprietary rights in the soil existing at the time of agreement, and those rights must be maintained in their integrity. When then a holding is released for the joint lives of two or more persons, the heirs of each will succeed to all the rights enjoyed by their ancestor, and will be exempt from the payment of land revenue until the decease of the surviving maafeedar, in whose favour the grant was originally made. All claims to a participation in rent-free holdings must be heard as regular suits, revenue side, and judicially decided. Should it be ascertained in the course of such investigations that the grant in dispute has been released in favour of certain persons, under a misapprehension of the true facts of the case, it will be open to Government to reconsider the question of the validity of the grant, and to determine whether it shall be released at all or not.

13. Claims to specific lands in co-parcenary villages should not be taken up in any shape during the present settlement, because, if the claim is decreed, it is impossible to execute it without trenching on the rights of others. Khewuts have been prepared for co-parcenary villages, as far as they can be prepared prior to a khusrah survey, and must be accepted; no claims to be recorded as proprietors in villages, the khewuts of which already exist should be heard. Persons preferring such claims should be referred to the regular settlement.

14. There are, however, claims to specific lands which require to be carefully dealt with, viz. lands declared or claimed as nuzzool. In districts in which settlement operations have commenced, the proprietary right in all patches of land, commonly considered Government property, should be investigated and judicially decided by the Settlement Officer, and a list of all such patches of land as may finally be declared to be Government property, should be prepared and retained in the Deputy Commissioner's office.

15. In districts in which settlement operations have not yet commenced, a list of all nuzzool property should be prepared and claims preferred by individuals, should be heard as "regular suits, revenue side," and should, after due investigation, be judicially decided. Such claims should not be summarily dismissed, on the ground that the property claimed has been declared nuzzool, because, in the great majority of cases, such declaration has been made, may be, by the Chief Commissioner on insufficient data, without full investigation.

(II).—Claims to a sub-proprietary in land.

16. Such claims are not generally directly preferred except before a Settlement Officer. When they are directly preferred prior to the commencement of the regular settlement in a district, they must be written on stamp paper, of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in Clause 11, Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862. They must be heard by Deputy Commissioners only, and must be decided in accordance with the instructions issued for the guidance of settlement officers, such decisions being final, subject only to appeal in due course.

17. It is in summary suits, and suits for the adjustment of rent-rates, that the issue of a sub-proprietary right is generally raised in a district in which settlement operations are not in progress. In disposing of such claims, however indirectly raised, district officers must be guided by the instructions issued to settlement officers. It will be borne in mind, however, that such decisions in miscellaneous cases are to hold good only for the term of the summary settlement, and will not be binding on the settlement officer.

(III).—Claims to redemption of mortgages of landed property.

18. These are of two kinds:—

(A).—Claims by mortgagers who never gained possession of the land mortgaged to recover the money advanced on the mortgaged land.
(B).—Claims by mortgagees to recover possession.

19. It has been determined to be a just and sound principle, to treat as money debts claims by mortgagees who never gained possession of the land mortgaged to recover the money advanced on the mortgaged bond. These are, therefore, common Civil suits, and cognizable as such by the Civil Courts. Circular, No. 120, dated 13 August 1860.

20. Claims by mortgagers to recover possession may be preferred on plain paper if presented to a settlement officer, pending the formation of a settlement; in all other cases stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint must be used.

21. Such claims against talookdars are barred by the Governor General's order confirming the settlement made with them.

22. The following Rules have been issued regarding the period of limitation to the hearing of such suits:

23. When no term has been fixed in the deed for the duration of the mortgage the period of limitation will be that laid down in Clause 12, Section 1 of Act XIV. of 1859,

for suits for the recovery of immovable property, viz. 12 years, reckoning from the date of delivery of possession to the mortgagee. But if a term has been fixed in the deed within which the mortgagee can redeem, that will be the period of limitation. Thus, if the term was only six years, and it has expired, no suit for redemption will lie. But if the term was 30 years, the suit can be brought at any time within that period. In most mortgages in Oudh, however, no term is specified, and to suits for redemption of them the 12 years' limitation Rule will apply.

24. Should it be a condition of the mortgage deed that the mortgager re-enter on the expiration of a certain period, and the mortgagee has nevertheless kept possession, then the cause of action will arise from the date of the expiration of that period, and the 12 years' limitation Rule will reckon from thence.

25. It is by no means imperatively necessary to take up every claim to redemption of mortgage during the currency of the summary settlement. The instructions contained in paragraph 8 of this circular are to be applied to such claims. It will, of course, be understood that should a mortgager and mortgagee appear in court and express a desire to revert to former possession, the Deputy Commissioner will give effect to their wishes.

(IV).—Claims of succession to landed property by inheritance.

26. District officers will not interfere, on the death of a talookdar or other landed proprietor as to the succession, except when such interference is unavoidable, in order to prevent fights or almost certain injury to the property, real or personal. There will almost always be some generally acknowledged heir who will quietly succeed. When this is not the case, the Deputy Commissioner will take such steps as he may deem best adapted for the temporary security of the property, either upholding the party in possession, or determining summarily the right to possession, and delivering possession accordingly, or appointing a curator to collect the rents, and placing the personalities in charge of any unobjectionable member or members of the family or other respectable persons. Immediately on proceeding to take these measures, the Deputy Commissioner must report his intentions to the Commissioner with his reasons, and must again inform that officer when his arrangements are completed. The Commissioner will, of course, confirm, modify, or set aside the Deputy Commissioner's order, as he may deem proper.

27. When succession has been quietly effected, or when a temporary arrangement, as above explained, has been made, all claims must be preferred to the Deputy Commissioner on stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in Clause 11, Schedule B., Act X. of 1862. The decision of such claims should be deferred till the Bill lately introduced into the Legislative Council, and bearing on this subject, has been passed and become law.

28. In paragraph 16 of this Circular it has been ruled that claims to a sub-proprietary right in land directly preferred in a district in which settlement operations have not commenced are to be heard by Deputy Commissioners only. Similarly all claims to succession in talookas, *i. e.*, estates the proprietors of which have received a sunnud, must be heard by Deputy Commissioners only. All other suits of the four classes heretofore detailed may be heard by Deputy Commissioners or Assisstants with full powers. In suits involving claims to succession in talookas, a copy of the decision will be forwarded at once to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner. This latter officer may, in the event of no appeal being preferred, and it seeming necessary to do so, make any further inquiry personally or through the district officer, and in forwarding the papers to the Chief Commissioner will enter fully into all matters which the Deputy Commissioner may not have thoroughly explained, or on which he may disagree with him, and will distinctly record his own opinion.

(V).—Claims for participation in the profits of the estates.

29. In the older provinces the action of the revenue courts is confined to the enforcement of a rendition of accounts; but in this province, where judicial and fiscal functions are united in one and the same officer, there is no reason why an order for the rendition of accounts should not be accompanied by a decree adjudging the amount due according to the accounts so rendered. Claims for participation in the profits of estates and claims for rendition of accounts will be held synonymous. They will be cognizable only when preferred by persons recorded in the khewut, and if brought to recover dues of the preceding year, will be heard as summary suits; but if of former years, as regular suits, revenue side. In the latter case the petitions must be written on stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint, and may be heard by any officer vested with full or special powers. Claims against agents will be treated in the same manner as claims against a lumberdar.

(VI).—Claims to possession of groves or right to the produce of groves between two persons of equal interests.

30. These have been variously treated as regular suits for rights in land and as cases of ouster. Under the Native Government permission to plant groves was freely given by the landlord to Brahmins, Bunyahs, and other persons possessed of no proprietory interest in

in the soil. The claims now preferred arise either from the possession of the grove, or the right to the produce being contested between two persons of equal interests, or from the attempt of the zemindar, who is owner of soil on which the trees stand, to take rent from or eject the occupant of the grove.

31. If the claim is of the former character, it should be heard as a regular suit, revenue side; stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint must be used; such cases may be heard by any officer vested with special powers.

32. If the suit arises from an attempt of the zemindar to take rent from or eject the occupant of the grove, it must be treated as a summary suit between landlord and tenant. The zemindar has an undoubted right to demand rent for the land, for the trees are generally a source of income, and if not, the land might be made so; but if the owner of the grove is willing to agree to a fair rent, he should not be ejected from possession.

33. In either case the Deputy Commissioner can, if he thinks necessary, put one party in possession pending the settlement of the claim.

(VII.)—Claims for recovery of rents of former years.

34. Such claims require no specific instructions. They must be preferred on stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint, and may be heard by tehsildars within the limits of their jurisdiction in purely civil suits, viz. 100 rupees.

35. The practice of referring suits of any of the classes mentioned in this circular to tehsildars for inquiry, and deciding the case chiefly on their report, is irregular and strictly interdicted.

36. The Rules of Procedure prescribed by Act VIII. of 1859 for civil courts will be followed in the trial of regular suits, revenue side. The evidence in such suits as well as the decision will be recorded in English whenever the investigation is conducted by an European officer. The same rate of fee for the issue of processes as has been prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner for civil suits will be exacted. The deciding officer will, in writing his decision after giving the names of the parties and the subject of the suit, state the value of the suit and of the stamp on which the suit was admitted, and briefly note the mode in which the value was calculated.*

* *Vide* Notes, Clause 11, Schedule B., Act X. of 1862.

37. Copies of decrees and judgments in regular suits, revenue side, are exempt from stamp duty wherever the value of the suit is less than 50 rupees under the exemption in Clause 5, Schedule B., Act X. of 1862.

38. Regular suits, revenue side, cannot be admitted for the purpose of setting aside summary decrees. Persons dissatisfied with the decision of any officer in the summary suit Court, can appeal as a right up to the Commissioner, whose decision will be final, the Chief Commissioner retaining to himself the power of admitting an appeal from the Commissioner's decision on a point of law, but not of facts.

39. Cases of the several classes enumerated in this circular will, when heard by the district courts, be included in the business statement under heading 48 A., regular suits, revenue side. A memorandum should be added at the foot of the statement showing the number of each class of case disposed of during the period for which the statement is prepared.

(signed) *C. Currie,*
Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

(No. 103.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *L. Barrow,* C. B., Officiating Inspector General of Police in Oudh, to *C. Currie,* Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated Lucknow, 10 April 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, the annual reports of the district superintendents of police, and to offer some observations on the police administration of the past year. The Returns † that accompany this Report will show the working of the police, and some improvement as compared with the previous year.

† A. B. C. D. of Appendix.

2. From cognizable and non-cognizable crimes having been mixed up under the heading "Other Miscellaneous Crimes" for 1860, those offences have been omitted in the Comparative Return A; but exclusive of these, during the present year, there have been reported to the police 16,986 offences to 12,604 in the previous year; and deducting those

Cases reported and dealt with in 1860-61.

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in which plaintiffs did not desire to prosecute, 8,450 cases were dealt with in 1861 to 6,114 in 1860; the general results for the two years are as follows: *—

* *Vide* Appendix A.

	Number of Cases in which Complaint was made.	Persons Apprehended.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Per-centage of Acquittals to Apprehensions.	Per-centage of Convictions.	Transferred, Escaped, or Died, or Remaining.
1860 -	6,144	9,157	3,540	5,331	38·65	58·21	3·11
1861 -	8,450	9,329	3,254	5,702	34·68	61·12	3·80

The acquittals, it must be observed, include not only those tried and acquitted, but those arrested and released without trial.

Value of Property stolen and recovered.

3. The value of property stolen is entered according to reports made at police stations, and is no doubt considerably exaggerated. The amount recovered is, therefore, not a fair proportion to what is actually stolen, but it is impossible to say what per-centage this bears to the reported amount. The reported value is 3,88,853; this to 3,66,244 last year; 52,246 rupees worth being recovered in one year, and 50,020 rupees in the other.

Increase and decrease of crimes in 1860-61.

4. "Thefts by housebreaking or house-trespass" is the crime that shows the largest increase during the year. "Cattle thefts" are rather more, and "ordinary thefts" slightly less; but the change in nomenclature of crime has something to do with these variations. In heinous crimes there are 134 murders and attempts—this to 130 last year, and 59 culpable homicide to 43. In "grievous hurt" and "rioting" there is a great decrease of crime, and it is matter of congratulation that an offence which was so common in this province, ordinarily caused by violent land disputes, has so much diminished. "Robbery" and "dacoity" are also both on the decrease, the proportions for the two years being 29 so 24 of "dacoity," 76 to 44 of "robbery with hurt," and 184 to 87 of "ordinary robbery." Rapes have increased from 36 to 60, whilst then some heinous offences show a decrease. On the whole there has been an increase of crime reported, and it has been more successfully dealt with.

Enquiry by police in theft cases. *Vide* Appendix A.

5. It will be noted that there are a large proportion of thefts in both years, which were not taken up in consequence of plaintiff not appearing; and in 1861 the number of burglaries and thefts not taken up on this account increased by more than 2,000, being 8,529 for that year to 6,447 in 1860; this arises from the rule having been more strictly enforced, that the police shall not interfere in such cases when unattended with personal violence, unless on application from the party who suffers. I would here observe that Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation 2 of 1832, inhibits inquiry by the police, in cases in which no written application is received; but this law is one of those about to be repealed by a Bill now before the Legislative Council. The rule then for police not to interfere when plaintiffs do not seek inquiry will become a special one, for there is nothing in Act XXV. that prohibits such investigation being made by the police after a theft is once reported. I merely desire to note that the law is not quite clear on this point, for by Section 135 the enquiry is compulsory, and the provisions of Section 136 scarcely relieves the police from taking up a case if reported; but if any other interpretation than the present one was placed on these sections by judicial officers, officers in charge of police stations would never be at rest nor the people either, and a further consequence would be a most extensive concealment of crime.

Working of the police.

6. The four first returns in the Appendix will show more particularly the working of the police for the past year. The Table B. gives the per-centage of cases and persons convicted in the nine most heinous classes of offences. Out of 575 cases reported, in 474 of them apprehensions followed, and 443 were tried, in 321 of which there were convictions; the apprehensions were more numerous than they will be again I hope; for 1,269 persons were arrested, of whom 770 only were convicted, or 60·67 per cent. to the number tried. Dacoity and highway robbery have not been successfully prosecuted; there are always a large number of arrests in these cases; the average of persons convicted is consequently bad. The police are prohibited from taking up charges of rape, except on complaint of relations of nearest degree; but the charge still appears to be frequently made on slight grounds; for of 59 persons tried for this crime, 31 were convicted and 28 acquitted. In other crimes the return shows a fair average of success.

Annual Abstract of Crimes. Appendix C.

7. The Annual Abstract of Crime exhibits the whole of the cognizable cases (17,647) reported to, or taken up, by the police during the year. Non-cognizable crimes are not now included in the Return as complainants are referred to the magistrate; the police, however, perform the work of process-servers in such cases, but only act under the magistrate's order. There is a most distinct ruling as to the crimes police can deal with on their own motion, and the Criminal Procedure Code, Act XXV. of 1861, has been strictly acted up to during the past year under the provisions of the preliminary Act XIII.

8. In

8. In cases taken up by the police, the four quarters of the year exhibit a gradual improvement in the per-centage of cases brought to trial as follows:— Per-centage of cases brought to trial.

		Per cent.
Quarter ending 31st March	1861	55
„ 30th June	„	55·43
„ 30th September	„	61·98
„ 31st December	„	62·74

9. The per-centage of cases and persons convicted for the four quarters is— Per-centage of cases and persons convicted.

		Cases.	Persons.
Quarter ending 31st March	1861	65·36	57·26
„ 30th June	„	77·47	68·06
„ 30th September	„	78·61	63·52
„ 31st December	„	77·58	66·01
Total for year	„	74·83	63·88
For 1860, it was		0	58·21

10. The Return D. will show the average work of each district, but I would not condemn those showing indifferent per-centages. Average work of each district.

The duration* of cases before the police I believe to be satisfactory, and that work is really very expeditiously disposed of; if it were not so I think complaints would have reached me from the Judicial Department; but from the reports there would appear to be no fault found on this score; and as regards the detention of prisoners only for 24 hours by the police, the rule is rigidly enforced, and no inconvenience whatever has arisen from the old period of detention being shortened. The per-centage of convictions on evidence, first adduced by the police is in many districts very satisfactory, and it is a point in which the police will improve; eventually very few cases, it is hoped, will go up with insufficient evidence. The European officers have been enjoined to check any tendency there may be on the part of the police to keep back evidence in favour of defendants, and the instances are, I trust, of the rarest in which prosecutions are not *bonâ fide*; had there been a contrary tendency, I think such a delinquency should have been brought especially to notice, but during the whole year no such report has reached; and as the District Superintendent chullans every case in English, the evil can hardly exist in reality.

* *Vide* Appendix D.

11. In the report of convictions and acquittals, I am dependent on returns that reach me from police officers, which necessarily differ in many respects from the magistrate's returns; for until the last quarter of the year, when orders were issued in Chief Commissioner's letter, No. 1,421, many cognizable cases were taken up by magistrates without any intervention of the police of which we know nothing. The result of committed cases also are not reported to us, so that these returns will bear no comparison with any judicial ones without a chapter of explanations. It would appear advisable for the future that the police returns should end with the report of crimes and apprehensions made by them, and that the magistrates should begin with the convictions and acquittals, the results being reported to this department by Deputy Commissioners. Convictions and acquittals.

12. An examination of the Returns shows a preponderance of crime in no particular district, according to what is reported,† excepting perhaps Fyzabad, which is, however, a large district. Roy Bareilly and Luckhimpore have always been light in crime, the latter so much so as to have called for investigation, but there appears no reason to believe that it was concealed there, more than elsewhere; the land disputes which are generally those under the headings "Aggravated Assault" and "Rioting" have much decreased, particularly in Fyzaban and Sultanpore, the two districts in which these offences were very prevalent Crime in districts.

	Cognizable Crimes reported.	Cognizable Crimes taken upon complaint.		Cognizable Crimes reported.	Cognizable Crimes taken upon complaint.
† Fyzabad	2,047	1,177	Lucknow	1,306	697
Baraitch	1,169	737	Oonao	1,178	621
Gonda	1,722	489	Durriabad	1,439	747
Roy Bareilly	872	493	City Lucknow	2,418	1,276
Pertabghur	1,336	515			
Sultanpore	1,375	813	TOTAL	17,647	9,110
Seetapore	1,223	767		9,110	
Hurdui	1,142	440			
Luckhimpore	413	338	Balance (a)	8,537	

(a) These are the cases in which no plaintiff came forward, and a large proportion are only attempts.

	1860.	1861.
* Pyzabad	65	21
Sultanpore	78	31
† By Thugs	5	
By Poison	1	
Ordinary	7	
Attempt	1	
	14	

prevalent the previous year.* The returns give a large increase in the reports of different kinds of theft; but beyond this no district has a speciality for any particular crime except Oonao, which still shows a large number of murders † than any other, whilst it is pretty free from other heinous crimes. In previous years and up to May 1861 these murders were effected by strangulation in a particular portion of the district. A force of extra police was therefore located on the spot; and since June last this crime has taken a new form—that of poisoning or drugging for the sake of robbery, and has been committed in different parts of the district; only one of the poisoned men died in these cases. It would appear, therefore, that death is not the object of these robbers.

Strangulation and poisoning cases.

‡ Appendix E.

13. These strangulation and poisoning cases are both described in an Appendix ‡ of this Report, and in special reports to the Chief Commissioner. The measures taken to put them down are also given in the Appendix; our best police officers have been in turn employed on the spot; and during the year the Thuggee Department, with their superintendant, investigated some cases without success; the Commissioner also, with a separate agency, attempted without avail to unravel the mystery; and the civil officers of the district paid much attention to the subject, giving the police all the aid in their power. The perpetrators, who no doubt came from the other side of the Ganges, invariably attack travellers, and the dead bodies of those killed by strangulation have not been recognized. This renders discovery extremely difficult.

14. One murder by strangulation, which was committed by our own agents with a view to secure reward by fixing the crime on certain budmashes of the district, was cleverly discovered by the police, and one constable and two informers were hanged for the offence.

15. Oonao is the great thoroughfare into Oudh; and although murders by poison have been more frequent in the North Western Provinces and Punjab than even here, they have not extended to our other districts, except Lucknow, where a few cases of robbery by poison have occurred. In the former province a special officer is, I believe, investigating these cases, and in the latter one man appears lately to have confessed to no less than 19 murders by poison. Murder by strangulation has, I trust, ceased for good, and the poison cases have latterly been mostly unsuccessful attempts, or more probably merely cases of drugs being administered for the sake of robbery, and not with the intention of producing death. I trust, therefore, under the arrangements now made, there will be an end to them also. The map that accompanies the Appendix will show how the murders were first confined to a particular spot.

Extinction of rebels.

16. The year under report has seen the extinction of the last remnant of the rebel sepoys who took refuge in the jungles in this province. On the Gonda and Goruckpore boundaries there is an extensive belt of jungle in which, as far back as 1859, several rebel sepoys took refuge; the police have more than once been in conflict with them, and five posts were kept up in order to watch the jungles, but have now been discontinued, the two last of the rebels having, one been shot, and the other transported; the civil authorities had, however, to put great pressure on the landowners before this desirable result was attained; such a dread had these sepoys established that the people were afraid to act in concert with the police against them.

Forgery cases of Gonda.

17. In Gonda also a very extensive forgery was discovered and ably prosecuted; as many as 48 forged seals were found, both of our own and the old Goverment kutcherries; this case was reported in letter No. 389, dated 26 November last.

Heavy crimes.

18. It would be recapitulation to detail the various heavy crimes in which the police have acted, as they appear in the judicial reports; and, excepting the more frequent murders in the Oonao district, there has indeed been no organized crime in the province to deal with; such crimes as have been committed neither in number nor atrocity are in any way in excess of the ordinary state of things.

Lucknow city.

19. During the year the city police has been unavoidably subject to many changes of superintendents; but the organization has, I am sure, been improved, although there has been a reduction of annual expenditure from 92,244 rupees to 77,844 rupees.

20. The mounted constables have been entirely done away with. The system of "patrols," which had been under trial, was discontinued, and "beats" again established. The police posts have been, in the latter part of the year, much more scattered; and I think Mr. Blenman's remarks on the present system and working of the Lucknow police deserves attention. Dacoity, or *what is called such*, in the city is well described in the superintendent's report. In the 10 cases which occurred during the year none of that violence designated the crime that the title would import; it became dacoity from the number engaged and from arms being carried, but no marked violence ensued. The police failed in putting a stop to these dacoities until the last months of the year, when a clue was discovered to the gang; and since their prosecution, though no conviction ensued, the crime has ceased, and indeed for some months heavy burglaries have so also.

21. The

21. The Returns for the four quarters show a gradual decrease of crime—

	Cognizable Cases Reported.	Cases in which Apprehensions were made.
1st Quarter	428	244
2d „	396	213
3d „	222	217
4th „	230	230
	1,276	904

Of the above—

852 cases were tried and 658 cases were convicted,
1,263 persons tried and 840 persons convicted.

These returns, if indifferent, are not so remarkably so as to call for much comment or stricture.

22. There is a good deal of miscellaneous work required from the Lucknow city police, which would appear to be more properly a tehseeldar's work.

The superintendent details 395 cases of this kind, which have occupied much of his time. Police interference in many of them was undesirable, but the city magistrate would appear to be hampered for means otherwise to dispose of such cases.

23. The following are the heavy crimes in the city during the past year, the result of which is shown in the city annual report:—

Murders	10
Dacoity	10
Robbery with hurt	2
Robbery	2
Coining	5

24. The mode of making and uttering false coin is described in the Report. Since the close of the year some offenders have been successfully prosecuted for this crime. Altogether the city during the year has been very well conducted, there has been but a single case of "riot," and but very few of "aggravated assaults," which speaks well for a large city not accustomed in past years to much law or restraint.

Accidents.

25. The Return which accompanies Appendix F. shows 3,361 persons killed by various accidental causes, and 316 injured; the deaths by falling into wells, &c. (1,660), attract notice. The police under the magistrate's orders see that wells are covered in, and punchayets are assembled on occasions of death, but no suspicion appears to have attached to this class of cases, nor have the police investigations been commented on. I have therefore abstained from directing further interference; but the number of accidental deaths calls, I think, for the magistrate's attention.

Arms.

26. The arms taken during the year are few in number, comparatively speaking (3,588 of sorts); under the new law no officer can search except under the warrant. In cases of dacoity and in searching houses for other stolen property, arms are constantly found concealed; this is the only indication we have that the search in 1858-59-60 did not quite clear the country of weapons.

Strength of Oudh police. *Vide* Appendix G.

27. The Oudh police on the 31st December 1860, and on the same date in 1861, shows a considerable reduction in number and cost:—

	Number of Men.	Cost.
		Rs.
December 1860	9,218	15,99,200
December 1861	8,253	13,29,324
Decrease - - - *Rs.*		2,69,876

This reduction was in a measure effected by putting a stop to recruiting, and partly by gratuities; the efficiency of the force has suffered in no way by the reduced numbers. Magistrates object to the mofussil police being decreased; but to effect further reduction Deputy Commissioners must yet give up some stations. I am convinced that the work may be equally well done with fewer posts and fewer men, particularly when the jurisdiction of the different stations is properly rectified, and this work has been put in hand.

Police expenditure.

28. Under the present budget system, the expenditure shown under the head police for next year is 11,72,898 rupees, the remainder being chargeable to revenue, judicial and gaol, as per Return H. This might be reduced to 10½ lacs; but it will require some care and

CHAP. XV. Oudh.

and consideration to effect, as it will be observed by the district officers' reports that the constant large reductions in the force has, in their opinion, caused much discontent and distrust. This feeling is, however, I am of opinion, only temporary, and everything tends to show that police service is still extremely popular with all grades. I should wish, however, that a limit was at once fixed to our police expenditure; and having reduced it to that, there would be an end of the matter. For a population of eight millions and 28,000 square miles, 11½ lacs of rupees does not appear excessive. By a studied economy, however, the force might perhaps be reduced to 10½ lacs, and for the present, with this view, recruiting has been again stopped.

Reductions and changes.

29. Besides reductions some effective changes have been made in the constitution of the force; there have been some modifications in the grades of European officers, with a slight decrease in the amount expended on that agency, as shown in the Return G.; the native commandants, soobadars and jemadars, a portion of the former military system, have been done away with, and inspectors and chief constables have superseded those denominations; this change has lessened the military element in the police, which was desirable; and on this point I would observe that little is done beyond keeping up sufficient drill to make the men smart, march together, and teaching them how to use their arms. The baton has superseded the musket on most duties, except over gaols and treasuries. Each man does not get on an average more than six weeks' drill and instruction during the year, which is sufficient.

Inspectors.

30. As regards the inspectors, they are the most useful body of officers in the force; all district superintendents speak of the advantages derived from having this well paid respectable class; they are made altogether responsible for their circles, and an active supervision is thus established over all the lower grades. One great effect of the system is the improved relations of the police with the people of the country, and during the past year the one great improvement I believe to have been the superior tone given to the force.

Office establishments.

31. During the year, amongst the changes (beneficial it is hoped), regular office establishments and moonshees have been done away with altogether, and both English and vernacular work is now entirely done by members of the regular force; at the same time the writing work was very considerably reduced at station-houses and in the district superintendents' offices. Arrears are not allowed, and at the end of the year there were no unanswered references. The evil of making work by clever moonshees was fast gaining ground when they were swept away, and the advantages of the present system are now fully admitted. Educated men will be provided from existing material, and an impetus has been given to education in the police which deserves notice.

Schools.

32. Schools had previously existed in name only, but during the last six months of the year the average daily attendance has doubled what is shown in the Return I. as the average for the whole year. Several native officers (and Sikhs amongst them) have, from profound ignorance, become scholars enough to write their own roznamchas; the force will never again have to go into the umlah ranks for station writers, and an attempt is now about to be made to impart some judicial instruction to the superior officers of police; it has been found that to a certain point in criminal cases many police officers do well enough and show great acumen, but they fail in the end in adducing proof; they do not know at all what amount of evidence is required to convict. I now propose to turn out officers in the police with some idea at least of the "law of evidence."

Recruit boys.

33. As another means of providing also a class for the police in future years from our own resources, a boy establishment (as before reported and sanctioned as an experiment) has been added to the force at no extra expense to Government; the testimony is universally in favour of this system, and the boys in several of the schools are well enough advanced to send to the higher district schools of which we avail ourselves; some of them are readers, and are made use of to give *vivâ voce* instruction to the men in the force (who cannot read) in the Acts and regulations appertaining to police, and hereafter no one will have the excuse that he acts in ignorance of regulations. The boys, besides drill and instruction, take duty as orderlies in our Court; they will be feeders to the force, and of great advantage to it hereafter.

Education movement in the police.

34. The education movement in the police has exemplified in a small way how readily natives will take to instruction if offered to them. As one instance, in the Seetapore district, besides those in the police school, no less than 19 men attend the American Mission School, viz., one deputy inspector, four head constables, and 14 constables; of these 18 learn English. One constable is so far advanced in English as to be learning arithmetic and history. The Rev. Mr. Grasey states that the men who are learning are most persevering. The attendance of these men at the school is quite voluntary on their parts; in fact, they had commenced attendance before the district superintendent was aware that they had done so. The men who attend this school are of the castes named in the margin. About 550 of all ranks are now receiving a really practical education, and the whole force in turn have *vivâ voce* instruction in all police procedure. Recruits are besides compelled to attend the school as a portion of their education as policemen. These arrangements for instructions are made without any expense whatever to Government; but when, as it is hoped soon will be the case, something is done for education in India, small grants-in-aid may be proposed.

Musselmen	3
Brahmin	1
Kaiths	2
Shepherds	2
Rajpoot	1
Seikhs	4
Kahar	1
Sweepers	2
Jaut	1
Bhaut	1

35. The

35. The proportions of castes in the police have been attended to, and the enlistments have been chiefly amongst the higher classes, of which there is even yet a deficiency; the number* as they exist, and as they are ordered, are— Castes.

Vide Appendix J.

	Ordered Proportions of Castes.	Existing Proportions.
1. Mahomedans - - - -	1,000	1,033
2. Brahmins and Rajpoots - -	2,000	1,198
3. Hindoos of lower caste - - -	3,500	3,727
4. Seikhs and Punjabees - - -	2,000	2,414

These lower caste men are generally inferior as policemen, and they are wanting in education and intelligence; the ordered proportion of inferior castes is too large, and I would reduce them by 500. Passees, as a rule, do not like the regular service, or work well, out of their own immediate circle. The Seikhs and Punjabees appear to take to the country, and the higher grades amongst them have turned out many very good officers. There is a good deal to be said, perhaps, in regard to the advantages of the police being more a local body; but I should regret to lose the Punjab element.

Rural Police.

36. In 34,487 villages there are 28,642 chowkeedars on our returns; they have worked well, and as rural police have been of great assistance to the regular force, who are in a great measure dependent on them and zemindars for the report of crime. There are, of course, many instances in which they could have detected it, and have failed. They are often themselves the criminals. I have, I regret to say, no reliable returns which show from what classes during the year the largest number of criminals have sprung. The gaol returns will, no doubt, afford the best information on this point; but as far as police reports go the passees are not responsible for the greatest amount of crime. It will be needless now to touch on the dissatisfaction expressed during the year in regard to the remuneration of chowkeedars; their transition state from receiving a regular monthly allowance from Government, and again reverting to the system of payments in land or grain, caused the discontent; but the Chief Commissioner's recent orders will correct this. Chowkeedars have not now a hard time of it; they have to report if a crime occurs; but otherwise once a fortnight or once a month, according to distance, is all that is required of them. The amount of crime reported thus is in excess of the previous year; apparently, therefore, they do their duty. *Vide* Appendix K.

Rewards to chowkeedars.

37. The Return (I.) shows that there has been no very liberal distribution of the Chowkeedary Fund, and it would be of great advantage if this money was in the hands of district officers to be distributed under proper checks. In the Khyrabad division, from being better remunerated, they are more disposed to aid the police than elsewhere. The chowkeedars are the natural police of the country, and I think a system has yet to be worked out by which what is called regular police will be reduced, and some organized system devised to deal with crime more through the village police; and this subject may hereafter be brought more prominently to notice.

Rewards to regular police.

38. The same Return (I.) shows the rewards given by magistrates in the regular force. A few district officers pay their police well for good service. New rules have now been introduced by which the police officers can reward.

Punishments.

39. I am still inclined to think that so much of the military regulation should have been retained as would have admitted of police officers flogging their own men up to 20 or 30 stripes under the confirmation of the inspector or deputy inspector general for particular classes of crime, such as "disgraceful conduct," "violence" to the people of the country or prisoners, and any marked disobedience not quite amounting to mutiny. Many good men are lost to the service, because dismissal is all that officers have to fall back on. Police officers object to fine, and rightly so; it impoverishes men, and increases the chance of their resorting to corrupt practices. Confinement also, which involves forfeiture of pay, is for the same reason unpopular; frequent dismissal is the consequence, and we thus lose trained men when a dozen lashes would have afforded a wholesome example to others, and would save a man being thrown out of employ to join malcontents. The service would be more popular if dismissal was less frequently resorted to. I strongly advocate, therefore, the punishment of flogging to the extent of 30 lashes, guarded by such restrictions as would prevent its being much resorted to; this more particularly, as district superintendents have no magisterial powers, and cannot punish their own men under Section XXIX. of Act V., and the inspector general's powers as a magistrate over his own men are also limited in this respect; as it has been ruled that he cannot punish without a regular trial before himself, it is obvious he cannot try on the spot, and it would be equally inconvenient frequently to drag witnesses to head quarters for investigation. It appears to me that such cases of our own men as require severer punishment than can be given under Section VII. of the Act, should be tried by district superintendents, and the sentence be confirmed by the inspector general on the record. Three months' imprisonment is all we are permitted to give our own men, and there seems to me no sufficient reason for placing a restriction which virtually negatives this power.

Town police. *Vide* Appendix L.

40. Lucknow and Fyzabad are the only cities requiring anything like a special police, though several towns, as shown in the Appendix, have a small separate force; in these latter the men are local, but are under the orders of the police officers, and subject to the same rules as other police when the number is less than eight.

Pound fund.

41. The Pound Fund receipts, disbursements, and balance are shown in the Appendix (M.): a net balance remained at the close of the year at the disposal of Government, after paying all expenses, of 11,736 rupees.

Superannuation fund.

42. During the year the superannuation fund has been established under the provisions of the Police Act. Subscriptions of constables have been fixed at half anna per rupee, and all above that grade at one anna; the rules have already been submitted and approved of. It will be an admirable provision in future years, and save much expense to Government; but it should fall on the State, I think, in the first instance, to undertake a portion of the pension of men of the late army who have done good service, but had only served from 10 to 15 years before transfer to the police. The ruling has been as yet that the fund shall pension all who had not served 20 years in the army, and that Government should pension all above that period. The services of men sent by the Rajah of Puttialah and other independent chiefs should reckon towards pension in the same way as service in our own army. The men of this police entered the service on the full understanding that their previous service would reckon for pension as if they had remained in the army; but the Government letter No. 13, dated 7th January 1862, forwarded with the Chief Commissioner's No. 139, dated 16th January 1862, upsets this understanding.

General police fund.

43. The sum of *Rs.* 15,484. 13. 6. has been saved by guards furnished to the military and to private parties by the service of processes (which is only 1,344 rupees) and savings from establishment, which latter item is in addition to the saving of 2,67,876 rupees, effected by reductions in the force (elsewhere noted). In Appendix (N.) a detail of these items is given, which is only for the last few months of the year, when the Act was declared in force in Oudh. The sum of 15,484 rupees, a saving from the Budget Estimate of 1861-62, might be kept in deposit, and appropriated to the repairs of stations during the next year.

Police stations.

44. The police have been very indifferently located as yet, but in consequence of the reductions (previously exhibited) 32 station houses are now being built from the savings effected during the year, and they will be completed before next rains. I trust the remaining stations may be built by other savings.

Court duties.

45. During the past year the police have taken up in the magistrates' courts the Nazir's work, they serve all processes, bring all cases complete before the magistrate, and are responsible to him for these duties. A marked improvement has taken place in the way charge sheets are forwarded. Every case now sent to a European magistrate is submitted in English by the district superintendent, or in his absence is prepared by his assistant (if he has one), or by the head quarter inspector. There is no running after magistrates with chullans; if he takes his court into the district, his court officers accompany him, and summon all parties required by him direct from camp. The charge sheets contain a good history of the case, and should be of much aid to the magistrate; the object enjoined on police officers is to assist the judicial department in every stage of a case to the utmost. The work in courts has, I am assured, been satisfactorily done, and every criminal court of the province, except the honorary assistant magistrates', is now provided with properly qualified officers for the duty. With the facilities afforded us by the Judicial Commissioner in rules lately laid down for the conduct of business, and by the assistance of the magistrates, there is ample room for hoping that in the next year criminal cases will be brought before the courts in a more satisfactory and expeditious way than has ever yet been known. The police have the means at their disposal, and for the future should be held very strictly responsible for any delays caused by them, either in cases taken up of their own motion, or cases in which the magistrate calls on them to act.

District dâk.

46. The district dâk arrangements are indifferent in some instances, and cause delays in the transmission of orders; it has for some time past been understood that the district postal service would be undertaken by the General Post Department, but nothing has as yet been done to relieve the police from the delivery of letters; but I am not at all sure that the business of our Courts would not be expedited if the district dâk arrangements were altogether in our hands, and I believe it could be done as economically, if not more so, by paid hurkaras attached to the police, who would then, of course, do the general public service of delivery of letters as well as the Government service.

Honorary assistant magistrates' courts.

47. Although the officers are only now being attached to the honorary assistant magistrates' courts, the police have performed such work as serving processes, or summoning witnesses; they chullan and prosecute cases before the honorary magistrates when necessary; and it is most satisfactory to note that there have been no complaints against the police; or, to be particular, I may add, one talookdar magistrate, in one instance, mentioned the delay of the police in replying to his requisitions. I last year reported on the valuable aid received from talookdar magistrates, and this year I can fully confirm previous conviction that they are most admirably adapted for the position they hold; that the ability they show, and the cordial co-operation they give to the police, is an immense addition of strength to that body, and supports their authority in the country; it is to their influence and to their working of the passees (village police) that detective success must generally be attributed.

Talookdar's relatives in police employ.

48. Some of our native police officers are selected from the families of the talookdars. Maharajah Man Sing, Rajah Hurdui Buksh, and others, have near relatives in the police. And here I would with deference note the working of the rule that officers should not serve in districts in which they hold land; it appears to me that it is in such positions that their services are of more value; for instance, Man Sing's son-in-law has worked out in his estate some very good cases, but removed to another district he will not be nearly so efficient an officer. Our honorary magistrates act as judges in their own estates, yet when

when a man enters the regular service of our Government, it is ruled that he cannot serve, whether as magistrate or police officer, near his own land; yet it would seem reasonable to suppose where a man's best interests be, there he will exert himself to the best of his ability; in fact he would be less likely to disgrace himself in the immediate neighbourhood of his home than anywhere else. We ignore the value altogether of local knowledge and experience, and make it a rule for every Government servant to serve where he is least known and liked. I venture to express an opinion that superior officers, whether European or Native, will do the best work in the locality in which they have some personal and vested interest. I am aware there are many arguments against such a system, but they hardly outweigh the advantages.

Advantages of criticism to police.

49. Under the present system the police will, of course, be subject to criticism from the authorities trying cases brought up by our agency; but the most beneficial effects have already, I venture to say, been derived from this; so long as the departments were one, the police were subject to no strictures, however unlicensed and unbridled their course; little was heard of it, until complaints had become so loud of the tyranny and oppression of the system that inquiry could no longer be put off. During the past year the new system has been fully worked, and the rules for guidance by the preliminary Act XIII., which were entirely in accordance with the code introduced on the 1st of the present year, have been acted up to, subject then, as it now wisely is, to checks in regard to confessions and detention of offenders, and subject to an almost inquisitive supervision by the judicial officers, who can review every act as it comes before them in every case; the police are compelled to refrain from acts that formerly brought them into such public ill-repute.

50. For the future they will get no more credit than they actually deserve; and whether or no judicial officers are right that under the existing system police are not so successful in the detection of crime as they were of old, or whether police officers are correct in asserting that even in the now raw state of the system they are quite equal as detectives, it matters little, in comparison to the fact, that police must, of necessity, now be more respectable; their actions are under some check. Bribery, corruption, violence to prisoners, oppression of the public at large, will all be exposed so long as the departments are separate and distinct; and here I would report that a rule has been adopted in this province that no relatives of the judicial or civil native establishments shall be admitted into the police. By inquiries instituted last year, it appeared that large numbers had crept in, and many valuable men have now been relieved from police employ in consequence of the rule. This may give rise to some unpleasant feeling, but it should be borne in mind that it is no disrespect to the highly educated classes filling our courts that this is done; it is simply with a view to prevent anything like an amalgamation between the two departments, for an unity of interests in the lower native grades often defeats the best efforts of our officers to check irregularities.

Detection under new and old system.

51. Whilst advocating, however, the advantages to the police arising from the scrutiny maintained by the judicial department over their proceedings, I would beg to make a slight notice of such comparisons as have been drawn from time to time in regard to the detective ability of the police under the present and former system. Attention being directed to this point, it will be found that there is the same want of success as of old in theft, burglaries, and robberies; but on the whole there is no remarkable deterioration, for taking the Punjab in the last year of its police under the old system and Madras, Oudh in the past year bears comparison as shown in the following two returns:—

No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases (cognisable by the Police) Reported; the Number of Cases in which Apprehensions were made; and the Per-Centage of "Cases Apprehended to Cases Reported" in Oudh, the Punjab, and Madras.

Name of Province, and Year.	Number of cognisable Cases Reported.	Number of Cases in which Apprehensions were made.	Per-Centage of Cases Apprehended to Cases Reported.	REMARKS.
Oudh, 1861 - - - - - - -	9,110	5,357	58·81	
Punjab, 1859 - - - - - - -	23,093	12,905	54·46	
Madras, 1859 - - - - - - -	17,434	9,565	54·29	Apprehensions include cases pending at close of former years.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons brought to Trial for Offences cognisable by the Police; Number of Persons Convicted and Acquitted; and Per-Centages of Convictions and Acquittals in Oudh, the Punjab, and Madras.

Name of Province, and Year.	Number of Persons brought to Trial.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Per-Centage of Persons Convicted, to Persons Tried.	Per Centage of Persons Acquitted or Released, to Persons Tried.	REMARKS.
Oudh, 1861 - - -	10,305	6,415	3,890	62·25	37·74	
Punjab, 1859 - -	22,318	14,439	7,879	64·65	35·26	
Madras, 1859 - -	24,313	4,011	20,302	16·49	83·50	

CHAP. XV. Oudh.

By the above it would appear, then, that Oudh is best in apprehensions to cases reported, whilst the number of persons acquitted are very considerably below the Madras average, and scarcely above the Punjab, to which it runs close also in convictions; but avowedly it has not been the object as yet to press the police hard to secure convictions, or to make apprehensions. I have kept in view that amongst natives high pressure put on to gain any particular end only leads to oppressive acts. Unlimited apprehension has indeed been checked as much as possible; the records will show that "violence to prisoners" to secure confession, "bribery," and tyranny to the public, have been most unrelentingly dealt with during the year. In curing these evils, for cured things will be, something is perhaps sacrificed to public justice; and the police may suffer in their character as detectives; but the principle, right or wrong, is strongly inculcated that justice must not be secured on the above terms. Whatever may be said, however, of the police as detectives, officers of all departments, talookdar magistrates, and the large land-holders, all bear testimony to the much improved character of the police.

Oudh Association.

52. The "Oudh Association" as a body have promised me their valuable aid in putting down bribery and corruption in the force, and the example of the members of that Association alone will have a marked effect, and I venture to express a warm opinion that this will be but one of many advantages that will accrue to the administration at large if this body are worked to the useful ends they themselves propose.

Police freedom of action required.

53. There are points, too, under the new system that may eventually call for attention; for however desirable it may be to place checks on the police, and such judiciously used, are no doubt of great public advantage, yet the question must some day arise in regard to interference in the action of the police. In a large city like Lucknow, for instance, it cannot always be desirable to disclose the names of those giving information; it is not at all intended by this remark to advocate the employment of paid informers; and in Circular 325 of 1861 I pointed out "the wide distinction between professional thief-takers and the police availing themselves of information voluntarily offered, or gained by the police from the general public, and that we were not bound, in my opinion, to bring into a public court all parties from whom information is gained; but whilst officers used their influence to prevent the employment of the infamous class of informers, I deemed them quite at liberty in particular cases to avoid disclosing publicly their sources of information." This reticence on the part of the police is deprecated, and I am inclined to think that the stress laid on the conduct of the police in some cases in the City of Lucknow has caused embarrassment; therefore I observe, that the balance between the checks it is so wise to place over them, and any injudicious cavilling at their proceedings requires to be nicely preserved, for any undue weight of censure thrown into the scale may prevent the police from acting boldly; they will always be on the look out for stringent remarks, and especially in such a place as Lucknow, where the conduct of the police can be so easily discussed, their freedom of action should not be too much interfered with. On another point, too, the police are, perhaps, too much surrounded with checks and suspicion. The law has wisely determined that confession before the police is no evidence, but it has provided that any magistrate can make preliminary investigations on the spot, and a confession before him is evidence. It has, however, been ruled here, that no magistrate should take down a confession until some advanced stage of the proceedings, which has not been very clearly defined as yet; for instance, in a case of murder in which three defendants were taken, there was good evidence to prove that they were the last persons seen with deceased, and there was a specific charge of murder made against them; one of the parties volunteered confession; the police officer did not take it himself, but went before the magistrate on the spot. It was ruled, however, that this magistrate should not take it down, or interfere, till the case was more advanced; these checks are likely to detract from the chances of a successful prosecution by the police, they are not provided for by law, but the contrary; and public justice might be defeated by the omission on the part of a magistrate to record a confession at any stage of the proceedings. This instance is merely given to exemplify my assertion that some day the police must be relieved from over-strained interpretations on particular points; but whilst noting in a general way the very exceptional instance in which the action of the police may be considered to be cramped, it will be noticeable throughout the reports the cordial testimony given by district superintendents to the assistance they have received from magistrates. The harmonious working of the two departments may indeed be recorded without an exceptional instance; and I have also to notice the very valuable aid I have myself received from the Judicial Commissioner on many occasions in which it has been necessary to consult him in regard to orders issued to police relative to their court and other duties, in which we come into contact with the judicial authorities; and if this part of their work has been satisfactorily done by the police, as I believe it has, much is due to Mr. Campbell's assistance.

54. During the year the police has taken its standing as a separate department; the officers are, I venture to say, better satisfied with their position; their relations with the magistracy are defined, and my best acknowledgments are due to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners without exception for the interest taken in the police.

Character of officers.

55. It remains now to speak of the officers of the force, European and native; and in the first instance I would remark that much of the success of the new system depends on the selection of district superintendents. The frequent but unavoidable changes, and the consequent necessity of placing too young officers in charge has been a disadvantage.

I have

I have the pleasure of reporting that the district superintendents of this force are, as a body, extremely zealous in the performance of their duty; and what is a great element for future success, they take much interest in their work. During the year more *esprit de corps* has been established, and it is most desirable that the feeling of emulation now existing should be kept up amongst the district superintendents. Captain Barrow is a very steady good officer, and no police in the province are perhaps in better order than that of Seetapore. Captain Hill is an energetic and capital police officer, and has been of much assistance in compiling a very useful work for the native grades. Captain O. L. Smith, absent on leave during the greater part of the year, and Captain Ryall, are both very good officers; the latter is very highly spoken of, and deservedly so, by his Deputy Commissioner. Captain Sharpe is a most diligent officer, who devotes his whole time to his work; he has some mistaken principles, which he will, I trust, correct; but it is due to him to say that there is no more zealous and intelligent officer in the province. Lieutenant Danvers requires to be earnest in his attention to his duties to place him on a par with the above-mentioned officers; he has all the desire to do well, and his future success depends on himself. There are not two more promising officers in the force than Lieutenants Woodcock and Tweedie; they have been most attentive to their duties, and if they continue in the same course will deserve well. Captain Ouseley's qualifications as a police officer can be best judged of by the fact of his being recently selected to perform the duties of city magistrate. Captain Clarke, appointed a district superintendent during the past year, is fast making a good police officer; he is of some standing in the service, and will be an acquisition. Lieutenants Maynard and Stainforth, the two junior district superintendents, in the absence of older officers, succeeded too young perhaps to independent charges; but they have both done remarkably well, and are fast becoming fitted for their position. Of the assistants, Lieutenant de Montmorency, Mr. Hamilton, Lieutenant Woodcock, and Mr. Blenman are promising officers; the latter has, I think, a speciality for police work, and has shown himself a good assistant in the city of Lucknow, which has been in his charge for some time. We have some very good European inspectors, amongst whom I may mention Mr. Connors and Bonnor; the former knows his work well, and the latter is fast learning it. Messrs. Ewart and Masters also promise well; during the year we turned out one European inspector (Mr. Berrill), who is doing very well as an assistant district superintendent, I am informed, in the Central Provinces, to which he was promoted from Oudh. Mr. Prince in the city police is also a rising officer. The limits of this report will not admit of my naming so many of the native officers of the police as I could desire; it is to them we have to look in a great measure for the successful working of the new system; the improvement in knowledge of their duties during the year is most marked. The officers named in the margin,* I feel confident, are most trustworthy, and fitted for their places; the greater number are officers of the late army; some are better than others, but all I have named are most valuable servants of Government, and well deserve notice. I would here beg to advocate that the grade of assistant be opened to native inspectors; they are some of them worthy to work in concert with any of the grades of European officers, and I hope to see native assistant district superintendents in the Oudh police.

56. I have been much indebted during the year to Captain Aitken, deputy inspector general, for his assistance in working the force. The chief commissioner will have been able to judge from his notes on the inspection of districts that he carries out determinedly the views and principles approved of by the chief commissioner for the better organization of the police; he has the good of the service and success of the system much at heart, and works earnestly for it.

57. An interchange of circular orders has taken place between this province, the Punjab and North West, and I cannot close this report without bringing to the chief commissioner's notice the valuable assistance received from Mr. Court and Major Hutchinson; to the former officer I am also indebted for aid on several points referred to him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Barrow*, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Inspector General of Police in Oudh.

*Nessurwanjee	Lucknow City.	Sew Sing	Sultanpore District.
Sookhmundun	Lucknow District.	Seetal Sing	Pertabghur District.
Ramnarain	Lucknow District.	Bhugail Sing	Hurdui District.
Sewdeen Doobay	Oonao District.	Lutta Doobay	Baraitch District.
Gunput Rai	Gonda District.	Assuf Beg	Luckhimpore District.
Dowlut Rai	Gonda District.	Baz Khan	Lucknow District.
Mahomed Ukber Khan	Baraitch District.		

(A.)—Criminal Statement, No. 1. - - - - - - - -

Comparative General Statement of Trials in District - - - -

Number.	Division.	Districts.		Number of Cases reported during the Year.			Number of Cases brought to Trial.			Number of Persons brought to Trial.				
										Under Examination on 1st Jan. 1860 and 1861.	Apprehended during the Year, and received by Transfer.			Total Number of Persons brought to Trial.
				Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.		Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1860	3,073	1,717	4,790	1,376	742	2,118	24	2,488	1,439	3,927	3,951
			1861	3,903	1,954	5,857	1,457	594	2,051	14	2,352	1,045	3,397	3,411
2		Durriabad	1860	913	498	1,356	431	439	870	6	820	850	1,670	1,676
			1861	1,438	737	2,175	400	683	1,083	5	759	1,325	2,084	2,089
3		Oonao	1860	839	410	1,249	296	382	678	9	538	914	1,452	1,461
			1861	1,206	1,860	3,066	373	365	738	20	970	783	1,753	1,773
		Total	1860	4,830	2,565	7,395	2,103	1,563	3,666	39	3,846	3,203	7,049	7,088
			1861	6,547	4,551	11,098	2,230	1,642	3,872	39	4,081	3,153	7,234	7,273
		Difference		+1,717	+1,986	+3,703	+127	+79	+206	–	+235	—50	+185	+185
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	1860	1,186	278	1,464	420	281	701	3	802	575	1,377	1,380
			1861	1,268	601	1,869	417	235	652	2	849	509	1,358	1,360
5		Hurdui	1860	1,027	512	1,539	460	507	967	28	1,071	1,144	2,215	2,243
			1861	1,199	583	1,782	417	583	1,000	29	1,024	1,425	2,449	2,469
6		Mohomdee	1860	564	925	1,489	261	311	572	6	534	676	1,210	1,216
			1861	426	532	958	198	252	450	17*	363	508	871	888
		Total	1860	2,777	1,715	4,492	1,141	1,099	2,240	37	2,407	2,395	4,802	4,839
			1861	2,893	1,716	4,609	1,032	1,070	2,102	39	2,236	2,442	4,678	4,717
		Difference		+116	+1	+117	—109	—29	—138	+2	—171	+47	—124	—122
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	1860	957	893	1,850	526	718	1,244	9	1,014	1,380	2,394	2,403
			1861	1,402	1,095	2,497	561	901	1,462	53	1,131	1,661	2,792	2,845
8		Roy Bareilly	1860	666	744	1,410	272	399	671	26	612	705	1,317	1,343
			1861	885	1,220	2,105	271	518	789	9	453	867	1,320	1,329
9		Pertabghur	1860	853	422	1,275	299	424	723	15	638	735	1,373	1,388
			1861	1,443	526	1,969	379	528	907	25	795	962	1,757	1,782
		Total	1860	2,476	2,059	4,535	1,097	1,541	2,638	50	2,264	2,820	5,084	5,134
			1861	3,730	2,841	6,571	1,211	1,947	3,158	87	2,379	3,490	5,869	5,956
		Difference		+1,254	+782	+2,036	+114	+406	+520	+37	+115	+670	+785	+822
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	1860	1,284	737	2,021	691	654	1,345	53	1,415	1,263	2,678	2,731
			1861	2,137	2,808	4,945	908	759	1,667	11	1,590	1,546	3,136	3,147
11		Gonda	1860	1,064	1,004	2,068	430	490	920	26	940	976	1,916	1,942
			1861	1,721	945	2,666	363	513	876	18	783	1,143	1,926	1,944
12		Baraitch	1860	974	908	1,882	377	285	662	50	575	470	1,045	1,095
			1861	1,192	1,825	3,017	349	438	787	19	625	789	1,414	1,433
		Total	1860	3,322	2,649	5,971	1,498	1,429	2,927	129	2,930	2,709	5,639	5,768
			1861	5,050	5,578	10,628	1,620	1,710	3,330	48	2,998	3,478	6,476	6,524
		Difference		+1,728	+2,929	+4,657	+122	+281	+403	—81	+68	+769	+837	+756
13		Court of Assistant General Superintendent Thuggee and Dacoitee Department	1860	–	–	–	193	–	193	–	444	–	444	444
			1861	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	12	–	12	23
		Difference		–	–	–	—182	–	—182	+11	—432	–	—432	—421
		Grand Total	1860	13,405	8,988	22,393	6,032	5,632	11,664	255	11,891	11,127	23,018	23,273
			1861	18,220	14,686	32,906	6,104	6,369	12,473	224	11,706	12,563	24,269	24,493
		Difference		+4,815	+5,698	+10,513	+72	+737	+809	—31	—185	+1,436	+1,251	+1,220

* Includes 5 persons who were "in attendance" last year, and not entered in this Statement.

(A.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. 1.

COURTS of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Year 1860-61.

DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL.											Persons, Died, Escaped, or transferred.			Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.			Date of oldest Case pending.
Persons Committed to Sessions.			Persons ordered to find Security.			Persons Convicted.			Persons Acquitted.								
For Heinous Offences.	For Minor Offences.	Total.	For Heinous Offences.	For Minor Offences.	Total.	Of Heinous Offences.	Of Minor Offences.	Total.	Of Heinous Offences.	Of Minor Offences.	Total.	Implicated in Heinous Offences.	Implicated in Minor Offences.	Total.	Cases.	Persons in Custody.	Persons on Bail or Recognizance.	
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
40	21	61	26	49	75	1,441	864	2,305	976	503	1,479	10	7	17	4	12	2	13 Oct. 1860
51	1	52	99	7	106	1,259	528	1,787	905	507	1,412	16	—	16	14	29	9	18 April 1861
4	7	11	4	—	4	379	416	795	414	412	826	20	15	35	5	5	—	12 Dec. 1860
26	—	26	46	5	51	453	725	1,178	232	593	825	4	1	5	4	4	—	14 Sept. 1861
14	1	15	—	22	22	319	553	872	193	634	827	3	2	5	6	20	—	30 Aug. 1860
26	—	26	37	14	51	303	515	908	457	259	716	47	—	47	14	25	—	9 Dec. 1861
58	29	87	30	71	101	2,139	1,833	3,972	1,583	1,249	2,832	33	24	57	15	37	2	
103	1	104	182	26	208	2,105	1,768	3,873	1,594	1,359	2,953	67	1	68	32	58	9	
+45	—28	+17	+152	—45	+107	—34	—65	—99	+11	+110	+121	+34	—23	+11	+17	+21	+7	
12	4	16	10	10	20	473	369	842	301	182	483	5	12	17	2	2	—	
28	2	30	6	—	6	541	339	880	200	155	415	6	—	6	9	10	13	
30	—	30	16	38	54	538	596	1,134	465	507	972	29	4	33	6	12	8	Date not furnished.
29	—	29	33	7	40	461	615	1,076	478	805	1,283	8	—	8	4	2	11	
6	5	11	—	11	11	246	386	632	264	264	528	15	2	17	12	10	2	
3	—	3	11	—	11	200	302	502	151	213	364	3	2	5	3	2	1	
48	9	57	26	59	85	1,257	1,351	2,608	1,030	953	1,983	49	18	67	20	24	10	
60	2	62	50	7	57	1,222	1,256	2,478	880	1,173	2,062	17	2	19	16	14	25	
+12	—7	+5	+24	—52	—28	—35	—95	—130	—141	+220	+79	—32	—16	—48	—4	—10	+15	
15	1	16	12	13	25	450	708	1,158	498	650	1,148	1	2	3	24	52	1	11 Oct. 1860
47	6	53	64	2	66	649	947	1,596	399	706	1,105	12	2	14	10	8	3	14 Sept. 1861
25	—	25	10	14	24	324	390	714	257	292	549	17	5	22	5	8	1	5 Dec. 1860
2	—	9	5	2	7	282	491	773	155	374	529	—	4	4	5	7	—	5 Sept. 1861
25	22	47	—	9	9	355	475	830	247	226	473	4	—	4	6	24	1	22 Oct. 1860
46	—	46	22	—	22	429	686	1,115	301	273	574	2	—	2	13	21	2	16 Nov. 1861
65	23	88	22	36	58	1,129	1,573	2,702	1,002	1,168	2,170	22	7	29	35	84	3	
102	6	108	91	4	95	1,360	2,124	3,484	855	1,353	2,208	14	6	20	28	36	5	5 Sept. 1861
+37	—17	+20	+69	—3	+37	+231	+551	+782	—147	+185	+38	—8	—1	—9	—7	—48	+2	
22	40	62	40	43	83	842	713	1,555	531	460	991	24	5	29	6	4	7	
21	5	26	39	2	41	808	1,003	1,901	615	536	1,151	2	2	4	11	21	3	12 Oct. 1861
20	1	21	27	16	43	479	546	1,025	410	410	820	11	4	15	7	9	9	
16	6	22	8	—	8	414	665	1,079	339	474	813	—	1	1	7	20	1	25 Oct. 1861
31	—	31	8	16	24	287	286	573	259	148	407	29	11	40	5	1	18	
24	—	24	11	3	14	328	508	834	257	281	538	6	4	10	7	4	9	11 Oct. 1861
73	41	114	75	75	150	1,608	1,545	3,153	1,200	1,018	2,218	64	20	84	18	14	34	
61	11	72	58	5	63	1,638	2,176	3,814	1,211	1,291	2,502	8	7	15	25	45	13	
—12	—30	—42	—17	—70	—87	+30	+631	+661	+11	+273	+284	—56	—13	—69	+7	+31	—21	
8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	261	—	261	76	—	76	1	1	—	
7	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	10	—	10	3	3	—	
—1	—	—1	—	—	—	+2	—	+2	—260	—	—260	—66	—	—66	+2	+2	—	
252	102	354	153	241	394	6,133	6,302	12,435	5,076	4,388	9,464	244	69	313	89	160	49	
333	20	353	381	42	423	6,327	7,324	13,651	4,550	5,176	9,726	116	16	132	104	156	52	
+81	—82	—1	+228	—199	+29	+194	+1,022	+1,216	—526	+788	+262	—128	—53	—181	+15	—4	+3	

† The difference of 10 persons between this and the number shown last year as "under trial," is owing to the omission in Captain Chamberlain's statement for that year of persons concerned in Thuggee and poisoning cases.

(B.)—Criminal Statement, No. II.

Comparative General Statement of Trials in Sessions Courts and

Number.	Division.	District.		SESSIONS COURT.									
				Persons under Trial on 1st January 1861.	Committed during the Year.	Received back from Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Received by Transfer.	Total Numbers of Persons.	Disposed of on Trial.				
									Commitment cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to find Security.
1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1860	1	70	–	–	71	–	30	20	10	5
			1861	6	59	–	–	65	10	19	17	12	6
2		Durriabad	1860	1	21	–	–	22	–	8	3	10	–
			1861	–	26	–	–	26	11 *a*	3	6	–	2
3		Oonao	1860	5	16	–	–	21	–	7	8	2	4
			1861	–	26	–	–	26	–	9	8	6	3
		Total	1860	7	107	–	–	114	–	45	31	22	9
			1861	6	111	–	–	117	21	31	31	18	11
		Difference		–1	+4	–	–	+3	+21	–14	–	–4	+2
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	1860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1861	6	39	–	–	45	5	15	17	4	4
5		Hurdui	1860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1861	7	30	–	–	37	–	17	2	6	–
6		Mohomdee	1860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1861	–	4	–	–	4	1	2	1	–	–
		Total	1860	1*	46	–	–	47	–	26	3	3	–
			1861	13	73	–	–	86 *b*	6	34	20	10	4
		Difference		+12	+29	–	–	+41	+6	+8	+17	+7	+4
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	1860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1861	–	57	–	–	57	6	6	28	13	3
8		Roy Bareilly	1860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1861	8	9	–	–	17	1	5	6	5	–
9		Purtabghur	1860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1861	20	46	–	–	66	–	7	26	26	–
		Total	1860	–	96	–	–	96	–	14	42	12	–
			1861	28	112	–	–	140	7	18	60	44	3
		Difference		+28	+16	–	–	+44	+7	+4	+18	+32	+3
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	1860	–	44	–	–	44	–	19	1	24	–
			1861	–	25	–	–	25	–	5	14	–	–
11		Gondah	1860	–	20	–	–	20	–	2	13	1	1
			1861	–	19	–	–	19	–	8	9	2	–
12		Baraitch	1860	1	64	–	–	65	3	15	34	8	–
			1861	5	41	–	–	46	–	10	25	11	–
		Total	1860	1	128	–	–	129	3	36	48	33	1
			1861	5	85	–	–	90	–	23	48	13	–
		Difference		+4	–43	–	–	–39	–3	–13	–	–20	–1
		Grand Total	1860	9	377	–	–	386	1	121	124	70	10
			1861	52	381	–	–	433	34	106	159	85	18
		Difference		+43	+4	–	–	+47	+33	–15	+35	+15	+8

* Furnished for the division in the aggregate, not separately for each district.

(B.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. II.

COURT of JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER of OUDH, for the Year 1860-61.

COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.														
			Pending on 1st January.		Received during the Year.		TOTAL.		Persons disposed of.			Pending on 31st December.		
Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Under Trial and Pending on 31st December.	Date of Oldest Case Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Returned to Court of Commissioner.	Cases.	Persons.	Date of Oldest Case Pending.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
–	6	26 Dec. 1860	1	1	18	39	19	40	32	6	–	2	2	
–	1	21 Dec. 1861	2	2	15	20	17	22	20	–	3	–	–	
1	–	– – –	–	–	3	4	3	4	4	–	–	–	–	
–	4	22 Nov. 1861	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	2	3	8	8	10	11	9	1	–	1	1	
–	–	– – –	1	1	6	9	7	10	7	–	1	1	1	
1	6	– – –	3	4	29	51	32	55	45	7	–	3	3	
–	5	– – –	3	3	24	32	27	35	30	–	4	1	1	
—1	—1	– – –	–	—1	—5	—19	—5	—20	—15	—7	+4	—2	—2	
–	–	– – –	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	6	15	6	15	5	–	10	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	7	14	7	14	13	1	–	–	–	
12	–	– – –	–	–	7	16	7	16	8	–	8	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	5	6	5	6	5	1	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
2	13	– – –	–	–	13	21	13	21	19	2	–	–	–	
12*c*	–	– – –	–	–	15	33	15	33	15	–	18	–	–	
+10	—13	– – –	–	–	+2	+12	+2	+12	+4	—2	+18	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	4	7	4	7	6	–	–	1	1	
–	1	24 Dec. 1861	1	1	4	5	5	6	6	–	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	3	6	3	6	6	–	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	4	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	3	4	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	
–	7	23 Dec. 1861	–	–	2	7	2	7	7	–	–	–	–	
–	28	– – –	–	–	10	17	10	17	14	2	–	1	1	
–	8	23 Dec. 1861	1	1	10	16	11	17	17	–	–	–	–	
–	—20	– – –	+1	+1	–	—1	+1	–	+3	—2	–	—1	—1	
–	–	– – –	1	1	10	28	11	29	25	1	1	2	2	
–	6	20 Dec. 1861	2	2	4	6	6	8	6	1	1	–	–	
3	–	– – –	–	–	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	5	6	5	6	6	–	–	–	–	
–	5	31 Dec. 1860	–	–	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
–	–	– – –	–	–	3	10	3	10	8	2	–	–	–	
3	5	– – –	1	1	14	32	15	33	29	1	1	2	2	
–	6	– – –	2	2	12	22	14	24	20	3	1	–	–	
—3	+1	– – –	+1	+1	—2	—10	—1	—9	—9	+2	–	—2	—2	
8	52	12 Sept. 1860	4	5	66	121	70	126	107	12	1	6	6	
12	19	22 Nov. 1861	6	6	61	103	67	109	82	3	23	1	1	
+4	—33	– – –	+2	+1	—5	—18	—3	—17	—25	—9	+22	—5	—5	

a Double entry, 8 persons returned for further inquiry, 1 Dec. 1861; disposed of 10 Jan. 1862.

b Returned for further inquiry.

c Under trial last year - - 13
Committed by Deputy Commissioner - 62
Tried by Commissioner, but not committed - 11
86

(C.)—Criminal Statement No. III.

Comparative Statement of Punishments Inflicted in all the Courts of the Province of Oudh for the Years 1860-61.

Number.	Division.	DISTRICTS.		Fined.				Flogged.		Imprisoned.		Detail of Cols. 2 to 14 of Part III.						Number Acquitted.	Number of Cases in which Complainants in acquitted on Plaintiff.	BY COMMISSIONER.					
				Number of Persons Fined.	Amount.															Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Awarded.	Amount Paid to Injured Party.	Realized.	Boys.	Adults.	Under 6 Months.	Not more than 3 Years.	Above 3 Years.	Transportation.	Dismissed.	Security.	Committed.	Outlawed.			Above 16 Years.	Above 7 to 16 Years.	Above 3 to 7 Years.	Above 7 Years.	Above 6 Months to 7 Years.	Under 6 Months.
1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																		
1	Lucknow -	Lucknow -	1860	1,666	29,650 6 -	- - -	8,135 11 -	24	1,112	104	152	6	4	22	75	61	-	1,470	144	-	1	8	1	5	4
			1861	607	16,400 9 -	67 15 -	7,749 9 -	38	859	272	227	19	-	2	109	52	-	1,412	85	-	-	-	6	5	4
2		Durriabad -	1860	478	4,103 6 -	- - -	2,304 6 -	1	218	174	42	11	-	7	4	11	-	826	37	-	-	-	2	1	-
			1861	724	8,747 10 6	- - -	5,590 19 6	16	299	167	137	42	-	22	51	26	1	825	72	-	-	-	1	4	1
3		Oonao - -	1860	538	5,534 8 -	- - -	4,003 11 -	12	245	71	56	-	-	10	23	15	-	527	42	-	1	-	2	-	2
			1861	645	15,179 8 -	415 8 4	6,291 4 9	9	153	130	106	10	-	11	54	26	-	716	52	-	-	-	2	2	4
		Total - -	1860	1,682	39,287 4 -	- - -	15,093 12 -	37	1,575	439	250	17	4	39	101	87	-	2,823	223	-	2	8	5	6	6
			1861	2,054	40,330 11 6	483 7 4	19,631 8 9	63	1,281	569	520	71	-	35	214	104	1	2,953	209	-	-	-	9	11	9
		Difference - - -		—82	+1,043 17 6	+483 7 4	+4,541 12 9	+26	—294	+169	+270	+54	—4	—4	+113	+17	+1	+121	—14	-	—2	—8	+4	+5	+3
4	Fyzabad -	Fyzabad -	1860	268	3,918 - -	- - -	2,220 - -	16	395	106	70	-	1	7	20	16	-	406	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1861	446	6,654 - -	83 4 -	2,078 - -	5	205	159	118	5	-	-	6	30	-	415	29	-	-	-	1	5	10
5	Khyrabad -	Hurdui - -	1860	707	12,560 8 -	- - -	9,569 6 -	13	239	100	85	36	7	-	54	39	-	974	31	-	-	-	-	-	1
			1861	1,093	14,602 14 -	- - -	6,524 14 -	15	226	104	139	12	-	9	46	29	-	1,083	39	-	-	-	2	-	-
6		Mohondee -	1860	487	13,406 8 3	- - -	9,993 14 8	-	168	77	40	-	4	2	11	11	-	538	72	-	-	-	2	-	-
			1861	349	6,426 11 -	327 9 9	4,549 5 -	1	151	87	55	1	-	12	11	3	-	304	36	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Total - -	1860	1,562	29,885 - 3	- - -	21,783 6 8	29	802	283	195	36	12	9	85	57	-	1,918	164	-	-	-	3	-	-
			1861	1,479	27,683 9 -	410 13 9	13,152 13 -	21	582	345	303	18	-	21	63	62	-	2,052	89	-	-	-	3	5	11
		Difference - - -		—83	—2,280 7 3	+410 13 9	—6,124 - 8	—8	—220	+62	+108	—18	—12	+12	—22	+5	-	+96	—76	-	-	-	+1	+5	+11
7	Baiswara -	Sultanpore -	1860	745	9,966 - -	- - -	6,475 - -	5	239	150	40	-	-	32	27	16	-	1,148	9	1	2	1	-	2	-
			1861	1,043	14,519 - -	102 6 6	7,240 - -	3	224	231	99	11	-	23	66	39	-	1,105	28	-	-	-	20	5	3
8		Roy Bareilly -	1860	408	8,102 - -	- - -	4,291 14 -	1	211	49	30	11	-	-	28	25	-	549	23	-	1	2	1	8	1
			1861	497	6,719 4 -	280 8 -	4,071 15 9	8	176	72	81	23	-	4	7	9	-	529	22	-	-	-	2	3	1
9		Pertabgher -	1860	598	15,815 1 8	- - -	7,980 - 8	3	249	194	47	11	-	-	9	47	-	473	47	-	1	1	-	6	15
			1861	843	25,429 11 8	808 12 8	5,902 13 11	1	215	285	193	4	-	5	22	40	-	574	46	-	-	-	18	6	1
		Total - -	1860	1,811	33,883 1 3	- - -	18,746 14 -	9	699	393	117	22	-	32	64	88	-	2,170	79	1	4	4	1	14	18
			1861	2,383	46,668 15 2	1,371 11 2	21,222 11 8	9	715	588	364	38	-	32	95	108	-	2,208	96	-	-	-	40	14	5
		Difference - - -		+572	+12,729 13 11	+1,371 11 2	+2,535 13 8	+2	+16	+214	+247	+16	-	-	+31	+20	-	+38	+24	—1	—4	—4	+39	-	—13
10	Fyzabad -	Fyzabad -	1860	1,086	17,190 9 -	- - -	11,543 7 -	5	383	104	67	-	21	13	83	62	-	991	53	-	-	1	-	-	-
			1861	1,098	13,316 5 2	1,089 14 6	9,893 13 5	2	388	205	197	27	-	20	41	26	-	1,151	61	-	-	-	3	1	9
11	Baraitch -	Goodah -	1860	650	19,834 - -	- - -	9,873 - -	5	314	58	79	4	-	-	66	21	-	830	4	3	4	4	-	-	-
			1861	732	12,297 - -	325 5 -	6,357 4 -	6	205	121	85	9	-	4	12	24	-	813	24	-	-	-	3	1	5
12		Baraitch -	1860	286	4,876 6 -	- - -	3,580 6 -	6	256	31	47	1	5	19	28	31	-	407	32	1	1	-	-	-	-
			1861	507	4,410 6 -	107 6 -	3,189 6 -	11	176	120	73	19	-	1	17	24	-	538	34	-	-	1	6	5	3
		Total - -	1860	2,021	35,140 15 -	- - -	24,996 13 -	14	953	193	193	5	26	32	177	114	-	2,218	103	4	5	5	-	-	-
			1861	2,337	30,023 15 2	1,522 9 6	20,210 9 5	19	969	446	355	55	5	25	70	72	-	2,502	119	-	-	1	12	7	17
		Difference - - -		+306	—5,112 1 10	+1,522 9 6	—4,786 3 7	+5	—4	+253	+162	+50	—30	—7	—107	—42	-	+284	+11	—4	—5	—4	+12	+7	+17
		Grand Total -	1860	7,386	138,434 4 6	- - -	81,429 13 11	87	4,009	1,209	761	80	52	112	427	346	-	6,186	567	5	11	17	8	20	24
			1861	8,393	144,764 - 10	3,786 9 9	77,205 3 4	122	3,527	2,028	1,482	192	-	113	442	345	1	9,725	510	-	-	1	64	37	42
		Difference - - -		+877	+6,329 12 4	+3,786 9 9	—4,224 10 7	+35	—482	+739	+721	+102	—52	+1	+15	-	+1	+339	—57	—5	—11	—16	+56	+17	+18

(a) These were erroneously entered by the Commissioner in Column 20 in last year's Statement, as subsequently explained, and have been inserted in its proper column.

(C.)—Criminal Statement No. III.

Comparative Statement of Punishments Inflicted in all the Courts of the Province of Oudh for the Years 1860-61.

BY COMMISSIONER.								BY JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.																								OTHER PUNISHMENTS.								
Fine.			Stripes.						Transportation.							Imprisonment.																							
Above 1,000 Rupees.	Above 200 Rupees.	Under 200 Rupees.	Above 100.	100 and under.	Out-lawed.	Dismissed.	Total.	Death.	For Life.	For more than 14 Years.	From 12 to 14 Years.	From 10 to 12 Years.	From 8 to 10 Years.	From 6 to 8 Years.	From 5 to 6 Years.	From 4 to 5 Years.	Total.	From 12 to 14 Years.	From 10 to 12 Years.	From 6 to 10 Years.	From 6 to 8 Years.	From 6 to 6 Years.	From 4 to 5 Years.	From 3 to 4 Years.	From 5 to 4 Years.	From 2 to 3 Years.	From 1 to 2 Years.	Less than 1 Year.	Total.	Imprisoned and Fined.	Imprisoned and Fined.	Imprisoned, Fine and Fined.	Fined Simple.	Flogged Simple.	Imprisoned in Lunatic Asylum.	Suspended or Dismissed.	Security or Recognizance.	Total.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.
1	–	1	–	1	–	–	23	6	13	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	30	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	2	–	2	–	–	19	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	3	–	1	–	–	9	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	4	–	2	–	–	85	19	30	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	37	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
1	–	4	–	2	–	–	*33	19	30	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	37	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–1	–	–2	–	–	–	–	–2	–3	–4	–	–4	–	–	–3	–	–	–11	–	–	–	+2	–	–1	–	–2	–	–	–1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	4	–	–	–	–	20	1	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	4	–	–	–	–	27	4	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	+4	–	–	–	–	+29	–2	+7	–1	–	–	–	–	–	–	+6	–	+1	–	–7	–1	–	–	–	–	–	–7	–	–	–	–	–1	–	–	–	–1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	+18	–	–	–	–	+18	–2	+7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+7	–4	–	–	+1	+1	–	–	–	–	–	–2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	–	–	–	2	–	16	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	21	–	(a)7	–	1	34	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	21	–	7	–	1	43	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	21	–	7	2	1	51	6	10	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	48	7	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–3	–18	–	–7	–3	–	–3	+1	–	–	+1	–4	–	–	–	–	–3	–	–	+1	–	+1	–	–	–1	–	–8	–7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	2	55	–	5	2	1	131	28	38	1	4	4	–	3	–	–	50	6	–	–	4	–	1	–	3	–	8	27	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
–	–	3	–	2	–	1	104	22	48	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	49	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–1	–3	–10	–	–7	–3	–	+33	–6	+10	–1	–3	–4	–	–3	–	–	–1	–4	+1	+1	–4	+1	–1	–	–3	–	–8	–17	–	–	–	–	–	–1	–	–	–1

* Actual 51
Double punishment 2
33

(D.)—Criminal Statement, No. IV.

Statement showing result of Trials for each Class of Crimes in the District Courts of the Province of *Oudh*, for 1860-61.

1. Number.	2. DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	3. Number of Cases Reported.		4. Number of Persons under Trial.		5. Convicted.		6. Committed.		7. Acquitted.	
		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	Offences cognizable by the Police:										
1	Rebellion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Abetting mutiny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Murder — By Thugs	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Murder — Other for sake of robbery	11	13	35	23	–	–	17	11	18	11
	Murder — By poison	–	8	–	18	–	–	–	3	–	15
	Murder — Ordinary	126	84	209	209	2	–	105	95	145	92
	Murder — Attempts at	–	27	–	42	–	1	–	31	–	7
4	Culpable homicide	64	57	267	174	119	90	28	11	103	65
5	Rioting with deadly weapons	–	14	–	132	–	90	–	10	–	28
6	Rioting	225	63	884	793	602	433	3	–	273	353
7	Grievous hurt and aggravated assault	–	139	–	289	–	211	–	–	–	64
8	Rape	18	66	16	73	4	26	2	8	10	35
9	Dacoity with murder	4	2	37	31	–	–	31	13	5	18
10	Dacoity	28	18	240	180	25	–	34	60	133	117
11	Robbery with hurt — On the highway	–	16	–	21	–	4	–	5	–	9
	Robbery with hurt — Elsewhere	73	18	139	29	57	5	5	10	75	14
12	Robbery — On the highway	113	61	160	83	37	16	–	6	106	46
	Robbery — Elsewhere	39	43	85	63	30	23	2	1	51	35
13	Theft, by housebreaking or house trespass, with hurt or preparation for hurt.	19	37	32	61	15	24	2	5	15	30
14	Theft by housebreaking or house trespass	2,985	7,624	1,272	1,963	780	1,233	4	5	481	665
15	Theft — Of cattle	1,492	1,748	1,314	1,176	679	647	–	–	582	494
	Theft — Ordinary	6,948	6,704	4,696	3,729	2,657	2,360	6	8	1,966	1,287
16	Receiving stolen property	254	257	397	479	153	219	–	–	211	243
	TOTAL	11,955	16,618	8,372	7,824	4,433	4,531	84	113	3,625	2,958
17	Serious mischief by fire, as in sections 435 and 436 of Penal Code.	89	61	93	81	13	13	2	4	76	64
18	Coining or fabricating Government stamp	61	57	97	87	33	46	7	–	54	40
19	Escape from gaol	28	34	44	69	29	54	1	–	9	10
20	Bad livelihood	161	217	298	530	14	29	–	–	137	199
21	Other offences not cognizable by the police	–	754	2,364	2,487	1,289	805	85	39	910	600
	Offences not cognizable by the Police:										
22	Hurts and assaults, not grievous or aggravated	4,319	9,434	3,190	3,428	1,775	1,677	–	–	1,351	1,730
23	Affrays	–	191	–	1,030	–	774	–	–	–	256
24	Forgery	26	18	61	40	40	14	3	5	18	19
25	False evidence	48	51	81	94	46	59	3	9	30	23
26	Adultery and abduction	328	494	364	401	125	132	–	1	225	256
27	Breach of Arms Act	913	309	1,618	447	1,047	308	–	–	547	134
28	Other offences not cognizable by the police	3,554	4,189	4,832	7,191	2,975	4,360	69	5	1,732	2,758
	Detail of Heading No. 21.										
	Offences cognizable by the Police:										
4	*b* Breach of Abkaree laws	–	–	426	143	324	107	–	–	102	35
10	„ Ditto, relating to slavery	–	–	2	5	2	–	–	–	–	5
18	„ Ditto, discipline of policemen	–	–	47	75	44	77	–	–	2	6
21	„ Ditto of peace — When very aggravated	–	–	327	170	216	61	–	–	94	92
22	„ Ditto of ditto, apprehended — When very aggravated	–	–	282	212	88	55	–	–	184	159
2	*c* Cattle poisoning, for the sake of their skins	–	–	1	9	1	5	–	–	–	4
5	„ Child-stealing	–	–	54	41	17	21	3	–	21	11
1	*d* Dacoits or professional thieves, belonging to a gang of	–	–	–	12	–	3	–	–	–	7
3	*e* Exposing infant children	–	–	4	8	1	4	2	2	–	2
4	*f* Fire arms, discharging or letting off fireworks in or near a public highway or bazar.	–	–	3	1	3	2	–	–	–	1
1	*g* Gaming openly in a public street or thoroughfare	–	–	139	84	88	63	–	–	51	21
1	*p* Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering.	–	–	6	12	–	–	–	–	6	12
2	„ Public nuisances in towns, committed in view of police officer.	–	–	147	12	101	6	–	–	46	6
3	*r* Rescue, forcible	–	–	34	120	27	71	–	–	7	41
6	„ Riot, tumultuous assemblage, when aggravated	–	–	274	38	170	35	–	–	85	3
2	*s* Suicide, attempt to commit	–	–	487	436	188	272	65	–	237	145
3	„ Suttee	–	–	123	79	12	–	15	37	64	42
2	*t* Thugs, belonging to a gang of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	„ Torture	–	–	8	31	7	23	–	–	1	8

(D.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. IV.—*continued.*

1. Number.	2. DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	3. Number of Cases Reported.		4. Number of Persons under Trial.		5. Convicted.		6. Committed.		7. Acquitted.	
		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	DETAIL OF HEADING, No. 28. *Offences not cognizable by the Police:*										
1	Misconduct not coming under other headings, or neglect of duty on the part of — Government servants	–	–	183	204	161	188	–	–	18	16
2	Zemindars	–	–	396	387	249	315	–	–	147	72
3	Chowkeedars	–	–	319	364	220	294	–	–	97	56
4	Abortion	–	–	44	39	7	19	–	–	27	20
5	Abusive language	–	–	119	190	79	104	–	–	39	86
6	Bribery and corruption	–	–	164	93	103	59	–	2	55	28
7	Breach of Abkaree laws	–	–	–	259	–	188	–	–	–	67
8	Ditto, Octroi laws	–	–	25	47	4	26	–	–	21	20
9	Ditto, Gaol discipline	–	–	26	108	22	103	–	–	3	5
10	Ditto, Contract	–	–	42	25	28	12	–	–	14	13
11	Ditto, Peace	–	–	–	114	–	47	–	–	–	67
12	Ditto ditto apprehended	–	–	–	195	–	24	–	–	–	166
13	Ditto, Trust	–	–	11	21	3	13	–	–	–	8
14	Ditto, Stamp laws	–	–	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	2
15	Ditto, Discipline, military police	–	–	–	13	–	9	–	–	–	2
16	Ditto, Impressment laws	–	–	5	10	3	7	–	–	2	3
17	Ditto, relating to slavery laws	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5
18	Ditto, Post office laws	–	–	5	5	2	4	–	–	3	1
19	Ditto, Mint laws	–	–	–	13	–	10	–	–	–	3
20	Ditto, Salt laws	–	–	50	193	26	114	–	–	24	79
21	Ditto, Press laws	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
22	Ditto, Ferry laws	–	–	19	15	16	13	–	–	3	2
23	Ditto, Canal laws	–	–	1	–	1	—	—	—	—	—
24	Ditto, Act XVI. of 1861	–	–	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	1
25	Ditto, Forgery laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Ditto, Forest laws	–	–	9	14	7	1	–	–	2	13
27	Ditto, Agreement between master and servant	–	–	25	77	9	43	–	–	16	33
28	Calumny	–	–	31	19	17	10	–	–	14	9
29	Concealment of heinous offences, wilful	–	–	145	149	83	106	–	–	58	43
30	Contempt of court	–	–	139	205	132	184	–	–	7	21
31	Caste, wilfully offending against	–	–	16	4	6	4	–	–	10	—
32	Cheating	–	–	34	41	18	23	–	–	16	18
33	Child-stealing	–	–	2	–	1	—	—	—	—	—
34	Cattle poisoning, for the sake of their skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Concealment of birth by mother	–	–	9	17	6	9	1	–	1	7
36	Conspiracy	–	–	3	11	2	6	–	–	1	5
37	Chowkeedaree dues, non-payment of	–	–	3	22	1	5	–	–	2	17
38	Crops, injuring, by trespass of cattle or otherwise	–	–	196	351	129	212	–	–	67	139
39	Dacoits or professional thieves, belonging to a gang of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Destruction or wanton injury of property	–	–	113	142	49	7	–	–	64	69
41	Dharna	–	–	53	58	29	31	–	–	14	27
42	Drunkenness	–	–	80	91	75	76	–	–	5	15
43	Duress, illegal	–	–	162	152	84	76	1	–	76	76
44	Embezzlement	–	–	29	48	20	22	–	–	8	26
45	Extortion	–	–	160	145	88	103	–	–	65	42
46	Exposing infants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	Evading process	–	–	12	11	12	8	–	–	–	3
48	False malicious complaint	–	–	137	179	112	165	–	–	25	14
49	False information knowingly given to police	–	–	76	79	49	68	–	–	25	11
50	Falsification of papers	–	–	11	31	5	16	–	2	6	13
51	Fraud	–	–	225	246	142	176	–	–	67	68
52	Fraudulently appropriating, receiving, &c., or concealing property found, or lawaris or stray cattle.	–	–	235	230	1,900	162	–	–	69	67
53	Fire-arms, publicly discharging of, in bazars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	Gaming house, keeping, or publicly gaming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Government property, retention of	–	–	50	9	17	6	–	–	33	3
56	Harbouring knowingly proclaimed offenders	–	–	15	33	3	15	1	1	11	12
57	Ditto men of bad character	–	–	10	2	2	–	–	–	8	2
58	Incest	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	—
59	Illegal wearing of Government dress	–	–	25	23	13	17	–	–	8	6
60	Incendiarism	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	3
61	Libel	–	–	4	17	2	7	–	–	2	10
62	Neglect to support wife and children	–	–	53	62	4	2	–	–	47	60
63	Negligence, culpable	–	–	12	8	11	5	–	–	1	3
64	Nuisance, public, or offences against public decency	–	–	–	139	–	107	–	–	–	30
65	Plunder of property during the rebellion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering or improperly possessing or selling.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	Resistance of process	–	–	484	190	359	117	–	–	121	73
68	Riding or driving furiously in a street or public highway	–	–	11	5	8	3	–	–	3	2
69	Riot, tumultuous assemblage	–	–	–	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	Rescue, forcible	–	–	–	9	–	4	–	–	–	5
71	Recognizance, forfeiture of	–	–	7	33	7	29	–	–	–	4
72	Religion, offences against	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	—
73	Roads, injury to public	–	–	47	80	37	76	–	–	10	4
74	Suicide, attempt to commit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	Ditto, assisting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	Suttee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	Seditious conduct	–	–	41	–	17	–	–	–	23	2
78	Threatening language or action	–	–	42	30	13	18	–	–	29	10
79	Trespass, ordinary	–	–	517	1,857	248	797	–	–	261	1,047
80	Torture	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1
81	Unnatural crime	–	–	14	11	10	5	1	–	3	6
82	Weight, using false or forbidden	–	–	79	28	68	19	–	–	11	9
83	Witnesses refusing to give or produce evidence	–	–	1	–	1	—	—	—	—	—
84	Offences entered by cantonment joint magistrate	15	–	62	–	23	–	1	–	38	—

(E.)—Criminal Statement, No. V. - - - - - - - -

Criminal Statement of Appeals in the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT.												
			Pending on 1st January 1861.	Preferred during the Year.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified or reversed.	Returned for Re-investigation or Revision.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.	Date of oldest Case pending.	Pending on 1st January 1861.	Appeals preferred during the Year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow - 1860	4	93	97	-	64	13	20	-	- -	-	53	13	66
		1861	-	211	211	2	142	51	16	-	- -	2	40	37	79
2		Durriabad - 1860	-	14	14	-	10	3	1	-	- -	-	17	13	30
		1861	-	63	63	1	54	7	1	-	- -	1	22	18	41
3		Oonao - 1860	-	21	21	-	15	5	1	-	- -	-	16	8	24
		1861	-	59	59	-	43	14	1	1	21 Dec. 1861	-	25	5	30
		Total - 1860	4	128	132	-	89	21	22	-	- -	-	86	34	120
		1861	-	333	333	3	239	72	18	1	21 Dec. 1861	3	87	60	150
		Difference - - -	−4	+205	+201	+3	+150	+51	−4	+1	- -	+3	+1	+26	+30
4	Khyrabad	Scetapore - 1860	-	8	8	-	7	1	-	-	- -	-	10	17	27
		1861	-	19	19	-	15	4	-	-	- -	1	5	43	49
5		Hurdui - 1860	-	9	9	-	8	1	-	-	- -	-	40	31	71
		1861	-	21	21	12	4	4	1	-	- -	7	27	50	84
6		Mohomdee - 1860	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	- -	-	10	22	32
		1861	-	7	7	-	4	3	-	-	- -	1	10	27	38
		Total - 1860	-	18	18	-	16	2	-	-	- -	-	60	70	130
		1861	-	47	47	12	23	11	1	-	- -	9	42	120	171
		Difference - - -	-	+29	+29	+12	+7	+9	+1	-	- -	+9	−18	+50	+41
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - 1860	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	-	- -	-	27	-	27
		1861	-	48	48	6	27	13	1	1	21 Dec. 1861	-	17	-	17
8		Roy Barellly - 1860	-	23	23	-	17	4	2	-	- -	-	9	1	10
		1861	-	39	39	6	18	11	4	-	- -	-	11	-	11
9		Pertabghur - 1860	-	11	11	-	7	2	-	2	10 Nov. 1860	-	10	-	10
		1861	2	27	29	-	23	2	1	3	5 Oct. 1861	-	17	-	17
		Total - 1860	-	42	42	-	28	10	2	2	10 Nov. 1860	-	46	1	47
		1861	2	114	116	12	68	28	6	4	5 Oct. 1861	-	45	-	45
		Difference - - -	+2	+72	+74	+12	+40	+16	+4	+2	- -	-	−1	−1	−2
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad - 1860	-	29	29	-	19	5	5	-	- -	-	40	9	49
		1861	5	65	70	1	52	17	-	-	- -	1	33	19	53
11		Gonda - 1860	-	23	23	-	10	11	-	2	- -	1	25	66	92
		1861	2	70	72	-	52	18	2	-	- -	1	26	37	64
12		Baraitch - 1860	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	-	- -	-	8	37	45
		1861	-	8	8	-	5	3	-	-	- -	-	7	8	15
		Total - 1860	-	58	58	-	32	19	5	2	- -	1	73	112	186
		1861	7	143	150	1	109	38	2	-	- -	2	66	64	132
		Difference - - -	+7	+85	+92	−1	+77	+19	−3	−2	- -	+1	−7	−48	−54
		Grand Total 1860	4	246	250	-	165	52	29	5	- -	1	265	217	483
		1861	9	637	646	28	439	147	27	5	- -	14	240	244	498
		Difference - - -	+5	+391	+396	+28	+274	+95	−2	+1	- -	+13	−25	+27	+15

(E.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. V.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT of APPEALS in the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

TO COMMISSIONER'S COURT.							TO JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.										
Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for Re-investigation or Revision.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.	Date of oldest Case pending.	Pending on 1st January 1861.	Appeals preferred during the Year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for Re-investigation or Revision.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.	Date of oldest Case pending.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
3	34	14	8	5	2	28 Dec. 1860	–	15	3	18	4	6	3	3	2	–	
1	53	11	10	2	2	22 Oct. 1861	–	14	–	14	10	1	3	–	–	–	
1	10	4	2	3	1	28 Dec. 1860	–	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	
–	30	3	4	3	1	20 Dec. 1861	–	7	–	7	4	1	2	–	–	–	
1	18	2	3	–	–	– –	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	1	–	
1	17	5	3	3	1	20 Dec. 1861	–	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	–	
5	71	20	13	8	3	28 Dec. 1861	–	22	3	25	6	7	4	4	4	–	
2	100	19	17	8	4	20 Dec. 1861	–	24	2	26	15	3	6	1	1	–	
–3	+29	–1	+4	–	+1	– –	–	+2	–1	+1	+9	–4	+2	–3	–3	–	
4	18	2	1	1	1	– –	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	
1	39	9	–	–	–	– –	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	
16	28	12	1	7	7	– –	–	5	–	5	2	–	–	–	2	1	* Transferred to Revenue Department. † 9 Nov. 1862.
9	57	9	–	7	1	– –	1	11	–	12	8	1	–	1	1	1†	
4	19	5	–	2	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	27	3	1	3	1	– –	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	
24	65	19	2	11	9	3 Nov. 1860	–	6	–	6	2	–	–	–	3	1	
13	123	21	1	10	2	22 Dec. 1861	1	13	2	16	9	2	–	2	2	1	
–11	+58	+2	–1	–1	–7	– –	+1	+7	+2	+10	+7	+2	–	+2	–1	–	
4	18	–	1	4	–	– –	–	4	1	5	–	2	2	–	1	–	
–	10	–	–	5	2	24 Dec. 1861	–	4	–	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	
1	6	–	2	1	–	– –	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	
–	4	1	–	3	3	13 Dec. 1861	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	5	–	2	3	–	– –	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
–	13	–	2	1	1	28 Dec. 1861	–	7	2	9	4	2	2	1	–	–	
5	29	–	5	8	–	– –	–	7	1	8	2	3	2	–	1	–	
–	27	1	2	9	6	13 Dec. 1861	–	11	2	13	5	4	3	1	–	–	
–5	–2	+1	–3	+1	+6	– –	–	+4	+1	+5	+3	+1	+1	+1	–1	–	
1	28	12	3	4	1	7 May 1860	–	6	3	9	1	4	2	2	–	–	
–	29	14	6	1	3	2 Nov. 1861	–	6	–	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	
2	55	13	12	9	1	17 Nov. 1860	–	2	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	
2	39	11	9	–	3	22 Oct. 1861	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	
1	32	7	–	5	–	– –	–	6	–	6	1	2	1	2	–	–	
1	7	4	1	1	1	27 Nov. 1861	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	
4	115	32	15	18	2	7 May 1860	–	14	4	18	3	7	4	4	–	–	
3	75	29	16	2	7	22 Oct. 1861	–	10	–	10	6	4	–	–	–	–	
–1	–40	–3	+1	–16	+5	– –	–	–4	–4	–8	+3	–3	–4	–4	–	–	
38	280	71	35	45	14	7 May 1860	–	49	8	57	13	17	10	8	8	1	
18	325	70	36	29	19	22 Oct. 1861	1	58	6	65	35	13	9	4	3	1	
–20	+45	–1	+1	–16	+5	– –	+1	+9	–2	+8	+22	–4	–1	–4	–5	–	

(F.)—Criminal Statement No. VI.

Showing the Use of Corporal Punishment in the Province of Oudh, for 1860–61.

	1860.	1861.	Difference.
Total Number of Persons Flogged	4,207	3,652	— 555
Of these were—			
Flogged and fined	360	187	—173
„ and imprisoned	454	937	+483
„ on account of non-payment of alternative fine	127	20	—107
„ fined and imprisoned	46	51	+5
„ and security	—	4	+4

DETAIL OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH STRIPES WERE INFLICTED.

Nature of Offences.	Total of 1860.	Total of 1861.	Difference.		1860.	1861.	Difference.
Culpable homicide	8	—	—8	Above 100, by order of Commr.	—	—	—
Rioting with deadly weapon	—	—					
Rioting	1	—	—1	Above 70 and not more than 100.	614	124	—490
Grievous hurt and aggravated assaults	9	5	—4				
Rape	1	2	+1	Above 50 and not more than 70.	252	66	—186
Dacoity	1	—	—1				
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon — On the highway	5	4	—1	Above 30 and not more than 50.	1,208	551	—657
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon — Elsewhere	19	3	—16				
Robbery — On the highway	1	—	—1	Above 15 and not more than 30.	1,730	2,329	+599
Robbery — Elsewhere	82	23	—59				
Theft with housebreaking or trespass with hurt or preparation for hurt.	8	22	+14	Not more than 30	403	582	+179
Theft by housebreaking or housetrespass	549	858	+309				
Theft — Of cattle	546	489	—57				
Theft — Ordinary	2,145	1,881	—264				
Receiving stolen property	86	110	+24				
Serious mischief by fire	4	—	—4				
Coining or fabricating Government stamps	19	14	—5				
Escape from gaol	19	24	+5				
Bad livelihood	1	—	—1				
Other offences cognizable by the police	55	—	—55				
Not Cognizable by the Police.							
Hurts and assaults not grievous or aggravated	15	2	—13				
Affrays	—	—					
Forgery	2	—	—2				
False evidence	27	15	—12				
Adultery and abduction	7	—	—7				
Breach of Arms Act	374	66	—308				
„ Abkaree Laws	43	15	—28				
„ Laws relating to slavery	—	—					
„ Discipline by policemen	26	3	—23				
„ Peace	—	—					
„ Peace apprehended	—	—					
Cattle poisoning for the sake of their skins	—	—					
Child-stealing	1	2	+1				
Dacoits, or professional thieves, belonging to a gang of.	—	—					
Exposing infant children	—	—					
Fire-arms, discharging or letting off	—	—					
Gaming, openly in a public street or thoroughfare	—	—					
Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering.	—	—					
Public nuisances in towns, &c.	1	—	—1				
Rescue, forcible	—	—					
Ryot, tumultuous assemblage of	—	1	+1				
Suicide, attempt to commit	5	—	—5				
Suttee	—	—					

(F.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. VI—*continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Total of 1860.	Total of 1861.	Difference.		1860.	1861.	Difference.
Thugs, belonging to a gang of	—	—					
Torture	3	-	—3				
Misconduct not coming under other headings, or neglect of duty on the part of { Government servants	20	2	—18				
Misconduct not coming under other headings, or neglect of duty on the part of { Zemindars	—	—					
Misconduct not coming under other headings, or neglect of duty on the part of { Chowkeedars	2	6	+4				
Abortion, procuring of	—	—					
Abusive language	1	-	—1				
Bribery and corruption	15	3	—12				
Breach of Octroi Laws	—	—					
„ Gaol discipline	10	74	+64				
„ Contract	—	—					
„ Trust	1	-	—1				
„ Stamp Laws	—	—					
„ Impressment Laws	—	—					
„ Post Office Laws	—	—					
„ Salt Laws	3	-	—3				
„ Canal or River Laws	—	—					
„ Ferry Laws	—	—					
„ Forest Laws	—	—					
„ Agreement between master and servant	1	-	—1				
„ Mint Laws	-	1	+1				
Calumny	—	—					
Concealment of heinous offences, wilful	8	8					
Contempt of court	3	-	—3				
Caste, wilful offending against	1	-	—1				
Cheating	1	-	—1				
Concealment of birth by mother	—	—					
Concealment of lawaris or unclaimed property	6	-	—6				
Conspiracy	—	—					
Chowkeedaree dues, non-payment of	—	—					
Crops, injury by trespass of cattle or otherwise	2	-	—2				
Destruction or wanton injury of property	6	4	—2				
Dhurna	1	-	—1				
Drunkenness	6	4	—2				
Duress, illegal	—	—					
Desertion	1	-	—1				
Embezzlement	6	1	—5				
Extortion	7	2	—5				
Evading process	4	-	—4				
False and malicious complaint	4	-	—4				
False information, knowingly given to police	6	-	—6				
Falsification of papers	—	—					
Fraud	5	1	—4				
Fraudulently appropriating, receiving, &c., or concealing property, &c.	-	4	+4				
Government property, retention of	2	-	—2				
Harbouring knowingly proclaimed offenders	1	-	—1				
Harbouring men of bad character	—	—					
Incest	—	—					
Illegal wearing of Government dress	2	-	—2				
Libel	—	—					
Neglect to support wife or children	—	—					
Negligence, culpable	1	-	—1				
Other offences connected with the army	1	-	—1				
Plunder of property during rebellion	—	—					
Resistance of process	4	-	—4				
Riding or driving furiously, &c.	—	—					
Recognizance, forfeiture of	—	—					
Religion, offences against	—	—					
Roads, injury to public	—	—					
Rebellion	5	-	—5				
Seditious conduct	—	—					
Threatening language or action	—	—					
Trespass, ordinary	1	-	—1				
Theft of children	—	—					
Unnatural crime	7	3	—4				
Weights, using false or forbidden	—	—					
Witness, refusing to give or procure evidence	—	—					
TOTAL	4,207	3,652	—555		4,207	3,652	—555

(G.)—Criminal Statement, No. VII. - - - - - - -

Comparative Statement of Proportions, Per-Centages, - - - -

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.		Number of Cases reported.	Proportion of: Total Crimes reported to Population.	Proportion of: Heinous Crimes reported to Population.	Per-Centage of: Cases brought to Trial to Cases reported.	Per-Centage of: Cattle Theft to Total Number of Cases reported.	Per-Centage of: Cases pending at the end of the Year to the Number decided.	Original Per-: Simple to combined Punishment.	Original Per-: Persons Fined (simple) to Number Imprisoned.	Original Per-: Persons Flogged (simple) to the Number Imprisoned.
1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					Souls.	Souls.						
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1860	4,790	1 to 175	1 to 272	44·21	1·62	0·18	93·	378·	43·
			1861	3,857	143	214	35·08	1·02	0·63	86·	141·	180·
2		Durriabad	1860	1,356	436	644	64·15	3·46	0·57	89·	187·	75·
			1861	2,175	271	411	50·02	1·79	0·36	86·	357·	146·
3		Oonao	1860	1,249	468	697	54·28	2·72	0·89	94·	400·	178·
			1861	3,066	190	485	24·26	1·27	1·91	81·	172·	28·
		Total	1860	7,395	359	537	49·57	2·15	0·85	92·	315·	246·
			1861	11,098	201	370	36·45	1·36	0·98	84·	223·	118·
		Difference		+3,703	—158	—167	—13·12	—0·79	+0·13	—8·	—92·	—128·
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	1860	1,464	499	1,342	47·19	3·62	0·28	92·	209·	165·
			1861	2,869	321	473	34·99	3·21	0·46	94·	172·	119·
5		Hurdui	1860	1,539	350	1,602	62·83	5·78	0·62	95·	319·	90·
			1861	1,785	302	450	56·35	5·99	0·39	92·	273·	130·
6		Mohomdee	1860	1,489	355	4,380	38·41	1·94	2·14	82·	395·	80·
			1861	958	553	1,244	48·52	2·81	3·65	81·	187·	141·
		Total	1860	4,492	371	2,441	49·86	3·78	0·90	91·	300·	94·
			1861	4,612	392	729	46·62	4·00	0·50	90·	217·	130·
		Difference		+120	+21	—1,712	—3·24	+0·22	+0·40	—1·	—83·	+36·
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	1860	1,850	- -	Not furnished by Commissioner.	67·24	3·41	1·96	95·	392·	113·
			1861	2,497	214		58·55	1·96	0·68	92·	298·	73·
8		Roy Bareilly	1860	1,410	- -		47·58	2·12	0·75	93·	577·	246·
			1861	2,105	336		37·48	1·52	0·63	90·	263·	73·
9		Pertabghur	1860	1,275	- -		56·70	4·07	0·83	76·	237·	89·
			1861	1,969	380		40·06	2·59	1·45	73·	128·	18·
		Total	1860	4,535	- -	- -	58·16	3·21	1·34	88·	346·	122·
			1861	6,571	287	507	48·05	2·00	0·89	85·	689·	164·
		Difference		+2,036	+287	+507	—10·11	—1·21	—0·45	—3·	+343·	+42·
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	1860	2,021	487	766	66·55	4·45	0·44	92·	635·	171·
			1861	4,945	200	460	33·71	1·31	0·66	89·	250·	96·
11		Gonda	1860	2,068	387	752	44·48	3·67	0·76	89·	467·	159·
			1861	2,666	300	464	32·85	1·95	0·80	92·	332·	60·
12		Baraitch	1860	1,882	273	528	35·17	2·55	0·76	88·	362·	181·
			1861	3,017	170	431	26·08	1·55	0·89	91·	222·	49·
		Total	1860	5,971	384	691	47·02	3·58	0·61	90·	519·	169·
			1861	10,628	210	455	31·33	1·54	0·75	90·	253·	75·
		Difference		+4,657	—168	—236	—15·69	—2·04	+0·14	—	—266·	—94·
		Grand Total	1860	22,393	Cannot be filled, as only one Division has given a Memorandum of the estimated total population.		52·08	3·24	0·92	90·	358·	160·
			1861	32,909			37·97	1·90	0·81	87·	196·	49·
		Difference		+10,516	- -	- -	—14·11	—1·34	—0·11	—3·	—162.	—111·

- - - - - - - (G.)—Criminal Statement, No. VII.

- - - - - - - and Averages for the Years 1860 and 1861.

TRIALS.			APPEALS.					ORIGINAL TRIALS.				APPEALS.		
Centage of			Per-Centage of					Average Duration.						
								District Court.						
Persons Acquitted to the Number Tried.	Persons Committed to the Number Tried.	Persons Acquitted in the Sessions Court to the Number Tried.	Cases reversed or modified to Appeals Tried in Deputy Commissioner's Court.	Appeals to Commissioner on Total Decision of District Court.	Reversals to Appeals Tried in Commissioner's Court.	Reversals to Appeals Tried in Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Per-Centage of Witnesses detained One Day on the Total Number Summoned.	With Police.	Without Police.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.	In Deputy Commissioner's Court.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
37·72	1·55	18·18	13·40	3·12	12·50	20·00	The Witness Statement was discontinued in this Province, but has again been revived from the current year.	8·22	6·77	14·75	6·64	–	10·72	17·86
42·06	1·72	22·22	24·17	3·87	12·65	–		5·00	4·86	15·30	6·11	–	13·59	6·35
50·48	0·67	90·90	21·42	3·46	6·89	–		6·72	9·07	14·00	4·33	–	9·45	11·33
39·66	1·25	- -	11·11	3·78	9·75	–		7·44	12·04	16·12	2·00	–	11·18	4·65
86·69	1·04	10·52	23·80	3·57	12·50	25·00		6·91	5·66	22·27	7·55	–	8·82	13·50
42·31	1·47	23·07	23·73	4·10	10·00	25·00		7·25	10·75	11·60	6·00	–	13·79	21·40
40·50	1·28	39·86	15·90	3·28	11·11	18·18		7·69	7·27	16·17	6·68	–	9·98	71·01
41·34	1·48	15·09	19·67	3·91	10·80	10·00		6·56	9·21	13·80	5·61	–	12·95	8·84
+0·84	+0·20	−24·77	+3·77	+0·63	−0·31	−8·18		−1·13	+1·94	−2·37	−1·07	–	+2·97	+62·17
35·48	1·17	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	12·50	4·50	3·84	0·00		7·77	4·81	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	2·00	–	–	1·00
81·03	2 24		21·05	0·93	0·00	50·00		9·30	6·19		2·83	–	–	32·00
54·38	1·36		11·11	7·28	1·56	0·00		9·83	11·95		10·28	–	–	1·00
52·28	1·18		20·00	2·98	0·00	33·33		9·02	8·42		2·71	–	–	6·63
44·67	0·93		0·00	5·71	0·00	0·00		13·33	7·19		5·80	–	–	0·00
41·13	0·33		41·42	2·41	9·99	0·00		14·24	8·07		0·50	–	–	8·00
41·89	1·20	9·37	11·76	6·13	2·22	0.00		9·91	8·99	17·33	7·40	–	7·28	1·00
41·14	1·25	11·63	27·45	2·10	9·99	33·33		10·85	7·56	18·44	2·86	–	21·47	10·20
−0·75	+0·05	+2·26	+15·69	−4·03	+7·77	- -		+0·94	−1·43	+1·11	−4·54	–	+14·19	+9·20
48·91	0·68	- -	50·00	2·21	3·70	–		5·92	6·57	24·55	3·33	–	8·22	22·00
38·99	1·87	23·21	27·66	1·17	–	–		7·50	6·17	33·50	12·00	–	30·00	15·50
41·87	1·90	- -	17·39	1·50	20·00	–		11·01	10·02	28·80	6·33	–	16·81	1·00
40·01	00·68	29·41	28·20	1·40	–	–		9·07	6·85	52·90	6·00	–	36·75	—
34·80	3·45	- -	22·22	1·39	20·00	–		9·72	7·60	23·80	3·00	–	19·60	35·00
32·63	2·61	44·06	7·69	1·90	12·50	–		10·25	6·31	81·87	7·50	–	26·69	13·70
43·25	1·75	17·64	25·00	1·80	10·63	–		8·25	7·80	20·17	4·00	–	12·56	17·85
37·32	1·62	33·33	23·21	1·43	5·12	12·50		9·55	6·43	51·69	9·00	–	29·93	14·21
−5·93	+0·07	+15·69	−1·79	−0·37	−5·51	+12·50		+1·30	−1·37	+31·52	+5·90	–	+17·37	−3·64
36·82	2·30	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	20·83	3·65	6·25	33·33		12·20	7·44	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	7·75	–	–	19·50
36·57	0·82		24·28	3·20	11·32	–		5·77	6·14		7·50	–	–	4·33
42·95	1·10		52·38	10·07	13·18	–		13·95	7·27		1·50	–	–	16·50
38·52	1·13		25·00	7·36	14·06	–		8·89	6·92		7·80	–	–	22·00
39·32	2·99		50·00	6·84	0·00	33·33		12·86	19·00		4·66	–	–	20·83
37·54	1·68		37·50	1·92	6·66	–		9·12	3·59		8·00	–	–	10·00
39·36	2·02	27·96	37·25	6·39	10·79	28·57		12·84	9·09	11·43	5·92	–	7·17	19·64
38·63	1·11	14·44	25·53	3·99	12·12	–		7·92	5·55	14·89	7·28	–	17·81	9·00
−0·73	−0·91	−13·52	−11·62	−2·40	+1·33	−28·57		−4·92	−3·54	+3·46	+1·36	–	+10·64	−10·64
40·31	1·50	19·33	21·13	4·69	8·12	19·02		9·49	8·25	16·37	6·21	–	6·74	15·93
39·74	1·41	22·94	22·93	2·85	7·45	13·72		8·72	7·18	20·24	5·90	–	17·76	10·33
−0·57	−0·09	+3·61	+1·80	−1·84	−0·67	−5·30		−0·77	−1·07	+3·87	−0·31	–	+11·02	−5·60

(H.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. I.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of ORIGINAL SUITS in the City and District Courts of the Province of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

No.	DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.				NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										TIME OCCUPIED.		REMARKS.
							In Favour of Plaintiff.												
							By Trial.		By Confession.										
			Number of Cases pending at the close of last Year.	Number of Cases Filed.	Received by Transfer.	Total Number of Cases on the File.	In Full.	In Part.	In Full.	In Part.	In Favour of Defendant.	By Razeenamah.	By Nonsuit.	Struck off on Default.	Transferred.	TOTAL.	Pending at the close of the Year.	Total Number of Days occupied in the Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Average Number of Days for each Suit.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21
1	- - -	Lucknow City - -	1860	179	1,877	- -	2,056	344	371	253	121	376	221	23	140	22	1,919	115	- -	31·80
			1861	113	2,367	- -	2,482	528	378	250	89	520	240	28	155	20	2,192	270	58,950	26·89
		Difference - - -		—64	+490	- -	+426	+184	+7	—3	—32	+150	—51	+3	+15	—2	+273	+155	- -	4·91
2	Lucknow	Lucknow - -	1860	6	276	10	301	50	38	35	25	51	66	2	9	12	278	11	- -	26·80
			1861	11	379	- -	390	59	67	45	24	76	57	4	32	3	370	17	7,876	21·29
3		Durriabad - -	1860	10	491	1	501	68	88	70	40	128	57	13	13	13	477	11	- -	17·38
			1861	14	657	2	670	105	94	88	50	106	64	13	29	5	659	35	10,290	16·20
4		Oonao - - -	1860	12	351	2	365	74	88	14	10	70	58	8	31	7	353	6	- -	18·28
			1861	8	566	- -	574	65	75	61	67	95	82	46	32	1	543	30	9,403	17·31
		Total - - -	1860	40	1,108	22	1,170	192	214	119	75	249	183	23	53	32	1,108	30	- -	20·03
			1861	30	1,602	2	1,634	229	236	194	140	307	203	63	111	9	1,543	82	27,487	17·81
		Difference - - -		—10	+494	—20	+464	+37	+22	+75	+65	+118	+20	+40	+58	—23	+435	+52	- -	2·22
5	Khyrabad	Seetapore - -	1860	3	290	3	296	76	50	31	12	18	45	2	55	- -	289	7	- -	25·78
			1861	7	325	- -	332	85	36	51	5	36	48	6	52	2	319	11	6,481	20·29
6		Hurdui - - -	1860	15	506	- -	521	103	100	52	38	91	65	30	36	- -	515	6	- -	17·59
			1861	6	502	- -	508	107	109	54	66	77	118	23	42	8	587	13	10,760	17·99
7		Mohomdee - -	1860	13	363	- -	376	22	61	66	31	11	81	22	23	1	357	7	- -	20·17
			1861	7	363	- -	370	67	58	83	42	29	35	7	35	- -	357	13	8,700	24·55
		Total - - -	1860	30	1,159	3	1,192	231	211	169	81	120	191	54	114	1	1,171	20	- -	23·78
			1861	20	1,290	- -	1,310	259	194	188	113	142	201	36	129	10	1,263	37	25,950	20·95
		Difference - - -		—10	+231	—3	+118	+28	—17	+19	+32	+22	+10	—18	+15	+9	+92	+17	- -	2·25
8	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - -	1860	9	479	- -	488	78	77	78	29	63	86	24	34	- -	469	19	- -	18·98
			1861	19	554	- -	573	59	69	67	41	86	157	7	28	1	514	58	10,948	21·29
9		Roy Bareilly - -	1860	6	296	- -	302	28	27	54	63	53	59	4	4	9	283	10	- -	20·58
			1861	19	372	- -	392	55	48	69	57	47	51	3	18	4	369	9	7,258	19·67
10		Pertabghur - -	1860	24	102	26	212	20	25	20	18	22	53	1	4	49	164	8	- -	49·92
			1861	8	272	- -	280	10	30	49	41	59	49	3	12	10	253	17	7,678	30·34
		Total - - -	1860	39	987	26	1,052	126	130	152	110	138	189	29	42	49	916	37	- -	20·82
			1861	37	1,198	- -	1,235	104	156	196	169	102	248	13	58	15	1,136	84	25,884	22·78
		Difference - - -		—2	+201	—26	+233	—22	+26	+44	+59	+54	+59	—16	+16	—34	+220	+47	- -	7·04
11	Baraitch	Fyzabad - -	1860	12	476	1	489	187	64	32	16	64	63	2	40	- -	468	20	- -	10·03
			1861	20	693	- -	714	199	80	124	32	94	101	20	23	6	673	35	13,077	19·43
12		Gonda - - -	1860	11	641	- -	652	70	106	176	82	101	75	21	7	8	638	6	- -	19·45
			1861	6	467	1	474	30	77	119	73	93	87	9	6	2	467	5	6,687	14·32
13		Baraitch - - -	1860	24	360	- -	384	38	53	98	32	78	34	9	27	- -	374	10	- -	19·51
			1861	10	815	2	827	67	136	224	104	100	102	51	18	2	802	23	12,437	15·57
		Total - - -	1860	47	1,477	- -	1,524	295	223	306	130	243	172	32	74	8	1,480	36	- -	10·63
			1861	36	1,975	4	2,015	296	293	467	212	287	290	80	47	10	1,942	63	32,251	16·59
		Difference - - -		—11	+498	+4	+491	+1	+65	+161	+82	+44	+88	+48	—27	+2	+462	+27	- -	0·10
		GRAND TOTAL - -	1860	335	6,538	51	6,944	1,188	1,154	999	517	1,126	1,026	161	423	112	6,594	238	- -	24·45
			1861	238	8,432	6	8,676	1,416	1,257	1,295	723	1,514	1,152	218	500	64	8,076	536	170,522	20·22
		Difference - - -		—97	+1,874	—45	+1,732	+228	+103	+296	+206	+388	+126	+57	+123	—48	+1,492	+298	- -	4·23

(I.)—Civil Statement, No. II.

Statement of Suits settled by Arbitration in the Divisions and City District Court of the Province of Oudh, during the Years 1860 and 1861.

No.	Division.	District.		Unreservedly confirmed.	Partially confirmed.	Set aside.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1	- - -	Lucknow City	1860	141	4	6	151	
			1861	108	1	3	112	
		Difference - - -		—33	—3	—3	—39	
2	Lucknow - -	Lucknow -	1860	20	1	- -	21	
			1861	21	1	- -	22	
3		Durriabad -	1860	43	2	3	48	
			1861	36	4	1	41	
4		Oonao - -	1860	20	- -	- -	20	
			1861	35	- -	- -	35	
		Total - -	1860	83	3	3	89	
			1861	92	5	1	98	
		Difference - - -		+9	+2	—2	+9	
5	Khyrabad - -	Seetapore -	1860	23	8	4	35	
			1861	15	19	5	39	
6		Hurdui -	1860	72	3	1	76	
			1861	98	4	6	108	
7		Mohomdee -	1860	18	4	1	23	
			1861	20	3	- -	23	
		Total - -	1860	113	15	6	134	
			1861	133	26	11	170	
		Difference - - -		+20	+11	+5	+36	
8	Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore -	1860	34	1	4	39	
			1861	23	2	- -	25	
9		Roy Bareilly -	1860	14	6	- -	20	
			1861	30	- -	1	31	
10		Pertabghur -	1860	5	- -	2	7	
			1861	9	- -	1	10	
		Total - -	1860	53	7	6	66	
			1861	62	2	2	66	
		Difference - - -		+9	—5	—4	—	
11	Baraitch - -	Fyzabad -	1860	19	1	- -	20	
			1861	46	- -	5	51	
12		Gondah -	1860	16	2	2	20	
			1861	31	3	- -	34	
13		Baraitch -	1860	43	2	- -	45	
			1861	95	2	- -	97	
		Total - -	1860	78	5	2	85	
			1861	172	5	5	182	
		Difference - - -		+94	- -	+3	+97	
		Grand Total -	1860	468	34	23	525	
			1861	459	38	19	516	
		Difference - - -		—9	+4	—4	—9	

(J.)—Civil Statement, No. III. - - - - - - - -

General Comparative Statement of Appeals for the Years 1860 and 1861. - - -

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Courts of Deputy Commissioners and Lucknow City.														Courts			
			Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.			Disposed of						Pending on 31 Dec. 1860.	Per-Centage of Reversals to Cases Tried.	Average Number of Days taken in each Case.	Date of oldest Case pending.	Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.		
				Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for Re-investigation.	Total.						Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1	- -	Lucknow City	1860 18	111	-	129	-	78	3	6	34	121	8	2·47	24·60	- -	-	-	-	-
			1861 8	207	-	215	-	134	20	14	43	211	4	9·47	19·52	- -	-	-	-	-
		Difference - -	—10	+96	-	+86	-	+56	+17	+8	+9	+90	—4	+7·00	—5·08	- -	-	-	-	-
2	Lucknow	Lucknow	1860 -	25	-	25	-	10	8	2	5	25	-	32·00	41·60	- -	7	4	-	11
			1861 -	48	-	48	-	33	2	3	10	48	-	4·16	19·33	- -	-	13	-	13
3		Durriabad	1860 -	23	9	32	-	13	4	-	15	32	-	12·50	7·53	- -	-	13	1	14
			1861 -	82	11	93	1	60	15	-	11	87	6	17·24	17·34	9 Sept. -	-	42	-	42
4		Oonao	1860 -	11	-	11	-	7	2	-	1	10	1	20·00	8·40	- -	2	15	-	17
			1861 1	36	-	37	2	20	8	1	4	35	2	22·85	9·04	12 Nov. -	1	10	1	12
		Total	1860 -	59	9	68	-	30	14	2	21	67	1	20·89	15·04	- -	9	32	1	42
			1861 1	166	11	178	3	113	25	4	25	170	8	14·70	15·53	9 Sept. 1861	1	65	1	67
		Difference - -	+1	+107	+2	+110	+3	+83	+11	+2	+4	+103	+7	—6·19	—0·41	- -	—8	+33	-	+25
5	Khyrabad	Seetapore	1860 -	25	1	26	-	16	1	6	3	26	-	3·84	29·88	- -	-	7	-	7
			1861 -	21	-	21	-	19	-	-	2	21	-	-	27·09	- -	-	8	14	22
6		Hurdui	1860 -	8	-	18	-	9	6	1	2	18	-	33·33	21·50	- -	-	14	-	14
			1861 -	41	-	41	7	21	4	2	7	41	-	9·75	4·53	- -	2	10	-	18
7		Mohomdee	1860 -	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	0·00	not furnished	- -	2	16	-	18
			1861 -	10	-	10	-	4	1	4	-	9	1	11·11	34·44	- -	-	7	-	7
		Total	1860 -	46	1	47	-	27	7	7	6	47	-	15·21	- -	- -	2	37	-	39
			1861 -	72	-	72	7	44	5	6	9	71	1	7·04	22·20	- -	2	31	14	47
		Difference - -	-	+26	—1	+25	+7	+17	—2	—1	+3	+24	+1	—8·17	+22·20	- -	-	—6	+14	+8
8	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	1860 -	38	2	40	-	21	8	3	6	38	2	21·05	not furnished	5 Nov. 1860	1	18	-	19
			1861 2	24	-	26	1	13	3	1	7	25	1	12·00	24·20	14 Dec. -	2	21	-	23
9		Roy Bareilly	1860 1	27	-	28	-	13	3	1	11	28	-	10·71	47·17	- -	-	8	-	8
			1861 -	37	-	37	-	23	1	7	4	35	2	2·85	12·43	19 Dec. 1861	-	10	-	10
10		Pertabghur	1860 -	9	1	10	-	4	-	1	4	9	1	0·00	9·72	- -	-	10	-	10
			1861 1	24	-	25	1	16	3	1	1	22	3	13·63	46·00	- -	-	4	-	4
		Total	1860 1	74	3	78	-	38	11	5	21	75	3	14·66	- -	- -	1	30	-	37
			1861 3	85	-	88	2	52	7	9	12	82	6	8·53	27·54	- -	2	35	-	37
		Difference - -	+2	+11	+3	+10	+2	+14	—4	+4	—9	+7	+3	—6·13	+27·54	- -	+1	—1	-	-
11	Baraitch	Fyzabad	1860 1	42	-	43	-	19	4	14	4	41	2	9·75	42·00	- -	1	15	1	17
			1861 2	54	-	56	2	34	6	6	7	55	1	10·71	30·16	- -	-	16	-	16
12		Gonda	1860 -	34	-	34	-	20	8	2	3	33	1	24·24	22·39	2 Nov. 1860	1	16	7	24
			1861 1	23	-	24	1	19	3	-	10	24	-	12·50	40·83	- -	2	10	-	12
13		Baraitch	1860 4	22	-	26	-	12	10	1	3	26	-	38·46	18·26	- -	-	22	-	22
			1861 -	34	-	34	1	20	4	5	4	34	-	11·77	18·79	- -	-	5	-	5
		Total	1860 5	98	-	103	-	51	22	17	10	100	3	22·00	- -	- -	2	53	8	63
			1861 3	111	-	114	4	64	13	11	21	113	1	11·50	- -	- -	2	31	-	33
		Difference - -	—2	+13	-	+11	+4	+13	—9	—6	+11	+13	—2	—10·50	- -	- -	-	—22	—8	—30
		Grand Total	1860 24	388	13	425	-	224	57	37	92	410	15	13·90	- -	- -	14	158	9	181
			1861 15	641	11	667	16	407	70	44	110	647	20	9·97	- -	- -	7	182	15	184
		Difference - -	—9	+253	—2	+242	+16	+183	+13	+7	+18	+237	+5	—3·93	- -	- -	—7	+4	+6	+3

(a) Remanded for trial, 2d January 1861; 13th September.
(c) 4th July 1860, disposed of 9th January 1861.

(b) Seven transferred Civil Judge's Court.
(d) 11th November 1861.

(J.)—Civil Statement, No. III.

General Comparative Statement of Appeals, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

OF COMMISSIONERS.										COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.												
Disposed of.						Pending on 31 Dec. 1860.	Per-Centage of Reversals to Cases tried.	Average Number of Days taken in each Case.	Date of Oldest Case Pending.	Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.		Disposed of.					Pending on 31 Dec. 1860.	Average duration of each Appeal from Date of Institution.	Average duration of each Appeal from Date of Receipt of Proceedings.	Per-Centage of Reversals to Appeals tried.
Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for Re-investigation.	Total.						Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for Re-investigation.	Total.				
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	168	15	102	9	12	20	164	4	14·22	8·62	5·48
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	171	1	176	35	80	12	27	18	172	(a) 4	13·77	7·85	8·75
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+4	+3	+1	+8	+20	–22	+3	+15	–8	+8	–	–0·45	–0·77	+3·27
–	4	–	–	–	4	7	0·00	1·00	– –	–	38	–	49	7	15	2	8	8	40	–	13·30	7·47	0·50
–	7	1	–	4	12	1	8·33	12·58	9 Dec –	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	7·00	3·00	–
2	5	2	–	5	14	–	14·28	17·80	– –	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	0·69	0·50	–
–	24	0	3	5	32	4	17·89	23·84	26 Nov. –	–	10	–	10	3	2	2	1	2	10	–	0·78	0·60	28·57
–	10	1	–	5	16	1	6·25	10·20	21 Sept. –	–	2	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	11·50	4·50	–
–	8	1	–	3	12	–	8·33	30·75	– –	–	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	1	3	–	22·00	12·50	–
2	19	3	–	10	34	(b) 8	8·82	16·33	21 Sept. –	2	41	1	44	8	16	3	8	9	44	–	14·50	8·53	7·47
–	39	8	3	12	62	5	12·90	23·42	26 Nov. –	–	15	–	15	5	3	2	2	3	15	–	17·66	10·11	20·00
–2	+29	+5	+3	+2	+28	–3	+4·08	+7·69	– –	–2	–26	–1	–29	–3	–13	–1	–6	–6	–29	–	+3·16	+1·58	+12·53
4	–	–	1	2	7	–	0·00	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	14	1	–	1	22	–	4·54	–	– –	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·00	–	–
5	4	–	–	3	12	2	0·00	–	2 Nov. 1860	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·00	1·00	–
3	8	1	1	1	14	4	7·14	–	28 Nov. 1861	–	7	–	7	3	4	–	–	–	7	–	16·00	9·60	–
1	8	2	3	4	18	–	13·51	–	– –	–	6	–	6	3	3	–	–	–	6	–	17·00	4·83	–
1	4	–	1	1	7	–	–	–	– –	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1·00	–	–
10	12	2	4	9	37	2	9·67	10·35	2 Nov. –	–	7	–	7	4	3	–	–	–	7	–	14·71	4·28	–
10	26	2	2	3	43	4	5·13	22·87	28 Nov. –	–	10	–	10	6	4	–	–	–	10	–	11·50	9·00	–
–	+14	–	–2	–6	+6	+2	+13·21	+12·52	– –	–	+3	–	+3	+2	+1	–	–	–	+3	–	–3·21	+4·72	–
–	12	3	–	2	17	2	17·64	47·82	8 Nov. –	–	5	–	5	2	1	–	1	–	(c) 4	1	15·75	6·75	–
–	14	–	–	5	19	4	–	45·58	30 Sept. –	1	7	–	8	2	4	–	–	–	6	(d) 2	49·00	14·50	–
–	5	1	–	1	7	1	14·28	29·54	– –	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·00	1·00	–
–	8	–	–	1	9	1	–	23·44	18 Dec. –	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	5·33	–	–
–	7	2	–	1	10	–	20·00	36·10	– –	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	26·00	7·00	–
–	3	–	1	–	4	–	–	58·75	– –	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1·00	–	–
–	24	0	–	4	34	(e) 3	17·64	39·44	8 Nov. –	–	7	–	7	3	2	–	1	–	6	1	15·00	5·83	–
–	25	–	1	6	32	5	–	40·06	30 Sept. –	1	11	–	12	5	4	–	1	–	10	2	31·10	14·50	–
–	+1	–6	+1	+2	–2	+2	–17·64	–0·62	– –	+1	+4	–	+5	+2	+2	–	–	–	+4	+1	+16·10	+8·67	–
–	12	3	1	1	17	–	17·64	20·00	– –	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	9·50	2·50	–
1	13	–	–	1	15	1	–	11·66	23 Nov. 1861	–	10	–	10	6	2	–	–	1	9	(f) 1	11·55	15·66	–
–	18	–	–	4	22	2	–	9·09	17 Dec. 1860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	5	3	2	1	11	1	27·27	18·51	24 Dec. 1861	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·00	–	–
–	15	4	1	2	22	–	18·18	10·86	– –	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	29·50	0·26	0·50
–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	6·80	– –	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1·00	–	–
–	45	7	2	7	61	2	11·47	13·06	17 Dec. 1860	–	4	–	4	1	2	1	–	–	4	–	19·30	14·25	0·50
1	23	3	2	2	31	2	9·67	13·32	23 Nov. 1861	–	13	–	13	0	2	–	–	1	12	1	8·91	15·66	–
+1	+22	–1	–	–5	–38	–	–1·89	+0·26	– –	–	+9	–	+9	+3	–	–1	–	+1	+8	+1	–10·59	+1·41	–0·50
12	100	18	6	30	166	(g) 15	10·84	–	– –	2	227	1	230	31	125	21	18	35	224	5	14·41	8·52	5·35
14	118	13	8	23	168	16	7·73	–	– –	5	226	1	226	60	93	30	14	22	219	7	14·44	8·22	8·80
–1	+18	–5	+2	–7	+2	+1	–3·11	–	– –	+3	–7	–	–4	+29	–32	+9	+4	–13	–5	+2	+0·03	+0·30	+3·45

(c) One case decided 25th August 1860, as now explained by Commissioner.
(f) 10th December 1861.
(g) *See* Notes (b) and (e) in explanation of the apparent discrepancy between the number pending in 1860 and that brought forward in 1861.

PART III.—AVERAGE STATEMENT of CIVIL CASES

VALUE OF CASES.	Number of Cases.	Average Value of Suits.	Average Number of Days taken in the disposal of each Case.
		Rs. a. p.	
1 to 12 rupees - -	2,619	7 8 9	8·13
12 to 100 „ - - -	4,175	36 11 5	11·42
100 to 500 „ - - -	921	192 14 4	27·03
500 to 5,000 „ - - -	326	1,346 12 5	31·58
Above 5,000 „ - - -	45	1,54,622 14 11	123·57
TOTAL - - -	8,086	958 2 9	13·79

(K.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. IV. - - - - - - - -

GENERAL STATEMENT of AVERAGES and PROPORTIONS of original SUITS in the

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Total Number of Cases on the File.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Proportion of original Suits instituted to Population.	TIME. Total Number of Days taken in the decision of Original Suits disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	TIME. Average Number of Days taken in each Case disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	TIME. Longest time a Suit was pending.	TIME. Shortest time a Suit was pending.	PER-CENTAGE. Cases disposed of on Confession of Judgment, to Total Number decided.	PER-CENTAGE. Decrees in Full to Total Number of Decrees.	PER-CENTAGE. Cases in favour of Defendant to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	PER-CENTAGE. Cases decided by Reexamination to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
					Souls. 1-to								
1	- -	Lucknow City 1860	2,056	1,919	-	-	31·80	795	1	19·48	54·82	19·59	15·16
		Lucknow City 1861	2,482	2,192	-	58,950	26·89	1,054	1	15·69	62·49	23·09	10·94
		Difference - - -	+426	+273	-	-	−4·91	+259	-	−3·79	+7·67	+4·40	−4·22
2	Lucknow -	Lucknow - 1860	301	278	1,542	-	26·80	154	3	21·58	57·43	18·34	24·46
		Lucknow - 1861	390	370	1,457	7,878	21·29	97	2	18·37	53·60	20·54	15·40
3		Durriabad - 1860	501	477	1,180	-	17·38	104	1	23·06	51·87	26·83	11·94
		Durriabad - 1861	670	630	892	10,206	16·20	140	1	21·90	57·27	31·11	10·15
4		Oonao - 1860	368	353	1,580	-	18·28	152	1	6·79	47·31	19·83	16·43
		Oonao - 1861	574	543	1,019	9,403	17·31	122	1	23·56	47·01	17·49	15·10
		Total - 1860	1,170	1,108	1,437	-	20·03	154	1	17·50	51·83	22·47	16·51
		Total - 1861	1,634	1,543	1,119	27,487	17·81	140	1	21·67	52·62	23·05	13·55
		Difference - -	+464	+435	−318	-	−2·22	−14	-	+4·17	+0·79	+0·58	−2·96
5	Khyrabad -	Seetapore - 1860	296	289	-	-	25·78	152	1	14·87	63·31	6·22	15·57
		Seetapore - 1861	332	319	1,807	6,481	20·29	107	1	17·44	76·89	11·21	14·95
6		Hurdui - 1860	521	515	-	-	17·59	122	2	17·47	52·90	17·66	12·62
		Hurdui - 1861	608	587	888	10,709	17·99	91	2	25·32	49·23	13·12	20·10
7		Mohomdee - 1860	375	367	-	-	26·17	112	1	31·79	60·00	2·98	22·01
		Mohomdee - 1861	370	357	1,432	8,760	24·53	155	1	35·04	59·84	8·19	9·81
		Total - 1860	1,192	1,171	-	-	23·18	152	1	21·33	57·80	15·06	16·51
		Total - 1861	1,310	1,263	1,375	25,950	20·93	155	1	25·93	61·08	10·84	14·08
		Difference - -	+118	+92	-	-	−2·25	+3	-	+4·60	+4·18	−4·22	−1·53
8	Baiswarra -	Sultanpore - 1860	488	469	-	-	18·98	143	1	22·81	59·54	13·43	18·33
		Sultanpore - 1861	573	514	-	10,948	21·29	267	1	21·01	33·39	16·73	30·54
9		Roy Bareilly - 1860	302	283	-	-	20·58	182	1	41·43	47·67	18·72	17·66
		Roy Bareilly - 1861	382	369	-	7,258	19·67	326	1	45·26	46·00	12·73	13·82
10		Pertabghur - 1860	212	164	-	-	49·92	216	6	23·17	47·61	13·41	32·31
		Pertabghur - 1861	280	253	-	7,678	30·34	-	1	35·57	42·44	23·32	15·81
		Total - 1860	1,002	916	-	-	29·82	216	1	28·60	53·66	15·60	20·63
		Total - 1861	1,235	1,136	-	25,884	22·78	326	1	32·13	46·40	16·90	21·83
		Difference - -	+233	+220	-	-	−7·04	+110	-	+3·43	−7·26	+1·30	+1·20
11	Bamitch -	Fyzabad - 1860	488	468	2,015	-	10·93	159	1	10·25	73·24	13·67	13·46
		Fyzabad - 1861	714	673	1,377	13,077	19·43	216	1	23·18	74·25	13·97	15·00
12		Gonda - 1860	652	638	1,227	-	19·45	159	1	40·43	56·68	15·83	11·75
		Gonda - 1861	474	467	1,687	6,687	14·32	146	1	41·76	49·33	19·91	12·20
13		Baraitch - 1860	384	374	1,339	-	19·51	223	1	34·75	60·17	20·85	9·09
		Baraitch - 1861	827	802	622	12,487	15·57	114	1	40·80	54·80	12·46	12·71
		Total - 1860	1,524	1,480	1,507	-	16·63	223	1	29·45	62·66	16·41	11·62
		Total - 1861	2,015	1,942	1,140	32,251	16·53	216	1	34·96	60·17	14·77	13·38
		Difference - -	+491	+462	−367	-	−0·10	−7	-	+5·51	−2·49	−1·64	+1·76
		Total exclusive of Lucknow City - 1860	4,883	4,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total exclusive of Lucknow City - 1861	6,194	5,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		GRAND TOTAL 1860	6,944	6,594	-	-	24·45	795	1	22·98	33·15	17·07	15·55
		GRAND TOTAL 1861	8,676	8,076	-	1,70,522	20·22	1,054	1	23·74	33·56	18·74	14·26
		Difference - -	+1,732	+1,492	-	-	−4·23	+259	-	+0·76	+0·41	+1·67	−1·29

disposed of in the Province of OUDH, for the Year 1861.

Total Costs of Suits.	Aggregate Value of Suits.	Per-centage of Costs to Value.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1,881 6 –	19,774 9 5	9 8 2	
17,673 12 –	1,53,298 12 8	11 8 5	
17,757 – –	1,77,057 6 3	9 15 11	
27,211 4 –	4,39,049 15 2	6 3 2	
30,913 12 –	69,58,031 3 11	– 7 10	
95,438 – –	77,47,811 15 5	1 3 8	

– – – – – – – – (K.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. IV.

Divisions and Civil Courts of the Province of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

PER-CENTAGE.					VALUE AND COST.				
Non-suits and Dismissals in Default to the Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Original Suits tried by Tehseeldars to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Original Suits tried by Deputy Commissioners, Civil Judge and Assistants, to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Number of Cases pending at the Close of the Year, to the Number on the File.	Date of Oldest Case pending.	Total Value of Suits.	Total Cost of Suits.	Average Value of each Suit.	Average Cost of each Suit.	Per-centage of Costs to Value.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
					Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
8·49	–	100·00	5·59	2 Oct. 1860	9,03,951 14 0	25,079 12 –	471 – 10	13 1 –	2 8 2
8·25	–	100·00	10·87	20 Feb. 1861	70,53,765 6 8	49,843 9 –	3,217 15 4	22 11 0	– 11 3
–0·24	–	–	+5·28	– –	+61,49,813 7 11	+24,763 13 –	+2,746 14 6	+9 10 9	–1 12 11
3·95	48·20	51·79	3·65	6 Sept. 1860	20,353 5 2	1,287 14 –	73 3 7	4 10 1	6 5 2
11·62	25·67	79·72	4·35	2 Oct. 1861	56,494 13 –	2,055 2 –	152 10 –	7 2 8	4 11 2
5·45	22·22	77·77	2·19	20 Nov. 1860	47,713 14 8	2,359 – –	100 – 5	4 15 1	4 15 –
5·21	20·50	79·84	5·22	28 Oct. 1861	51,818 14 6	3,582 8 –	82 4 –	5 10 10	6 14 7
11·04	30·87	69·12	2·17	25 Sept. 1860	44,609 15 1	2,028 6 –	126 5 6	8 4 8	6 9 –
18·04	20·99	84·71	5·22	5 Nov. 1861	1,33,813 – 1	5,108 – –	246 6 11	9 6 4	3 13 –
6·85	31·49	68·50	2·64	6 Sept. 1860	1,12,668 2 11	6,575 4 –	101 10 11	5 14 11	5 13 4
11·62	24·39	81·42	4·93	2 Oct. 1861	2,42,126 11 7	11,345 10 –	156 14 8	7 5 7	4 10 11
+4·77	–7·10	+12·92	+2·29	– –	+1,29,458 8 8	+4,770 6 –	+55 3 –	+1 6 8	–1 2 5
19·72	38·40	65·39	2·36	28 Sept. 1860	30,080 8 8	1,981 4 –	104 1 4	6 13 8	6 9 4
18·06	59·19	40·81	3·31	24 Jan. 1861	28,114 1 7	2,511 5 –	86 9 3	7 13 2	8 14 9
12·81	75·92	24·07	1·15	20 May 1860	26,414 15 4	1,702 6 –	51 4 7	3 4 1	6 7 1
11·07	70·36	30·64	2·15	1 Oct. 1861	39,163 13 7	3,107 8 –	65 13 1	5 3 6	7 14 10
12·22	8·06	91·03	1·86	22 Aug. 1860	52,306 3 6	2,937 13 –	142 2 2	7 15 8	5 9 10
11·77	35·57	64·43	2·79	9 Oct. 1861	90,693 4 4	4,573 12 –	254 – 8	32 13 –	5 – 8
14·33	45·64	55·29	1·67	26 May 1860	1,08,301 11 6	6,021 7 –	92 13 4	5 10 4	6 1 4
13·63	58·04	45·29	2·75	24 Jan. 1861	1,57,971 3 6	10,192 9 –	124 1 5	15 4 7	7 4 9
–0·70	+1·40	+10·00	+1·08	– –	+49,169 8 –	+3,571 2 –	+31 4 1	+9 10 3	1 1 4
12·36	49·68	50·31	3·80	31 July 1860	90,182 9 2	5,072 9 –	192 4 8	10 13 –	5 9 11
0·80	45·52	54·47	10·12	25 July 1861	87,120 13 3	5,172 14 –	169 7 11	10 1 –	5 15 –
2·82	53·35	46·64	3·31	16 Nov. 1860	23,439 14 9	1,492 4 –	53 13 2	5 4 4	6 5 10
5·69	61·51	38·48	2·35	5 Jan. 1861	35,386 – –	3,059 12 –	95 14 4	8 4 8	8 10 2
3·04	33·53	66·46	3·77	3 Sept. 1860	55,793 7 10	3,135 2 –	340 3 3	19 1 10	5 9 10
5·92	24·50	75·49	6·07	19 Sept. 1861	30,173 2 8	2,617 1 –	119 4 2	10 5 6	8 10 10
7·75	47·92	52·07	3·69	31 July 1860	1,69,415 15 9	9,700 3 –	184 15 2	10 9 5	5 11 7
6·25	46·03	53·96	6·80	5 June 1861	1,52,679 15 11	10,849 11 –	134 6 5	9 8 9	7 1 8
–11·50	–1·89	+1·89	+3·11	– –	–16,735 15 10	+1,149 8 –	–50 8 9	–1 – 8	+1 6 1
8·97	15·88	84·61	4·09	10 Sept. 1860	1,01,700 3 5	4,711 10 –	217 8 4	10 1 –	4 6 2
6·39	28·38	77·71	4·90	9 Nov. 1861	88,498 10 9	7,542 3 –	131 7 11	11 3 3	8 7 11
4·38	0·00	100·00	0·92	20 Oct. 1860	19,063 12 –	3,076 8 –	78 5 –	4 11 7	6 2 6
3·21	25·27	76·44	1·05	2 Dec. 1861	25,262 1 –	2,589 4 –	54 1 6	5 8 –	10 2 8
9·62	0·00	100·00	2·60	4 Dec. 1860	24,436 6 3	1,317 6 –	65 5 4	3 8 4	5 3 9
8·60	34·78	65·21	2·78	5 Oct. 1861	27,507 14 –	3,095 2 –	34 4 9	3 13 8	11 4 –
7·16	15·38	95·13	5·90	10 Sept. 1860	1,76,100 5 8	9,105 8 –	119 – 9	6 2 5	5 2 6
6·54	29·71	70·28	3·12	5 Oct. 1861	1,41,268 9 9	13,206 9 –	72 11 10	6 12 9	9 5 4
–0·62	+14·33	–24·85	–2·78	– –	–34,921 11 11	+4,101 1 –	–46 4 11	+– 10 4	+4 3 –
–	–	–	–	– –	5,67,076 3 10	32,002 6 –	121 4 9	6 13 6	5 10 3
–	–	–	–	– –	6,94,076 8 9	45,594 – –	85 15 –	5 10 4	6 9 1
8·85	38·07	70·40	4·20	26 May 1860	14,71,028 2 7	57,082 2 –	223 1 4	8 10 6	8 14 1
8·71	25·79	71·58	6·17	24 Jan. 1861	77,47,811 15 5	95,438 – –	958 2 9	11 12 10	1 3 8
–0·14	–12·28	+1·18	+1·97	– –	+62,76,783 12 10	+38,356 – –	+735 1 6	+3 2 4	–2 10 5

(L.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. V.

CLASSIFICATION of different Descriptions of ORIGINAL SUITS instituted in the Divisions and City District Court of the Province of OUDH, during the Years 1860 and 1861.

No.	DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.		Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	Inheritance under the Hindoo Law.	Inheritance under any other Law.	Claims in Right of Adoption.	Debts on Bonds or otherwise.	Suits of Bankers or Dealers.	Religious Suits connected with Castes, &c.	Claims to Hereditary or Customary Fees.	Damages for Breach of Contract.	Damages for direct Trespass or Personal Injury.	Damages for Libel, Nuisances, or other Indirect Injury.	Suits between Master or Client, and Servants or Agents.	Suits between Landlords and Tenants of Houses, &c.	Suits between Mortgagors and Mortgagees.	Claims to Subsistence or between Relations.	Suits connected with Marriage.	Claims to Partition.	Claims founded on the Right of Pre-emption.	Claims to Property not included in the above.	Claims to Personal Property not included in the above.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
1	- - -	City District - -	1860	9	2	- -	- -	923	323	- -	2	35	50	9	171	134	21	20	21	6	2	86	28	1,919	
			1861	- -	1	1	- -	1,347	119	- -	7	12	58	21	235	83	65	16	26	10	3	138	28	2,102	
		Difference - - -		−9	−1	+1	- -	+419	−204	- -	+5	−23	+8	+12	+64	−51	−26	−4	+3	+4	+1	+72	- -	+273	
2	Lucknow - -	Lucknow - -	1860	- -	1	- -	- -	141	29	- -	46	3	12	- -	9	9	4	- -	4	2	- -	1	26	276	
3			1861	- -	1	- -	- -	108	78	1	4	14	36	10	18	2	19	- -	12	6	- -	45	36	370	Instituted.
3		Durriabad - -	1860	- -	- -	2	- -	373	3	1	25	1	2	1	1	- -	3	- -	3	3	- -	49	10	477	
4			1861	1	7	- -	- -	489	5	- -	2	- -	16	2	15	2	6	- -	15	7	2	25	9	556	- ditto.
		Oonao - - -	1860	1	2	1	- -	186	40	2	19	- -	5	1	2	2	6	- -	10	- -	- -	34	42	353	
			1861	- -	- -	- -	- -	253	54	1	3	1	30	1	10	3	8	- -	6	- -	- -	74	99	543	Disposed of.
		Total - - -	1860	1	3	3	- -	700	63	3	90	4	19	2	12	11	13	- -	17	5	- -	84	78	1,106	
			1861	1	8	- -	- -	850	122	2	9	15	82	13	41	5	24	- -	33	13	2	204	147	1,581	
		Difference - - -		- -	+5	−3	- -	+150	+59	−1	−81	+11	+63	+11	+29	−6	+11	- -	+16	+8	+2	+120	+69	+475	
5	Khyrabad - -	Seetapore - -	1860	1	- -	- -	- -	216	1	- -	4	6	3	- -	16	3	5	- -	13	9	- -	5	4	286	
6			1861	- -	- -	- -	- -	256	- -	- -	4	4	9	1	9	2	- -	- -	16	2	- -	9	21	326	Instituted.
6		Hurdui - - -	1860	3	4	- -	- -	275	22	- -	25	4	2	- -	6	2	30	- -	24	2	1	41	74	535	
7			1861	2	- -	- -	- -	354	5	- -	- -	7	3	2	12	7	15	- -	19	3	1	64	94	587	Disposed of.
		Mohomdee - -	1860	- -	1	- -	- -	191	141	- -	1	1	- -	- -	4	6	3	5	11	1	- -	1	1	467	
			1861	1	1	- -	- -	208	115	- -	- -	1	5	- -	6	3	3	- -	7	2	- -	4	1	357	- ditto.
		Total - - -	1860	4	5	- -	- -	682	164	- -	30	11	5	- -	26	11	38	5	48	12	1	47	79	1,108	
			1861	3	1	- -	- -	814	120	- -	- -	12	17	3	27	12	18	- -	42	6	1	77	116	1,269	
		Difference - - -		−1	−4	- -	- -	+132	−44	- -	−30	+1	+12	+3	+1	+1	−20	−5	−6	−6	- -	+30	+37	+101	
8	Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore - -	1860	1	2	- -	- -	330	72	- -	2	- -	5	8	11	4	12	- -	8	- -	- -	4	10	460	
9			1861	3	- -	5	1	441	9	- -	1	1	3	3	27	6	5	- -	8	- -	- -	29	12	554	Instituted.
9		Roy Bareilly - -	1860	1	- -	- -	- -	220	- -	- -	9	5	2	1	3	2	1	- -	2	- -	- -	23	8	283	
10			1861	- -	5	- -	- -	280	- -	- -	5	- -	3	1	4	6	1	- -	7	- -	- -	27	25	372	- ditto.
		Perfaghur - -	1860	1	1	- -	- -	119	4	- -	- -	4	13	- -	8	- -	14	1	2	- -	- -	- -	1	164	
			1861	1	1	- -	- -	212	1	- -	- -	- -	30	1	11	1	5	- -	3	- -	- -	4	- -	272	- ditto.
		Total - - -	1860	3	3	- -	- -	675	72	- -	11	9	20	9	22	6	27	1	12	- -	- -	27	19	916	
			1861	4	11	- -	1	933	10	- -	6	1	30	3	42	13	11	- -	18	- -	- -	60	37	1,188	
		Difference - - -		+1	+8	- -	+1	+258	−62	- -	−5	−8	+10	−4	+20	+7	−16	−1	+6	- -	- -	+33	+18	+272	
11	Baraitch - -	Fyzabad - -	1860	1	1	- -	- -	209	44	- -	2	8	- -	- -	24	8	7	- -	6	- -	1	8	59	468	
12			1861	1	2	- -	- -	280	141	1	4	3	4	- -	23	13	18	- -	18	7	1	22	135	678	Disposed of.
		Gonda - - -	1860	- -	- -	- -	- -	495	96	- -	2	- -	- -	1	29	- -	8	- -	7	2	- -	6	1	646	
13			1861	- -	- -	- -	1	321	87	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	14	2	- -	- -	34	3	1	- -	1	467	- ditto.
		Baraitch - - -	1860	- -	- -	- -	- -	275	21	- -	1	3	8	10	9	1	3	- -	10	9	- -	16	13	374	
			1861	- -	- -	- -	- -	520	103	- -	5	3	25	4	14	10	5	2	27	12	- -	19	23	802	- ditto.
		Total - - -	1860	1	1	- -	- -	1,069	161	- -	5	11	3	11	62	9	18	- -	23	11	1	29	73	1,488	
			1861	1	2	- -	1	1,121	331	1	9	6	29	7	51	25	23	2	109	22	2	41	159	1,942	
		Difference - - -		- -	+1	- -	+1	+52	+170	+1	+4	−5	+26	−4	−11	+16	+5	+2	+86	+11	+1	+12	+86	+454	
		GRAND TOTAL -	1860	18	14	3	- -	4,054	783	3	138	70	97	31	298	171	187	28	123	34	4	273	217	6,599	
			1861	9	23	1	2	5,065	712	3	31	40	222	40	396	138	141	18	228	51	8	546	487	8,172	
		Difference - - -		−9	+9	−2	+2	+1,011	−171	- -	−107	−24	+125	+18	+103	−33	−46	−8	+105	+17	+4	+267	+210	+1,573	

(M.)—Civil Statement, No. VI.

Statement, showing the Number and Specification of Deeds Registered in the Districts of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

No.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Deeds of Sale or Gift.	Deeds of Mortgage on Lands, &c.	Leases and Conveyances for Temporary Transfer of Real Property.	Wills.	Authority to adopt.	Written Contracts.	Obligation for Payment of Money or Receipts.	Betrothals and the like.	Agricultural Leases.	Verbal Agreements.	Total.	Amount of Fees received.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.		
1	- - -	Lucknow City - 1860	1,346	726	4	6	7	14	1,451	11	–	–	3,565	2,727	12	–
		1861	2,086	1,139	69	–	8	15	3,300	6	–	–	6,634	4,059	6	–
		Difference - - -	+740	+413	+65	–6	+1	+1	+1,849	–5	–	–	+3,069	+2,231	–6	–
2	Lucknow	Lucknow - 1860	143	244	91	2	–	2	435	3	–	–	920	466	–	–
		1861	167	268	151	1	1	3	400	3	–	–	994	484	8	–
3		Durriabad - 1860	135	134	–	11	5	1	187	87	–	–	560	500	14	2
		1861	170	115	–	2	2	373	461	21	590	56	1,790	769	10	3
4		Oonao - 1860	105	385	3	–	1	143	200	–	–	–	837	674	13	–
		1861	109	492	6	–	1	248	422	1	–	215	1,494	1,059	6	6
		Total - 1860	383	763	94	13	13	146	822	90	–	–	2,317	1,641	11	8
		1861	446	875	157	3	4	624	1,283	25	590	271	4,278	2,313	8	9
		Difference - - -	+63	+112	+63	–10	–9	+478	+461	–65	+590	+271	+1,961	+672	–3	+1
5	Khyrabad	Seetapore - 1860	489	78	41	3	–	30	479	104	–	–	1,224	582	14	9
		1861	451	74	–	5	8	574	747	18	4,850	–	6,727	1,101	2	9
6		Hurdui - 1860	131	244	69	12	4	160	334	1	–	–	955	564	11	–
		1861	191	412	110	7	8	259	605	6	1,184	157	2,939	1,017	9	–
7		Mohomdee - 1860	2,200	287	6	–	5	133	29	750	–	–	3,410	951	8	–
		1861	771	313	31	5	12	387	352	405	443	1,135	3,854	1,128	6	–
		Total - 1860	2,820	609	116	15	9	323	842	855	–	–	5,582	2,099	1	9
		1861	1,413	799	141	17	28	1,220	1,704	429	6,477	1,292	13,520	3,247	1	9
		Difference - - -	–1,407	+190	+25	+2	+19	+897	+862	–426	+6,477	+1,292	+7,938	+1,148	–	–
8	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - 1860	71	127	3	2	5	111	177	21	–	–	517	369	6	9
		1861	64	174	5	4	3	263	263	3	–	–	779	499	3	6
9		Roy Bareilly - 1860	17	60	2	–	–	–	288	388	–	–	755	469	6	6
		1861	45	16	141	12	5	77	211	8	–	7	522	369	6	–
10		Pertabghur - 1860	15	52	–	–	–	113	289	35	–	–	504	411	–	9
		1861	13	46	10	1	–	34	221	1	–	–	326	275	6	9
		Total - 1860	103	239	5	2	5	224	754	444	–	–	1,776	1,249	14	–
		1861	122	236	156	17	8	374	695	12	–	7	1,627	1,144	–	3
		Difference - - -	+19	–3	+151	+15	+3	+150	–59	–432	–	+7	–149	–105	–14	+3
11	Baraitch	Fyzabad - 1860	141	103	8	–	1	–	135	–	–	–	388	286	8	–
		1861	245	149	6	1	3	2	331	–	–	–	737	481	13	4
12		Gonda - 1860	111	48	73	1	1	591	215	71	–	–	1,111	420	15	–
		1861	63	68	83	–	2	667	261	208	–	–	1,352	554	14	6
13		Baraitch - 1860	17	18	1	–	2	–	138	2	–	–	178	157	4	–
		1861	43	33	3	–	–	38	374	38	–	50	579	285	1	–
		Total - 1860	269	169	82	1	4	591	488	73	–	–	1,677	864	11	–
		1861	351	250	92	1	5	707	966	246	–	50	2,668	1,321	12	10
		Difference - - -	+82	+81	+10	–	+1	+116	+278	+173	–	+50	+991	+457	+1	–10
		Grand Total 1860	4,021	2,506	301	37	31	1,298	4,357	1,473	–	–	14,924	8,583	2	5
		1861	4,471	3,350	546	53	53	2,925	8,169	718	7,067	1,620	29,049	13,722	13	7
		Difference - - -	+450	+844	+245	+16	+22	+1,627	+3,803	–755	+7,067	+1,620	+14,125	+5,139	+11	+2

(N.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. VII.

GENERAL STATEMENT of MISCELLANEOUS CASES pending and disposed of in the CIVIL COURTS of the Districts in the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Year 1861.

1. NATURE OF CASES.	2. Pending at the Close of last Year.	3. Instituted during the Year.	4. TOTAL.	5. Disposed of.			6. Remaining under Trial.	7. Explanation of Cases pending more than Six Months.
				Decided on their Merits.	Struck off on Default.	TOTAL.		
1. Application for execution of order	178	2,576	2,754	1,993	442	2,415	339	
2. Claims preferred against attachment of property in execution of decrees.	1	163	164	146	12	158	6	
3. Contempt of Court	1	140	141	141	-	141	—	
4. Appeals in miscellaneous cases from the order of Lower Courts	-	39	39	36	1	37	2	
5. Claims to sue as paupers	13	133	146	117	16	133	13	
6. Claims to foreclose or redeem a mortgage	1	8	9	9	-	9	—	
7. Bankruptcy cases and claims of insolvent debtors to release	-	7	7	4	-	4	3	
8. Claims to estates of deceased or incapable persons	49	49	98	76	1	77	21	
9. Cases relating to administration of trusts	1	8	9	6	-	6	3	
10. Proceedings in miscellaneous subjects received from Superior Courts and other districts.	61	1,991	2,052	1,927	48	1,975	77	
11. Miscellaneous petitions, returns of Umlah, proceedings from Lower Courts, &c.	118	2,178	2,291	2,078	44	2,122	169	
TOTAL	423	7,287	7,710	6,533	544	7,077	363	

(O.)—Civil Statement, No. VIII.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of Processes in the Judicial Department in the City and Districts of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Cases above 5,000.	Above 500.	Above 100.	Above 20.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount Tullubanah Received.	Total Amount Tullubanah Disbursed.	Total Amount Credited to Government.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	- - -	Lucknow City - 1860	19	123	296	1,427	- -	16,551 5 -	4,458 - -	12,093 5 -
		Lucknow City - 1861	34	173	367	1,784	1,546	17,023 2 -	2,607 9 6	14,415 8 6
		Difference - -	+15	+50	+71	+357	—1,546	+471 13 -	—1,850 6 6	+2,322 3 6
2	Lucknow -	Lucknow - 1860	- -	6	25	245	- -	754 2 -	234 - -	550 2 -
		Lucknow - 1861	1	9	30	339	74	899 3 -	611 14 -	287 5 -
3		Durriabad - 1860	- -	7	43	394	67	887 8 -	521 12 6	367 11 6
		Durriabad - 1861	- -	15	54	546	91	1,372 2 -	661 8 1	710 9 11
4		Oonao - 1860	1	13	48	280	- -	1,368 - -	531 14 3	836 1 9
		Oonao - 1861	1	12	63	473	152	1,873 4 -	804 8 10	1,068 11 2
		Total - 1860	1	26	116	919	67	3,009 10 -	1,287 10 9	1,721 15 3
		Total - 1861	2	36	147	1,358	317	4,144 9 -	2,077 14 11	2,066 10 1
		Difference - -	+1	+10	+31	+439	+250	+1,134 15 -	+790 4 2	+344 10 10
5		Seetapore - 1860	- -	14	39	239	- -	1,021 13 -	738 4 2	282 8 10
		Seetapore - 1861	2	4	25	294	- -	1,268 4 -	606 - -	662 4 -
6	Khyrabad -	Hurdui - 1860	- -	5	30	466	- -	882 - -	798 8 1	83 7 11
		Hurdui - 1861	1	7	33	577	- -	1,372 11 -	593 4 11	779 6 1
7		Mohomdee - 1860	- -	8	49	306	- -	935 14 -	630 6 1	304 7 11
		Mohomdee - 1861	2	17	36	308	- -	1,494 8 -	684 - -	811 8 -
		Total - 1860	- -	27	118	1,011	- -	2,839 11 -	2,167 2 4	670 8 8
		Total - 1861	5	28	94	1,179	- -	4,136 7 -	1,883 4 11	2,253 2 1
		Difference - -	+5	+1	—24	+168	- -	+1,296 12 -	—283 13 5	+1,582 9 5
8		Sultanpore - 1860	5	21	68	385	- -	2,539 - -	1,049 9 3	1,489 6 9
		Sultanpore - 1861	5	32	65	452	- -	2,439 4 -	1,035 - -	1,404 4 -
9	Baiswarra -	Roy Bareilly - 1860	- -	8	27	259	- -	817 6 -	260 - -	557 6 -
		Roy Bareilly - 1861	1	6	45	314	83	1,314 11 -	659 8 -	655 3 -
10		Pertabghur - 1860	1	13	28	110	- -	1,032 4 -	795 5 8	236 14 4
		Pertabghur - 1861	1	10	51	195	- -	1,070 10 -	818 13 -	251 13 9
		Total - 1860	6	42	123	754	- -	4,388 10 -	2,104 14 11	2,283 11 1
		Total - 1861	7	48	161	961	83	4,824 9 -	2,513 5 -	2,311 4 -
		Difference - -	+1	+6	+38	+207	+83	+435 15 -	+408 6 1	+27 8 11
11		Fyzabad - 1860	- -	24	54	398	- -	2,055 3 -	1,282 12 5	772 6 7
		Fyzabad - 1861	3	24	70	596	363	3,499 8 -	1,223 15 7	2,275 8 5
12	Baraitch -	Gonda - 1860	- -	11	60	491	2	1,363 14 -	508 - -	855 14 -
		Gonda - 1861	- -	4	37	451	139	1,112 8 -	1,006 15 6	105 8 6
13		Baraitch - 1860	- -	13	73	310	- -	641 - -	403 5 8	237 10 4
		Baraitch - 1861	- -	1	48	773	151	1,173 14 -	1,008 5 2	165 8 10
		Total - 1860	- -	48	187	1,199	2	4,060 1 -	2,194 2 1	1,865 14 11
		Total - 1861	3	29	155	1,820	653	5,785 14 -	3,239 4 3	2,546 9 9
		Difference - -	+3	—19	—32	+621	+651	+1,725 13 -	+1,045 2 2	+680 10 10
		Grand Total 1860	26	266	840	5,310	69	30,849 5 -	12,211 14 1	18,637 6 11
		Grand Total 1861	51	314	924	7,102	2,599	35,914 9 -	12,321 6 7	23,593 2 5
		Difference - -	+25	+48	+84	+1,792	+2,530	+5,065 4 -	+109 8 6	+4,955 11 6

(P.)

No. IX.—Statement, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, the Average Time taken in the disposal of each Case, and the Rate of Cases disposed of Monthly.

1. Period of Employment.	2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem excluding Fractions.	6. Remarks.
	Lucknow City.				
Mos. days.	*Appeals.*				
9 15	E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge	211	19·52	17	
	Original Suits.				
9 15	E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge	405	50·84	33	
9 3	F. Lincoln, Esq., Assistant Civil Judge	1,690	0·16	140	
0 26	G. B. Maconochie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	5	5·20	5	
4 2	W. Glyn, Esq., City Magistrate	68	2·17	11	
0 26	Kulb Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner	24	1·08	24	
	Total	2,192	-	213	
	Grand Total	2,403	-	230	
	Lucknow.				
	Appeals.				
1 24	P. Carnegy, Esq., Deputy Commissioner	7	17·57	3	
7 6	Major H. L. Evans, Deputy Commissioner	31	18·61	4	
3 0	W. C. Capper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner	10	22·80	3	
	Total	48	-	10	
	Original Suits.				
1 24	P. Carnegy, Esq., Deputy Commissioner	—	—	—	
7 6	Major H. L. Evans, Deputy Commissioner	—	—	—	
3 0	W. C. Capper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner	—	—	—	
1 21	J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	2	17·00	—	
1 10	C. Lindsay, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	9	26·00	—	
9 0	H. G. Ross, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	36	24·44	—	
9 0	G. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	74	24·29	—	
12 0	G. B. Maconochie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	111	24·27	9	
9 19	E. Bickers, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner	20	19·70	2	
1 19	Moonshee Kulb Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner	7	12·00	7	
7 19	Moonshee Ramdial, Extra Assistant Commissioner	9	15·11	1	
5 19	Moonshee Nundkishore, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	6	19·50	1	
12 19	Newazish Hossein, Tehseeldar	67	17·19	5	
10 19	Ali Buksh, Tehseeldar	28	12·25	2	
12 19	Chowdurhee Hushmut Ali, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	1	12·00	—	
	Total	370	-	27	
	Grand Total	448	-	37	

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*cont^d.*

1. Period of Employment.		2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
		DURRIABAD.				
Mos.	*days.*	*Appeals.*				
12	19	Lieut. E. Chamier, Deputy Commissioner - -	87	17·34	7	
		Original Suits.				
12	19	Lieut. E. Chamier, Deputy Commissioner - -	30	23·43	2	
1	8	J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner -	36	19·96	28	
10	20	W. Knighton, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	295	15·94	27	
12	20	Syud Ubdool Hakeem Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	86	20·67	7	
5	21	Pundit Hurree Kishen, Tehseeldar - - - -	40	11·87	7	
10	2	Enayut Oolah, Tehseeldar - - - - -	121	12·40	11	
6	16	Rae Abrahum Bulee, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	9	4·88	1	
6	16	Quazee Surfuraz Ali, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	13	12·84	2	
		Total - - -	630	- -	85	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	717	- -	92	
		OONAO.				
		Appeals.				
10	16	R. H. Clifford, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	33	9·18	3	
2	16	Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner -	2	22·50	1	
		Total - - -	35	- -	4	
		Original Suits.				
9	16	R. H. Clifford, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	13	33·30	1	
5	16	C. A. Elliot, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	18	13·55	3	
3	16	Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner -	1	28·00	—	
12	16	Lieut. W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner - -	205	16·38	17	
10	16	J. E. Burton, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	136	19·46	13	
2	16	Hursuhaee, Extra Assistant Commissioner - -	19	26·31	9	
7	16	Gopal Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	36	26·75	5	
9	16	Hushmut Ali, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	1	10·00	—	
6	16	Ubdool Kadir, Tehseeldar of Suffeepore - - -	24	15·00	4	
6	16	Hurree Kishen, Tehseeldar of Suffeepore - - -	13	13·30	2	
12	16	Azeezoodeen, Tehseeldar of Nuwabgunj - - -	77	8·90	5	
		Total - - -	543	- -	59	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	578	- -	63	
		SEETAPORE.				
		Appeals.				
9	16	Capt. E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner - -	15	- -	1	
3	16	R. Berkeley, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	6	- -	2	
		Total - - -	21	- -	3	
		Original Suits.				
6	5	R. Berkeley, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	55	16·89	9	
5	9	Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner - -	66	13·80	13	
9	9	Moonshee Nundkishore, Extra Assistant Commissioner	46	28·69	5	
3	9	Rae Ajoodia Pursbad Bahadoor, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	10	46·50	3	
1	9	Mahomed Askaree, Tehseeldar - - - - -	2	13·00	2	
11	9	Kulb Alee Khan, Tehseeldar - - - - -	27	14·37	2	
5	9	Sirdar Sing, Tehseeldar - - - - -	57	14·77	11	
3	18	Mirzar Mahomed Oomur Khan, Tehseeldar - -	8	27·00	2	
8	15	Shumshere Bahadoor, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	32	9·00	4	
6	0	Mirza Aghajan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	4	15·75	66	
6	0	Thakoor Benee Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	1	10·00	16	
		Total - - -	308	- -	133	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	329	- -	136	

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*cont^d.*

1. Period of Employment.		2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem, excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
Mos.	*days.*					
		HURDUI.				
		Appeals.				
10	8	C. Lindsay, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - - -	41	4·50	4	
		Original Suits.				
10	8	C. Lindsay, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - - -	8	72·25	—	
6	0	Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner - -	47	17·55	7	
2	0	A. Young, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - - -	13	15·53	6	
11	0	Mirza Abas Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	48	18·34	4	
12	0	Moonshee Niaz Ahmud, Tehseeldar - - -	230	20·70	19	
10	15	Syud Wuzeer Hussun, Tehseeldar - - - -	122	9·63	11	
0	10	Moonshee Dhoukul Purshad, Tehseeldar - -	77	17·62	8	
12	0	Rajah Hurdeo Buksh, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	2	17·50	—	
12	0	Chowdurhee Mahomed Usbruff, Hon. Assist. Com. -	16	28·56	1	
12	0	Moonshee Fuzal Rusool, Hon. Assist. Commissioner -	5	54·80	—	
12	0	Chowdurhee Hushmut Ali, Hon. Assist. Commissioner	8	29·87	—	
12	0	Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor, Hon. Assist. Commissioner	5	7·80	—	
7	0	Koonwar Rundheer Sing, Hon. Assist. Commissioner	2	7·00	—	
7	0	Thakoor Bharut Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	4	28·50	—	
		Total - - -	587	- -	56	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	628	- -	60	
		MOHOMDEE.				
		Appeals.				
12	0	Capt. F. A. V. Thurburn, Deputy Commissioner -	9	—	—	
		Original Suits.				
12	0	Capt. F. A. V. Thurburn, Deputy Commissioner -	36	0·00	—	
1	0	Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner - -	1	11·00	1	
2	0	F. St. C. Williams, Esq., Extra Assist. Commissioner	16	26·43	8	
5	0	Rae Ajudia Purshad, Bahadoor, Extra Assist. Com. -	12	24·91	2	
10	15	R. S. H. Haldane, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner	165	25·04	15	
2	0	Capt. J. Hearsey, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	2	37·50	1	
8	0	Rajah Unrood Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	54	12·00	9	
4	0	Rajah Gunga Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	4	59·50	1	
12	0	Moonshee Soondur Dass, Tehseeldar - - - -	35	18·37	3	
6	0	Baboo Mool Sing Dass, Tehseeldar - - - -	13	23·46	2	
3	0	Quazee Noor-Oodeen Dass, Tehseeldar - - -	19	28·63	6	
		Total - - -	357	- -	48	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	366	—	—	
		SULTANPORE.				
		Appeals.				
1	22½	Capt. J. Reid, Deputy Commissioner - - -	2	32·00	1	
7	7½	Capt. J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner - - -	14	34·00	2	
3	0	J. G. Anderson, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner -	9	19·00	3	
		Total - - -	25	- -	6	
		Original Suits.				
1	22½	Capt. J. Reid, Deputy Commissioner - - -	3	129·00	2	
7	7½	Capt. J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner - - -	8	62·12	1	
3	0	J. G. Anderson, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner -	12	108·00	4	
12	0	R. M. Collins, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	129	28·75	10	
5	0	Rae Dabee Purshad, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	117	16·95	23	
6	0	Moonshee Sheo Purshad, Tehseeldar - - -	31	10·77	5	
12	0	Pundit Rutun Narain, Tehseeldar - - - -	63	13·10	5	
12	0	Mahomed Muhmood-ulhuq, Tehseeldar - - -	140	10·85	11	
8	0	Rajah Madho Sing Bahadoor, Hon. Assist. Com. -	5	38·20	—	
8	0	Rajah Jugpal Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	4	33·25	—	
8	0	Rajah Roostum Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	1	52·00	—	
8	0	Chowdurhee Surfuraz Ahmud, Hon. Assist. Com. -	1	8·00	—	
		Total - - -	514	- -	61	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	539	- -	67	

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*cont*[d].

1. Period of Employment.	2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem, excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
	ROY BAREILLY.				
Mos. days.	*Appeals.*				
9 0	W. C. Capper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner	35	37·15	3	
3 0	W. Glynne, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	39	22·34	13	
	Total	74	- -	16	
	PERTABGHUR.				
	Appeals.				
3 11	W. C. Wood, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	5	40·50	1	
5 20	R. M. King, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	14	35·00	2	
7 24	W. C. Wood, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	3	120·67	—	
	Total	22	- -	3	
	Original Suits.				
3 0	Capt. J. F. MacAndrew, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.	1	8·00	—	
3 11	W. C. Wood, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	10	85·10	3	
7 24	W. C. Wood, Esq., as Assistant Commissioner	3	62·67	—	
12 0	P. A. Walker, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner	174	30·25	14	
7 0	Rajah Hunwunt Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	2	22·50	—	
7 0	Rajah Jugpal Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	1	62·00	—	
10 0	Mahomed Ishmaeel, Tehseeldar	51	19·36	5	
4 0	Mirza Nizamoodeen Ahmud, Tehseeldar	8	28·63	2	
1 0	Pundit Jainarain, Tehseeldar	3	8·00	3	
	Total	253	- -	27	
	GRAND TOTAL	275	- -	30	
	FYZABAD.				
	Appeals.				
1 0	Major H. S. Evans, Deputy Commissioner	14	36·57	14	
7 8	Capt. James Reid, Deputy Commissioner	36	23·50	5	
3 20	Capt. C. R. Shaw, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	5	60·20	1	
	Total	55	- -	20	
	Original Suits.				
1 0	Major H. S. Evans, Deputy Commissioner	8	36·57	8	
7 8	Capt. James Reid, Deputy Commissioner	2	23·50	—	
3 20	Capt. C. R. Shaw, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	2	60·20	—	
1 11	Capt. C. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner	62	23·27	45	
8 25	T. H. Kavanagh, Esq., Assistant Commissioner	68	39·23	7	
1 8	Mr. W. Knighton, Assistant Commissioner	58	5·98	47	
7 0	Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner	259	13·62	37	
5 21	Rae Hursuhaee, Extra Assistant Commissioner	29	21·24	5	
12 0	Mohun Lall, Tehseeldar, Uckburpore	54	27·35	4	
11 0	Nujuf Ali, Tehseeldar, Dostpore	36	27·94	3	
2 0	Syud Zamin Alee, Tehseeldar, Fyzabad	52	22·48	26	
10 0	Baboo Ram Chunder, Tehseeldar, Bhurtpore	40	14·32	4	
8 0	Syud Bakur Hossein, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	2	58·50	—	
8 0	Rajah Roostum Sahaee, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	1	27·00	—	
	Total	673	- -	186	
	GRAND TOTAL	728	- -	206	

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*continued.*

1. Period of Employment.		2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem, excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
		GONDAH.				
Mos.	*days.*	*Appeals.*				
9	0	Captain J. S. Ross, Deputy Commissioner - -	24	40·83	9	
		Original Suits.				
		Captain J. S. Ross, Deputy Commissioner - -	4	71 00	—	
3	0	Captain C. R. Shaw, Officiating Commissioner -	1	80·00	—	
12	0	Lieutenant J. N. B. Hewet, Assistant Commissioner -	311	14·70	25	
8	0	Maharajah Bulrampore, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	31	11·48	3	
6	0	Mahomed Buksh, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	6	14·66	2	
9	0	Mahomed Hossein, Tehseeldar, Sadoolanugur - -	33	6·96	2	
1	4	Pundit Ajoodia Purshad, Tehseeldar, Tarfgunj -	2	0·18	2	
9	0	Kishen Narain - - ditto - ditto - -	79	13·21	8	
		Total - - -	467	- -	42	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	491	- -	51	
		BARAITCH.				
		Appeals.				
12	0	Major J. A. Steel, Deputy Commissioner - -	34	18·79	2	
		Original Suits.				
12	0	Major J. A. Steel, Deputy Commissioner - -	6	28·16	—	
8	16	G. S. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	166	15·19	13	
12	0	T. M. Mason - - - ditto - - -	331	17·32	27	
2	19	Lieutenant Eckford - - ditto - - -	12	16·5	1	
0	4	F. Lincoln, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	4	18·5	—	
4	13	Nasir Ulee Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	4	3·75	—	
8	13	Pundit Ajoodia Purshad, Tehseeldar - - -	83	28·46	6	
12	0	Pundit Kishen Lall - - ditto - - - -	96	7·21	16	
		Total - - -	802	- -	63	
		GRAND TOTAL - - -	836	- -	65	

(Q.)

I.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Employment of OFFICERS in the PROVINCE of OUDH for 1861.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases decided.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Criminal.	Civil.		
Lucknow City -	Lucknow - -	- -	2,192	2,192	
Lucknow - -	Lucknow - -	2,058	370	2,428	
	Durriabad - -	1,091	630	1,721	
	Oonao - -	750	543	1,293	
Khyrabad - -	Seetapore - -	647	321	968	
	Hurdui - -	1,012	595	1,607	
	Mohomdee - -	462	357	819	
Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore - -	1,566	514	2,080	
	Roy Bareilly -	784	369	1,053	
	Pertabghur -	951	253	1,204	
Baraitch - -	Fyzabad - -	1,656	673	2,329	
	Gonda - -	869	467	1,336	
	Baraitch - -	782	802	1,584	
	TOTAL - -	12,628	8,086	20,714	

II.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases, Criminal and Civil, decided by				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Deputy Commissioners.	Assistants.	Tehseeldars.	Honorary Magistrates.		
Lucknow City -	Lucknow - -	405	1,787	- -	- -	2,192	
Lucknow - -	Lucknow - -	88	2,128	182	30	2,428	
	Durriabad - -	162	1,128	349	82	1,721	
	Oonao - -	158	839	206	90	1,293	
Khyrabad - -	Seetapore - -	59	658	143	108	968	
	Hurdui - -	272	412	775	148	1,607	
	Mohomdee - -	162	382	195	80	819	
Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore - -	295	906	710	169	2,080	
	Roy Bareilly -	70	489	475	119	1,153	
	Pertabghur - -	211	797	147	49	1,204	
Baraitch - -	Fyzabad - -	425	1,503	298	103	2,329	
	Gonda - -	336	683	237	80	1,336	
	Baraitch - -	207	908	462	7	1,584	
	TOTAL - -	2,850	12,620	4,179	1,065	20,714	

III.

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	Cases decided.			REMARKS.
	Criminal.	Civil.	TOTAL.	
Judge, Lucknow City - -	- -	2,192	2,192	
Deputy Commissioners - -	2,259	186	2,445	
Assistants - - - -	7,445	3,388	10,833	
Tehseeldars - - - -	2,112	2,067	4,179	
Honorary Magistrates - -	812	253	1,065	
TOTAL - - -	12,628	8,086	20,714	

(R.)

RETURN showing the Names and Number of CASES decided by Honorary Assistant Commissioners in 1861.

DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF HONORARY ASSISTANTS.	Criminal Cases Tried.	Civil Cases Tried.	TOTAL.
Lucknow	Rajah Kasheepurshad Bahadoor	23	-	23
	Rajah Furzund Ulee Khan Bahadoor	10	-	10
	Chowdurhee Nuwab Ulee Bahadoor	2	-	2
	Rajah Ibrahim Bullee Bahadoor	11	9	20
	Quazee Surfuraz Ulee Bahadoor	25	13	38
	Hukeem Kurum Ulee Bahadoor	5	-	5
	Gopal Sing Bahadoor	52	36	88
	TOTAL	128	58	186
Khyrabad	Rajah Shumsher Bahadoor	30	37	67
	Mirza Aghajan Bahadoor	13	4	17
	Thakoor Benee Sing Bahadoor	-	1	1
	Jowahir Sing Bahadoor	8	-	8
	Thakoor Sheobuksh Sing Bahadoor	24	-	24
	Mahomed Ashruff Bahadoor	53	16	69
	Rajah Hurdeo Buksh Bahadoor	17	2	19
	Chowdurhee Hushmut Ulee Bahadoor	14	10	24
	Moonshee Fuzul Rusool Bahadoor	16	5	21
	Thakoor Bharut Sing Bahadoor	1	4	5
	Thakoor Rundheer Sing Bahadoor	4	2	6
	Captain J. Hearsey	1	2	3
	Rajah Unrood Sing Bahadoor of Oel	14	54	68
	Rajah Gunga Sing Bahadoor	5	4	9
	TOTAL	198	141	339
Baiswarra	Rajah Lall Madho Sing Bahadoor	50	5	55
	Rajah Jugpal Sing Bahadoor	74	5	79
	Rajah Mohesh Nurain Sing Bahadoor	6	-	6
	Baboo Surubjeet Sing Bahadoor	17	-	17
	Chowdurhee Surfuraz Ahmud Bahadoor	28	1	29
	Major A. P. Orr	33	-	33
	Captain W. D. Bunbury	1	-	1
	Rana Shunkur Buksh Bahadoor	52	2	54
	Baboo Sheo Pal Sing Bahadoor	22	-	22
	Baboo Dukhun Nurunjun Bahadoor	6	-	6
	Rajah Hunwunt Sing Bahadoor	22	2	24
	Dewan Hurmungul Sing Bahadoor	1	-	1
	TOTAL	312	15	327
Baraitch	Maharajah Maun Sing Bahadoor	64	-	64
	Syud Bakur Hosein Bahadoor	16	2	18
	Rajah Roostum Suhaee Bahadoor	19	2	21
	Rajah Madho Purtab Sing Bahadoor	21	-	21
	Maharajah Drig Bejiee Sing Bahadoor	49	31	80
	Nasir Ulee Khan Bahadoor	2	4	6
	Sirdar Bikrum Sing Bahadoor	1	-	1
	TOTAL	172	39	211
	GRAND TOTAL	810	253	1,063

Lucknow, 28 April 1862.

G. Campbell,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CHAPTER XVI.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

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CHAPTER XVI.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT of the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS for the Year 1861-62.

(No. 26 of 1862.—Civil Department.—General.)

From Colonel *Cuthbert Davidson*, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Hyderabad, 27 June 1862.

Sir,

THE following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1861-62, is enclosed for submission to the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

Scope of the present Report.

2. The judicial portion of the Report has reference, in accordance with the orders of Government, to the calendar year 1861, and the remaining sections comprise the transactions of the official year, commencing on the 1st May 1861, and ending on the 30th April 1862.

Preliminary Remarks.

3. The territorial limits of the districts in Berar, belonging to his Highness the Nizam, comprising the Hyderabad Assigned Territory, will be most readily understood by a reference to the Sketch Map* which accompanies this Report.

* Appendix No. 1.

Transfer of Districts completed.

4. The transfer of the districts required to complete the stipulated amount of assigned revenue, namely, 32 lacs of rupees per annum, was completed on the 23d October 1861.

Boundary of the Districts.

5. The Wurdah, it will be perceived, is the boundary on the east; the Paeen Gunga, for about two-thirds of the distance, is the boundary on the south; but, unfortunately, the remaining portion of the southern boundary, and on the west, north-west and north, except where it is coincident with the Taptee, is open, and without any natural demarcation.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Constitution of the Civil Courts.

6. On the restoration, in the early part of 1861, to his Highness the Nizam, of the Raichore and Dharaseo districts, and the acquisition of supplemental territory in Berar, an assistant commissioner was added to West, a tehsildar to East Berar, and another tehsildar was transferred from the former to the latter district. With these exceptions, no alterations have been made in the constitution of the Civil Courts.

Number of Civil Courts.

7. The sanctioned number of Superior and Small Cause Courts is 30, namely, one revenue and judicial commissioner's, two deputy commissioners', five European assistants', two European extra assistants', two native extra assistants', and 18 Small Cause Courts.

Paucity of Officers.

8. These courts are numerically sufficient to carry out the administration of civil justice efficiently and promptly; but at no one time during the year have all the officers who should have presided over them been present at their posts. At the close of the year no less than four European officers were absent through illness, and in so small a commission this must inevitably involve a serious obstruction of judicial business.

CHAP. XVI. Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Increase of litigation.

9. There was also during the year an increase in the amount of litigation, resulting from the introduction into the assigned districts of Act XIV. of 1859, which provides for the further limitation of suits. The courts were crowded with creditors, naturally anxious to obtain the decision of their claims before the change of law should render them obsolete.

Act for simplifying the Procedure of Courts of Civil Judicature.

10. In June 1861 the Government sanctioned the application to the Berar districts of Act XXIII. of 1861, for simplifying the procedure of the courts of civil judicature not established by Royal Charter, and accordingly this Act, with the Oude modifications, came into operation on the 1st January 1862, in East and West Berar.

Cases pending and filed.

11. At the close of the year 1860, 247* original suits were pending, and during the past year 5,583 were filed, making a total of 5,830. In the previous year 2,273 only were filed.

Cases decided.

12. In 1861, 2,219 cases were decided on their merits, of which 2,040 were decreed in favour of the plaintiff, and 179 in favour of the defendant.

Cases pending.

13. Seven hundred and forty-four cases were amicably adjusted, 12 were withdrawn, and 135 were dismissed for default. Thus altogether 3,110 cases have been disposed of, leaving 2,720 cases on the files at the close of the year.

Cause of large number pending.

14. The number of cases disposed of in 1860, was 2,264, so that 846 cases have been disposed of in the year under report more than in the previous year, and the larger number of cases pending at the close of 1861, simply represents the increase of suits which the introduction of the New Limitation Act brought upon the files. Special instructions have, however, been issued, impressing upon the district officers the necessity of clearing off these arrears with all possible energy.

Value of property litigated, and cost of litigation.

15. The value of property litigated was *Rs.* 5,66,729. 2. 10., and the cost of litigation *Rs.* 19,554. 11. 6., or *Rs.* 3. 7. 2. per cent. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 182. 3. 8., and the average cost was *Rs.* 6. 4. 7.

Duration of suits.

16. The average duration of suits was 38½ days. In 1860 it was 44½ days, and in 1859, 83 days.

Courts of Appeal.

17. Appeals both in civil and criminal cases from the decisions of assistants and extra assistant commissioners of all grades lie, in the first instance, to the deputy commissioner of the district.

Commissioner's Court of Appeal.

18. On the Commissioner's file there have been 60 cases, 47 of these suits remaining from 1861. The Deputy Commissioners' decisions have been reversed in 10, confirmed in 38, and modified in two cases. Of the rest three were remanded for re-investigation, and one decided by Razeenamah (deed of compromise), leaving six pending at the close of the year.

Value of property litigated.

19. The value of property under litigation in decided cases was *Rs.* 1,60,517. 5. 7., and the costs *Rs.* 4,681. 1., or *Rs.* 2. 14. 8. per cent.

Average value and cost of suits.

20. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 2,972. 8. 8., and the average cost *Rs.* 86. 11.

Duration of cases.

21. The average duration of each case was 280 days. In 1860 it was 101 days. The Officiating Commissioner explains that the cause of delay is to be attributed to the large number (47) of cases left on the file at the close of 1860, and to there having been no Commissioner during the first two months of 1861.

District Appeal Courts.

22. In the District Appeal Courts 44† cases were pending trial at the close of 1860, and 151 were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 195.

23. Of these 125 were decided on their merits; the orders of the lower courts having been confirmed in 96, and reversed in 29 cases. Of the remainder one was amicably adjusted, 14 were remanded for re-investigation, and two dismissed for default, leaving at the close of the year an arrear of 53 cases, slightly exceeding that of the previous year (44).

Value of property litigated.

24. The value of property litigated was *Rs.* 20,581. 14. 4., and the costs were *Rs.* 1,523. 5. 6., or *Rs.* 7. 6. 5. per cent.

Average value and cost of litigation.

25. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 147 0. 2., and the average cost *Rs.* 10. 14. 1.

Duration of each suit.

26. The average duration of each suit was 96½ days; in the previous year it was 121 days.

Detention of witnesses.

27. Of 1,732 witnesses summoned, only 214 are shown to have been detained for more than one day; and of these 14 only for seven, four for eight days, and one for a month.

28. One

* Disagrees with last year's Statement, because, it is stated, the Revenue suits are excluded.

† A discrepancy is here also noticed between this and last year's Statement; probably owing to the before specified reason, the exclusion here of Revenue suits.

28. One hundred and eleven persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, at the close of which five remained in confinement. Civil debtors and Revenue defaulters.

29. In addition to the suits decided in the Civil Courts, 84 original and 29 appeal suits were disposed of in the Revenue Courts, and 53 original and 16 appeal suits remained on the file at the close of the year. District Revenue suits.

30. On the Commissioner's Revenue file there have been 26 cases, 15 of them suits remaining from 1860. The Deputy Commissioner's decisions have been reversed in four, and confirmed in nine cases; of the rest one was remanded for re-investigation, leaving 12 pending at the close of the year. Commissioner's Revenue Appeals.

31. The value of property litigated in these suits was *Rs.* 8,772. 0. 11., and the costs *Rs.* 393. 4. 6., or *Rs.* 4. 7. 9. per cent. Value of property litigated.

32. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 626. 9. 2., and the average cost *Rs.* 28. 1. 6. Average value and cost of suits.

33. The average duration of each case was 347 days. Duration of cases.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

34. Under the authority of the Government of India the provisions of the New Penal Code have been extended to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and it accordingly came into operation on the 1st January 1862. Had there been sufficient time to test the practical working of the Code, any detailed mention of it would not properly find a place in this report; but there is reason to believe that it will be found an easily intelligible and comprehensive system of criminal law. The New Penal Code.

35. There has been, on the aggregate, an increase of detected crime: but it is very satisfactory that there is a marked decrease in organized crime of the most serious description. Increase of crime.

36. In 1859 there were 47 dacoitees (gang robberies); in 1860, 22, and 15 in 1861. Dacoitees decreased.

37. Highway robberies have considerably increased. They are for the most part perpetrated in the jungly and sparsely populated southern portion of East Berar, to which the recent treaty has added an extensive tract of country. These highway robberies have not generally been attended with any degree of ferocity. The principal sufferers have been villagers, returning from the neighbouring market town with their weekly purchases and pittance of coin, of which they have been robbed, but without the further cruelty of wanton violence. A bad harvest, high prices, and consequent distress among the poorer classes are among the causes to which the increase in this species of crime is to be attributed, while its commission is rendered easy, and apprehension of offenders difficult by the jungly nature of the district in which it has been most frequent. Increase of highway robberies.

38. The following Table contrasts the crimes committed in 1860 and 1861:— Comparative state of crime.

	In 1860.	In 1861.
Crimes of the 1st Class of Atrocity.		
Murder	19	28
Dacoity with murder	1	3
Robbery with murder	1	3
Culpable homicide	1	1
Manslaughter	6	—
Attempt to murder	4	10
Total	32	45
Crimes of the 2d Class of Atrocity.		
Dacoity with wounding	1	2
Highway robbery with wounding	3	6
Robbery with ditto	2	3
Grievous hurt	3	1
Assault with wounding	9	3
Rape	4	—
Causing hurt with a shart instrument	3	3
Wounding	1	5
Unnatural offence	—	1
Administering opium	3	3
Wounding in attempt to commit robbery	1	—
Previous abetment of suicide	—	1
Total	30	28

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Crimes of the 3d Class of Atrocity.	In 1860.	In 1861.
Dacoity	20	10
Highway robbery	53	90
Robbery	3	8
Burglary	283	432
Theft	410	264
Arson	8	2
Cattle stealing	137	157
„ killing	—	1
„ lifting	—	1
Causing hurt	6	5
Lurking, house trespass and theft	4	16
Kidnapping	1	1
Total	925	987
Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity	1,194	1,549
GRAND TOTAL	2,181	2,609

Value of property stolen and proportion recovered.

39. The value of property stolen is estimated at *Rs.* 60,514. 2. 1.; that of the portion recovered at *Rs.* 10,092. 14. The average amount stolen in each case was *Rs.* 23. 9. 3., and the proportion per cent. recovered was *Rs.* 16. 6. 6., being a somewhat more favourable result than was obtained last year, namely, *Rs.* 15. 8. 11.

Crimes not traced.

40. Of 2,609 reported cases of crime the police have failed to trace 870, or 33 per cent.

Result of trials.

41. Of 1,862* cases committed for trial during the year, 306 resulted in total acquittal, in 1,506, convictions were obtained, and 50 remained for trial.

Number of cases disposed of in the several Courts.

42. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the several Courts:—

1	Commissioner's Court	88 Cases.
2	Deputy Commissioners' Courts	125 „
5	Assistant Commissioners' Courts	310 „
3	Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	13 „
18	Tehsildars' Courts	1,276 „
	TOTAL	1,812 „

Average duration of trials.

43. The average duration of Trials is shown below:—

1	Commissioner's Court	59 Days.
2	Deputy Commissioners' Courts	20 „
5	Assistant Commissioners' Courts	21 „
3	Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	27½ „
18	Tehsildars' Courts	13 „

Sentences passed.

44. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed:—

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Commissioner.	By the Magistracy.
Hanged	8	—	—
Transported	-	13	—
Imprisoned for 14 years and under	-	2	—
„ 10 „	-	2	—
„ 9 „	-	6	—
„ 7 „	-	20	—
„ 5 „	-	9	—
„ 4 „	-	1	—
„ 3 „	-	14	—
„ 2 „	-	9	17
„ 1 „	-	5	58
„ 6 months „	-	11	95
„ 3 „	-	19	92
„ 2 „	-	-	61
„ 1 „	-	-	230
„ 5 days „	-	-	12
„ 4 „	-	-	2
„ 3 „	-	-	1
„ 2 „	-	-	26
„ 1 „	-	-	20
Flogged up to 50 lashes	-	-	21
Fined	-	-	1,300
Dismissed from service and imprisoned	-	-	5
Fined and imprisoned	-	-	14
Dismissed from service	-	-	10

* Inclusive of 123 old cases, and exclusive of 10 cases absorbed by death &c.

45. The

45. The following statement exhibits the number of days during which the witnesses were in attendance on the Courts. Of 4,547 witnesses summoned only 35 per cent., it will be seen, were detained for more than one day:— Detention of witnesses.

	In 1860.	In 1861.
For 1 day	2,464	2,935
„ 2 days	293	437
„ 3 „	118	299
„ 4 „	96	229
„ 5 „	39	81
„ 6 „	47	104
„ 7 „	30	48
„ 8 „	22	57
„ 9 „	22	27
„ 10 „	24	55
„ 1 month	191	275
TOTAL	3,346	4,547

PART III.—POLICE.

46. A new system of police, upon the constabulary principle, lately inaugurated at Madras, has been submitted to and sanctioned by the Government of India, at an annual cost of about 10,000 rupees more than that at present existing. This provides for more ample supervision by European officers; while these officers will be at leisure to devote themselves entirely to their police duties, instead of being embarrassed, as at present, with interruption from their civil occupations. It was hardly possible, under the old system, and with the intermixture of jurisdiction in the districts, as at first transferred by the Nizam's Government to British management, that any system of police could be efficient. It will be observed from a glance at the Sketch Map* which accompanies this Report, that the portions marked yellow and green, Surf-i-khas (Crown lands) and Jagheers (private estates), completely interlaced the portions of the territory under British jurisdiction, and there was always conflicting authority at work, which prevented the prompt and combined action of the police, and rendered their exertions futile. The districts so coloured have now, however, come also under the immediate control of the British administration, and there ought to be no further difficulty in establishing and organizing the efficient body of police which has been sanctioned. The new Constabulary Police.

* Appendix No. I.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

47. In 1861 there was no change in the gaol buildings; but sites for the new penitentiaries at the head quarters of each district were selected and sanctioned, and their construction will be commenced during 1862-63. Gaol accommodation.

48. An attempted outbreak took place among the prisoners at Sooltangherry, which resulted in six of them being killed, and several wounded; none succeeded in effecting their escape. Attempted outbreak.

49. The average number of prisoners during the year was 672, and the average cost of each prisoner was *Rs.* 44. 9. 11. Average number of prisoners.

50. In-door labour has not been introduced to any extent worth noticing, as the imperfect nature of the present gaol accommodation does not admit of it. In-door labour.

51. During the monsoon, scurvy made its appearance among the prisoners in the Sooltangherry Gaol. Immediate instructions were issued to ensure efficient medical attendance, a thorough ventilation and white-washing of the buildings, a judicious variation of diet, personal cleanliness among the prisoners, the removal of noxious vegetation in the vicinity, and every sanatory precaution. Of 198 prisoners confined in the gaol 11 died. Scurvy in the Sooltangherry.

52. The average mortality among the prisoners throughout Berar was 24, or 3½ per cent. Average mortality in both Districts.

CHAP. XVI. Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Revenues of the new Districts.

53. The revenues of the districts in Berar, transferred to British management by the Treaty of December 1860, were collected by the Nizam's officers for the year 1860–61, and did not form part of the actual income of the Assigned Districts until the year 1861–62.

Revenue demand compared with previous year.

54. For the purpose of comparison, however, the revenue demand of each year is noted in the margin, irrespectively of its appropriation or of the agency through which it was realised.

For the year 1860–61	36,37,058 rupees.
For the year 1861–62	39,13,433 „
Increase of Revenue demand in 1861–62	2,76,375 rupees.

Land Revenue proper.

55. In 1860–61 the demand on account of Land Revenue proper was 29,83,415 rupees; in 1861–62 it amounted to 32,24,718 rupees, showing an increase of 2,41,303 rupees.

Taxes relinquished in the new Districts.

56. A much larger immediate increase of Land Revenue might have been shown, had it not been found necessary to relinquish, in the newly-acquired Talooks, many taxes imposed by the Native Government, which our system of administration does not recognise, and to introduce in those Talooks generally a more equitable Government demand. In the Surf-i-khas estates (Crown lands) especially the exactions were excessive, and rent was charged for land that had been uncultivated for years. The natural consequence was, that people threw up their holdings in despair; but we may reasonably trust to a more liberal system for a rapid extent of cultivation and prosperity.

Fall of rain.

57. The last agricultural season has not been by any means favourable. Not that there has been a deficiency of rain in the aggregate, but it fell unseasonably: at one time the country was deluged, and at another completely parched up.

State of the crops.

58. The cotton crop was a light one, as was also the jowarry crop, upon which the greater portion of the inhabitants depend for food, and the scarcity in Berar itself, as well as in the adjacent districts, resulted in almost famine prices; jowarry, for instance, ordinarily sold at 45, falling to 20 seers for the rupee. Those of the cultivators who had good crops, which were not in the grasp of the money-lenders, must have derived large profits; but there has been some distress among the poorer classes. The general prosperity of the country is, however, proved by the facility with which the revenue has been realised even in a bad season.

PART II.—SAYER.

Sources of Sayer Revenue.

59. The principal items included in Sayer are the Grazing Tax, and the produce of fruit trees. The demand in 1860–61 was 1,02,989 rupees; in 1861–62, 1,06,412 rupees; exhibiting an increase under this head of 3,423 rupees.

PART III.—ABKARREE.

Increase of Abkarree Revenue.

60. The increase arising from the sale of the Abkarree contracts amounted to 48,671 rupees. The demand in 1860–61 was 3,03,517 rupees, and in 1861–62, 3,52,188 rupees.

Realisations from Opium Contracts.

61. The sale of the opium contracts has realised 36,436 rupees, being 8,659 rupees in excess of the previous year; 3,402 rupees were uncollected at the end of the year, but no portion of this sum is irrecoverable.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Increase of Stamp Revenue.

62. In consequence of the introduction of the new Act, the Stamp Revenue has been very nearly doubled. In 1860–61 it amounted to 37,471 rupees; in 1861–62, to 70,377 rupees.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

63. The demand on account of Miscellaneous Land Revenue for 1860–61 was 75,342 rupees, and for 1861–62, 48,045 rupees. The decrease of 27,297 rupees has been caused by village expenses, held in deposit, having been credited to Miscellaneous Land Revenue in 1860–61.

Salt Revenue.

64. The Salt Revenue, which is derived almost exclusively from the wells near the Poornah River, amounts to 36,160 rupees, being 6,552 rupees in excess of the income from

from the same source in 1860-61. 9,513 rupees of the demand remained uncollected at the close of the year, but the whole of the balance is held to be recoverable.

65. The receipts under the head "Law and Justice" amounted to 13,623 rupees, being 1,481 rupees above those of the previous year. Receipts under "Law and Justice."

66. The realisations under "Police" were 8,494 rupees, or 7,921 rupees more than in 1860-61. Receipts under "Police."

67. A sum of *Rs.* 217. 9. has been credited to "Public Works" in East Berar, on account of the sale of some Government buildings. Receipts from Public Buildings.

68. The Miscellaneous revenue, derived from the sale proceeds of intestate property and various other sources, amounts to 16,761 rupees. There is a decrease in this item of 47,462 rupees, which arises from about half a lakh of accumulated village expenses in East Berar, which had reverted to Government, being credited to this head in 1860-61. Sale proceeds of intestate property, &c.

PART V.—GENERAL RESULTS, INCOME TAX, LOCAL FUNDS, &c.

69. The total demand on account of Land Revenue, as fixed at the annual settlement for 1861-62, amounts to 37,31,364 rupees, being 2,66,102 rupees in excess of the previous year, and the whole demand has been realised with the exception of 1,15,407 rupees. This balance is chiefly owing to Land Revenue payable by Purgunnah officers, which will be settled on receipt of their Roossooms, and by the last instalment on account of Abkarree contracts falling due after the close of the year; 14,649 rupees are considered irrecoverable. Land Revenue demand and collections.

70. In the year under review the whole Revenue demand on account of the assigned districts, omitting Income Tax, amounted to 39,13,433 rupees. The demand from the same territory in 1860-61, when part of it was under the management of the Nizam's officers, was 36,37,058 rupees, showing an increase in the year 1861-62 of 2,76,375 rupees. Total Revenue demand and collections.

71. The uncollected balances amount to 1,28,322 rupees, of which 14,649 rupees on account of Land Revenue is, as above stated, supposed to be irrecoverable. Uncollected balances.

72. In addition to the foregoing sources of income is to be noticed the income tax, amounting to 8,294 rupees for the year 1861-62, which is credited to Imperial revenue. This tax is levied only from servants of Government. Income Tax.

73. Besides the Government revenue, there is a considerable sum derived from local funds, available for the internal improvement of the districts. These funds consist of the road fund, levied from cultivators at the rate of one per cent. on the land revenue; the municipal fund, which formerly was collected on different systems, but which has now been distributed over the trading classes, as nearly in proportion to their profits as possible; the pound fund, accruing from the sale of unclaimed cattle, which has only recently been included among the local funds and the ferry funds. During the year some subscriptions previously collected for educational purposes, but unemployed, have been credited to a school fund. Local Funds.

74. The demand on account of the various funds is as follows:— Demand under this head.

Road fund	34,179	rupees.
Municipal fund	68,402	„
Pound „	4,477	„
Ferry „	285	„
School „	866	„
TOTAL	1,08,209	„

75. The demand from the same sources in 1860-61 amounted to 72,296 rupees, so that there has been an increase in the income of the local funds of 35,913 rupees. Increase under this head.

76. The uncollected balances at the end of the year on account of local funds was 20,185 rupees, of which 4,306 rupees are supposed to be irrecoverable. Uncollected balances under this head.

77. The arrangements consequent on the recent treaty involved the abolition of the Enam Department, and the paucity of officers in the districts has rendered any satisfactory progress in Enam investigations a simple impossibility, demonstrating the urgent necessity of the commission being at all times kept up to its established strength, and of arrangements being made for at once efficiently supplying the place of temporary absentees. Enam Department.

78. The village expenses, which are not included in the demand, amounted in the year 1861-62 to 5,16,011 rupees. Village expenses.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Proposed project of Education.

79. A project for the establishment of certain schools in Berar, to be supported from the local funds, was submitted to Government on the 13th December 1861, it not being considered desirable at present to burden the finances with any large outlay for a comprehensive scheme of education. Our immediate want is that of elementary schools both in English and vernacular.

Interdiction of Expenditure.

80. The interdiction of all expenditure from the public revenues on this account, contained in the Government Despatch No. 6883, of the 23d December 1859, has necessarily retarded the introduction of an efficient system of education in Berar, even upon the limited scale to which it is proposed to confine ourselves; but the more pressing requirements of the districts have received careful consideration, as have also the obstacles which present themselves to the diffusion of useful instruction among a semi-barbarous and suspicious people.

Difficulty to be overcome.

81. One great difficulty has been experienced and remains yet to be overcome, namely, the reluctance common to all indigent agricultural classes with which children are permitted to attend school, when by light labour in the fields, or on the extensive public works in progress, their labour can be turned to profitable account by their parents. A child six or seven years of age can in this way earn from two to three rupees a month, amply sufficient to feed and clothe it; while the same child, if at school, must be maintained by its parents, who are accustomed to prefer a present gain, comparatively small, to future advantage, however permanent or considerable.

Indifference to European Education.

82. Nor is it alone the agricultural classes in Berar (generally Mahomedans and Mahrattas) who are backward in sending their children to our schools. Those engaged in mercantile pursuits (for the most part Marwarries) evince much indifference to the general education of their children. Skill in the Native system of accounts and in the conduct of their commercial transactions, which the parents themselves, or those around them, are eminently qualified to impart, is all of which they as yet recognise the importance. The prospect of employment under our Government will, no doubt, suggest the necessity of more extended qualifications, and the following experimental scheme, recommended by the officiating commissioner, may serve our present purposes, while it may be gradually extended to keep pace with the wants of growing intelligence:—

Present scheme of Education.

83. One English school to be established at each of the two sudder stations, and 12 Mahratta schools in each of the two divisions of Berar, thus allowing one vernacular school for each tehsildaree, and three for location in other large towns; every vernacular school to be divided into two classes, superintended by separate masters. In the lower class the rudiments of the language to be taught, while more advanced pupils are educated in the higher. The fees from each pupil in the English schools to be one rupee, in the higher Mahratta classes four annas, and in the lower two annas monthly. The proposed scale of remuneration to instructors and the cost of the whole scheme are as follows:—

	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
2 English schoolmasters	200	
24 Mahratta schoolmasters, at 50 rupees each	1,200	
24 Ditto assistant schoolmasters, at 20 rupees each	480	
TOTAL	1,880	22,560
Books, rent of schools, and other incidental expenses		1,440
TOTAL *Rs.*		24,000

Distinction to be kept in view.

84. When we have provided the means of a practical business-like education, we shall have perhaps done all that it is expedient for us in our present relation towards the inhabitants of these districts to attempt. It may be well to keep in view the distinction between education and instruction. "So long as we are precluded by the peculiarity of our position from directing or materially influencing the social and moral training of those whom we would educate, it may be questioned whether we should not be sowing the seeds of mischief and disquiet by imparting any high degree of merely scholastic and technical instruction."

Schools at Hyderabad.

85. At Chudderghaut there is the Residency Medical School, supported entirely by the Nizam's government. In the city of Hyderabad a madrissa (college) in which there are 24 teachers of purely Oriental languages and sciences, with an English class conducted by Mr. Carey.

86. At

86. At Chudderghaut there are also the Bishop's School, supported and conducted by the Roman Catholic clergy, and a Protestant school, maintained by private subscription. The Bishop's School at Chudderghaut.

87. In the adjacent cantonment of Secunderabad is an orphanage for boys and girls, with which the cantonment school is incorporated, and these with a cantonment school at Bolarum are in addition to the regimental schools always found in the corps of the British army. Schools at Secunderabad and Bolarum.

88. In the medical school above mentioned the natives of the city of Hyderabad are taught up to a certain standard, then furnished with a diploma and employed by the minister in the different districts of the Hyderabad territory. A dispensary is placed under their supervision, and European medicines and surgical instruments are supplied to them at the cost of the Native government. They are at liberty, if they prefer it, to take up private practice in the city of Hyderabad. Medical School at the Residency.

89. This institution has been a great success, and is duly appreciated by the minister, the people at large, and the different graduates who have matriculated there. Its sphere of usefulness has the prospect of being still further increased, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his Despatch No. 36 of the 23d March 1861, has highly approved the system upon which it has been conducted, and the exertions of its able superintendents, Doctors Maclean and Smith. Her Majesty's Government is also prepared, it is intimated, to extend to the institution the same measure of support which it received from the Court of Directors of the East India Company. A considerable supply of books, instruments, and other desiderata for the use of the school have been consequently applied for by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India. Success of this School.

90. As suggested by the Governor General in Council, the proposals of Dr. Fleming, the present superintendent of the medical school, for the establishment of a clinical hospital and dispensary inside the town of Hyderabad, have been recommended to His Highness the Nizam, who has thoroughly entered into Dr. Fleming's views and promised them every support. The only delay at present is in discovering a suitable building which will contain not only the clinical ward, but a pauper dispensary and a lunatic asylum, both of which latter institutions the Minister, Salar Jung, is desirous of establishing at the same time and under the same roof. Proposed Clinical Hospital and Dispensary in the City.

91. At the Bishop's School, the Chudderghaut School, the Orphanage, and the Bolarum Cantonment School, an education equal to that of a good grammar school can be obtained. Examinations are held annually, superintended by competent officers, with whom are associated the different clergymen officiating in the cantonment. Standard of Education in the different Schools.

92. To this enumeration of educational establishments may be objected the obvious want of a regular and organised system of education among them, but the impracticability of its introduction is the result of the schools being maintained from so many different sources, and from their being principally supported by the government of a foreign prince. General defect of the Schools.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

93. Labour has been in great request at Secunderabad throughout the year. The extensive public works in progress furnish full employment for all the labouring classes, even in a place where they are in general so largely redundant as in Hyderabad. Demand for labour at Secunderabad.

94. But, in addition to local requirements, labourers were sought out here for the works on the Godavery and for the hydraulic works of the Irrigation Company, and the means resorted to eventually by the private agents to procure them amounted to something like the nefarious practice of crimping. On complaints reaching the minister, he directed that all engagements for the exportation of labourers beyond the Hyderabad Territory should pass through his own office; and this, it is believed, has occasioned considerable disappointment to those officers who expected to derive a large supply of labour from Hyderabad by means of private agencies. Exportation of labourers for the Godavery, &c. works.

PART I.—ROADS.

1.—*Nagpore Dâk Line.*

95. The total length of this road is 245 miles, of which 165 miles are in the assigned districts, and 80 miles in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, under charge of the executive engineer, Jaulnah Division. The amount authorised for repairs and improvements in the budget of 1861-62 is 57,100 rupees, besides a sum of 1,000 rupees for improving the Sawergaom Ghaut. 21,472 rupees had been expended to the end of January 1862, and the work is in progress. The ghaut has been much improved by a company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. Length of the Nagpor Dâk line.

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Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

2.—Feeders of the General Indian Peninsular Railway running through Berar to Nagpore.

Line selected as feeders to the railway.

96. The following lines of road were selected by a committee convened by the Resident at Hyderabad:—

(I.)—Aukolah railway station to Akote, West Berar, about 29 miles.

(II.)—Budneira railway station to Moresee, East Berar, about 39 miles.

(III.)—Sheogaum railway station to Bowenbeer, West Berar, about 24 miles.

(IV.)—Chandpore railway station to Julgaom, West Berar, about 16 miles.

(V.)—Moortoozapore railway station through Duncapore to Unjungaum, East Berar, about 29 miles.

(VI.)—Sheogaum railway station through Kamgaom to Maikur, West Berar, about 48 miles.

(VII.)—Akolah railway station through Pathoor and Bassim to Hingolee, West Berar, about 71 miles.

(VIII.)—Chandoor railway station, east of Budneira, to Koora, East Berar, about 10 miles.

(IX.)—Woon to the Wirdah towards Hingunghaut in the Nagpore Territory, East Berar, about 15 miles.

(X.)—Budneira railway station to Ellichpore Cantonment, East Berar, about 35 miles.

(XI.)—Moortoozapore railway station through Karinjah to Poosud, East Berar about 57 miles.

(XII.)—Chandoor railway station through Tullagum to Woon, East Berar, about 94 miles.

(XIII.)—Budneira railway station through Nair to Paingunga, East Berar, about 76 miles.

(XIV.)—Sheogaum railway station to Ballapore, West Berar, about 8 miles.

Total, 551 miles.

Measures adopted to carry out the lines.

97. The two first were immediately undertaken by order of Government. Surveys, plans, and estimates are being prepared by the executive engineer, Berar Division. In the meantime the lines are being marked and opened out, for which purpose a sum of 26,000 rupees was sanctioned by Government on the 23d of November last, the additional one lac from the one per cent. income tax has also been allotted to these roads.

Contribution from local funds for this purpose.

98. It has been suggested to Government in the budget of 1862-63 that a sum of one lac of rupees be further expended in the ensuing year, from the local funds of the assigned districts, upon marking out and rendering practicable for traffic as many feeders to the railway as possible.

Proposed road from Hingolee to Jaulnah.

99. A road from Hingolee to Jaulnah, distance about 100 miles, within the Nizam's dominions, has also been proposed to be undertaken at the expense of His Highness the Nizam, but nothing definite has yet been arranged.

Road from Hingolee to Woon.

100. The road from Hingolee by Poosud to Woon, on the banks of the Wirdah, is being marked and opened out from the local funds of the assigned districts; this will run into the heart of the south-east part of the assigned districts, and will be of much benefit in opening up the country.

Line from Aurungabad to Nandgaum Railway Station.

101. A most important line from Aurungabad *viâ* Dowlutabad and Manickpoory to Nandgaum railway station, a distance of 56 miles, has been surveyed and marked out by Lieutenant Foord, executive engineer, Jaulnah Division. A sum of 30,000 rupees has been entered in the budget of 1862-63 for rendering this road practicable as soon as possible.

3.—First Class Metalled Road from Toka to Aurungabad, in the Nizam's Dominions, 26 Miles, under Lieutenant Foord, Executive Engineer, Jaulnah Division.

This road in rapid progress.

102. The estimate amounting to 1,12,800 rupees was sanctioned by Government, with an allotment of 50,000 rupees for the year 1861-62. The work was undertaken on contract by Messrs. Hill and Cutts, and is in rapid progress. The road will be completed during 1862-63.

4.—Road from Secunderabad to Nagpore.

Rest houses on this road.

103. The construction of six travellers' bungalows has been proposed on this line between Oodgheer and Keenee, and nine tiled sheds or rest-houses for travellers, at stages 25 miles apart, between Secunderabad and Hingunghaut *viâ* Nirmul, on the Nagpore Road.

5.—Trunk

5.—Trunk Road from Secunderabad to Tanderwaddy, on the Hyderabad and Sholapore Road.

104. This road was commenced about the beginning of 1858, and completed in May 1860. The first section of the line, 62 miles, was executed at an expense of 1,43,602 rupees, on contract, under the supervision of the Hyderabad Public Works Department, but paid by His Highness the Nizam's Government. The second section, 65 miles, was also constructed at the expense of the same Government, by Mr. Marrett, the superintendent of roads. The third section, from Thoorooree to Tandulwaddy, 39½ miles, running through the late Dharaseo Division of the assigned districts, was constructed by the Hyderabad Department Public Works, at an expense of 1,55,000 rupees, which was sanctioned by the Government of India and paid from the revenues of those districts. This road completed in May 1860.

105. There is a mail cart and a bullock transit for travellers running on this line, and bungalows at easy stages. Extensive repairs are going on throughout the whole length, especially in the third section, where the whole road is being macadamized at a sanctioned outlay of 1,49,000 rupees. Mail cart and bullock transit on this line.

6.—Road from Hyderabad to Bellary, viâ Kurnool.

106. This road was commenced in 1856. The total distance from Hyderabad to the Toongabuddra is 122 miles. It was formerly a cart track, running through several miles of thick jungle and rough and rocky ground. A few miles of it only was cleared and lined out in 1856, when, for want of funds the work was suspended. In June 1861 it was ordered to be recommenced, and the entire line was marked out, cleared, and made available for cart traffic as a fair-weather road before the commencement of the present year. It is now being improved, all muddy portions being covered with gravel. The original estimate for this road was *Rs.* 62,084. 2. 9, and 42,000 rupees has been expended up to this date. The estimate, however, did not provide for bridging rivers and nullahs. Condition of this road.

107. There are three bungalows available for travellers on the first 54 miles of this road, and four others are in progress. Bungalows on this road.

7.—Sholapore and Bellary Road.

108. In March 1861 the Postmaster General of Bombay proposed that a portion of this road from Moodanoor to Comply, on the opposite side of the Toongabuddra, and lying within His Highness the Nizam's country to the extent of 41 miles, should be lined and cleared out. Accordingly it was commenced and completed in June following, at a cost of *Rs.* 4,908. 8. The road being the only direct one between Bellary and Sholapore, promises to become one of great importance, and is even now much used by carts in the dry season. During the rains it must be impracticable, as the greater portion of it is over black soil. The portion lying in the Nizam's country cleared out.

8.—Trunk Road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam.

109. The portion within the Hyderabad Territory of this important line is 91 miles. It is practicable for cart traffic at all seasons, and a comfortable bungalow has been erected at every stage. Practicable for cart traffic.

110. Two commodious rest-houses, one at Goordrampilly, 35 miles from Hyderabad, and the other at Sooriapett, 44 miles beyond that, have been provided for soldiers, at a cost of 2,207½ rupees each. The expenditure was met from the Secunderabad Abkarree Fund. Rest-houses for soldiers on this road.

111. At the 67th mile this road branches to Madras. From this point to Warrenpilly, on the left bank of the Kistna, the distance is 45 miles, and the whole length is in good repair. Branch to Madras.

112. These roads are maintained at the small annual cost of 36 rupees per mile. Average cost of maintenance per mile.

113. As it would take up too much space of the limits allowed for this report, and in order that the Government may judge fully of the work done, it seems desirable that the progress reports of the executive engineers of the Berar Division, for 1861-62, should be submitted without curtailment to the Foreign Office, and this has been accordingly ordered. Progress reports of the Berar Division submitted.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

114. The railway through the valley of Berar, with its attendant telegraph, will be opened out, it is expected, in all 1863. In the meantime, as the foregoing details will show, an extensive system of feeders has been laid down, with a view to uninterrupted communication between the railway and the principal marts in Berar, which are at any distance from the line. Railway and telegraph through Berar.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

115. The Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Akolah was finished during the year, and is now occupied by the district establishment. Cutcherry at Akolah.

116. The sites of the large gaol at Akolah and of the smaller one at Oomrawuttee have been finally selected, and the former building will be commenced at once. Sites of gaols.

117. A regular establishment has been entertained for the conservancy of the town of Oomrawuttee, and the same system will be adopted in other large towns as the increase in the municipal fund renders the introduction of the measure possible. Conservancy.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICES.

No change under this head.

118. No changes in the district Post Offices have been reported during the past year.

SECTION VI.—FINANCE.

Military and other establishments in the Nizam's territory.

119. From a memorandum received from the Financial Department in 1861, it appeared that the cost of the military and other establishments in the Nizam's territory, imposed a charge on the British Government of, according to one computation, 47 lacs, and to another 26½ lacs of rupees.

Finance Commission assembled at Hyderabad.

120. To test these computations, and to ascertain the financial position and actual requirements of the Province, a commission was ordered by the Government of India to assemble at Hyderabad, in the month of August last, composed of the Resident, Mr. Temple, and Brigadier Browne.

Result of financial investigation.

121. The following statement exhibits the result of the financial investigation:—

	Rs.	*Rs.*
Net revenue of the ceded districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, &c.	- - -	33,75,000
Present cost of the subsidiary force - - - - - -	50,00,000	—
Proposed reductions, according to military requirements of the Province, as recommended by the Commission.	25,00,000	
Political charges - - - - - - - - -	1,10,407	26,10,407
Surplus in excess of expenditure - - - - - - - -		7,64,593
Revenues of East and West Berar - - - - - - - - -		36,32,686
Civil charges and military charges of contingent - - - - - -		34,67,640
Surplus - - - *Rs.*		1,65,046

Nizam's contribution for all charges in his dominions.

122. In short, a thorough examination of all the sources from which revenue was derived from the Hyderabad State for Imperial purpose proved that the Nizam's subsidy to the British revenue from the ceded districts and assigned territory may be computed, in round numbers, at nearly a million sterling annually of gross revenue; and that His Highness's Government in reality, when the requirements of the Hyderabad territory are alone considered, pays for all establishments, Military, Civil and Political, within his dominions.

Views of the commission.

123. The views of the commission were submitted to the Government on the 13th August 1861, and, with some minor reservations, were generally accepted.

Revenues of the assigned districts.

124. In the Hyderabad assigned districts, during the past year, the Government revenue (excluding Income Tax) collected during the year was as follows:—

	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Land Revenue - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	31,79,296 5 5
Sayer - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	96,401 3 2
Abkarry - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	3,23,584 6 8
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	48,045 6 —
TOTAL Land Revenue - - *Rs.*	- - -	36,47,327 5 3
Salt - - - - - - - - - - -	31,429 12 6	
Opium - - - - - - - - - -	33,466 10 4	
Stamps - - - - - - - - - -	70,377 5 6	
Law and justice - - - - - - - - -	13,622 9 9	
Police - - - - - - - - - -	8,494 - 1	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - -	16,761 1 7	
Public works - - - - - - - - -	217 9 —	
		1,74,368 15 9
TOTAL Collections - - *Rs.*		38,21,696 5 —

125. The

125. The revenue last year was *Rs.* 29,61,722. 3. 9., and the newly-acquired talooks were valued at *Rs.* 7,72,397. 10., giving a total revenue of *Rs.* 37,34,119. 13. 9. There has been, therefore, an increase in 1861-62 of *Rs.* 87,576. 7. 3., and this in the face of taxes relinquished in the new talooks to the extent of *Rs.* 46,895. 14. 7., and of the necessity of introducing a liberal settlement in them, of which the full benefits can only gradually be developed.

Revenue compared with last year.

126. The disbursements on account of the Civil Administration have been, during the year, as follows:—

Civil charges.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Salaries of officers	-	-	-	84,748	4	4
Salaries of Establishments including police	-	-	-	3,32,610	15	2
Contingencies	-	-	-	64,037	13	9
				4,81,397	1	3
Revenue survey	60,000	-	-			
Yeomeahdurs	12,739	4	3			
				72,739	4	3
			Rs.	5,54,136	5	6

127. A surplus thus remains of *Rs.* 32,67,559. 15. 6. for the pay of the contingent, public works, and the other purposes for which the country was assigned to British management. The departmental accounts, exhibiting the actual disbursements under these heads have not all to this date reached the Resident's office; but according to the budget estimate for the year 1861-62, corrected by the actual disbursements hitherto ascertained, these charges will amount to 34,38,665 rupees. leaving, as the surplus of receipts over expenditure for the year under review, 3,83,031 rupees.*

Surplus revenue.

128. With this rapidly increasing revenue the debt against His Highness the Nizam, which on the 30th of April 1860 amounted, according to the Accountant General's statement, dated the 30th of November 1861, to *Rs.* 5,35,937. 1. 8., must be soon extinguished.

Debt against the Nizam.

129. The accounts for the year 1860-61 have not yet been received from the Accountant General at Calcutta; but according to the financial statement appended to the administration report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for that year, the actual receipts in 1860-61 were 42,18,257 rupees, the actual disbursements 41,83,369 rupees, leaving a balance for that year in favour of receipts of 34,888 rupees.

Financial result of 1860-61.

130. This sum deducted from the balance of the previous year against His Highness the Nizam, together with the excess of receipts over expenditure for the present year, will diminish the debt against the Nizam's Government on the 30th of April 1862 to 2,92,048 rupees, as particularised in the margin.

Diminution of the debt against the Nizam.		*Rs.*
Balance against the Nizam on the 30th April 1860	-	5,35,937
Deduct excess of receipts over expenditure in 1860-61	34,886	
„ excess of receipts over expenditure in 1861-62	3,83,031	
		4,17,917
Balance	*Rs.*	1,18,020

131. The whole amount of taxes remitted in the Berar Districts, since their management was assumed by British officers, is *Rs.* 3,85,356. 13. 6., as shown in the accompanying Schedule, Appendix No. 2.

Taxes remitted in the Assigned Districts.		
Add interest on debt from 1st of May to 31st December 1860, not charged in disbursements exhibited above for 1860-61, pending the orders of Government	-	1,74,028
Balance against the Nizam on the 30th April 1862	*Rs.*	2,92,048

132. A great scarcity of copper coin has been experienced in Berar, notwithstanding that in the year under report 1,26,000 rupees' worth has been imported from Madras, and 75,000

Scarcity of copper coin.

		Rs.
* Disbursements according to Budget Estimate for 1861-62		34,70,494
Deduct over-estimated in Budget for Hyderabad Contingent	*Rs.* 30,568	
„ „ for Yeomeahdars	1,261	
		31,829
		34,38,665
Deduct salaries, establishments, &c., as in preceding paragraph		5,54,136
		28,84,529
Surplus revenue above shown		32,67,560
Estimated surplus for the year of receipts over expenditure	*Rs.*	3,83,031

75,000 rupees worth on a former occasion. The scarcity still seems to remain, and all classes complain that they receive only from 14 to 15 annas in copper coin for the rupee. Steps, however, have been taken to remedy the evil so far as an abundant importation of copper coin is calculated to do so. Its exportation from the districts by the Sahoocars is the chief obstacle to be surmounted.

Total Administrative Charges.

	Rs.
Civil charges, as shown by the Commissioner	4,81,397
Salaries, &c., Residency Civil Office	31,631
TOTAL	Rs. 5,13,028

133. The total charges on account of civil administration and police throughout Berar are 5,13,028 rupees, being a per-centage upon the gross revenue, 38,21,696 rupees, of *Rs.*13. 6. 9.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Cotton cultivation.

134. Experiments with the view of introducing exotic cotton have been continued, but still without success. These experiments will be persevered in, while efforts will be made to improve the native staple by more careful cultivation.

Essentials for obtaining cotton for home market.

135. But it has become evident that if cotton adapted for the home market, equal or nearly so to American produce, be expected from Berar, the cleaning and ginning must be conducted by different agency to the culture.

Object of the cultivators.

136. The cultivators' object is to obtain a quick return for his crop: it is, therefore, a matter of great indifference to him whether his cotton is clean or full of seed, leaves, and gravel, so long as it meets with a quick sale.

Cultivator unable to clean cotton.

137. It seems doubtful, even if he had the inclination, whether he has the time thoroughly to clean his cotton. Other agricultural avocations of vital importance to his land demand his attention and labour, and it is a common remark among the ryots that they have no spare time, and that the seasons already come round too fast. In short, the higher price he might obtain for cleaner cotton would not pay him for the extra labour and the neglect it would entail on other matters connected with his farm.

Remedy for this drawback.

138. The remedy is obvious. The exporting merchants must have on the spot, in the cotton districts, agencies, storehouses, gins, screws, and packing machinery, merely purchasing his crop from the cultivator. Of the remunerative result there can be little doubt, and another most beneficial effect will be that the cultivator will be no longer in the power of the grasping village money-lender and extortionate middlemen, as at present. It is believed that such an agency has already been established at the Railway Station of Budneira, and it is to be hoped that others will speedily follow.

PART II.—SURVEY.

Progress of the revenue survey.

139. The Revenue Survey has been pushed on as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Department would permit.

Extent of land measured.

140. During the year 601,933 acres have been measured.

Number of fields, classed.

141. Revenue survey fields, 10,756, comprising 186,450 acres, have been classed.

Settlement introduced.

142. The settlement has been introduced into 70 villages, containing 107,144 acres. The realised revenue of these 70 villages in 1860-61 was 74,367 rupees. In the present year, under the survey settlement, not less than 95,000 rupees will be realised, an increase in the revenue of 20,633 rupees, or 28 per cent.

Average cost of measurement and classification per acre.

143. The average cost of measurement on the operations of the year ending 31st of October 1861, with which date ends the survey year, was 1*a.* 9¾*p.* per acre, and the cost of classification 5½*p.* per acre, giving 2*a.* 3¼*p.* per acre for the whole operation, including settlement.

Hindrance to work from fever.

144. All the field establishments have, it is stated, suffered much from fever in Berar during the year, and considerable hindrance to the work has been experienced from this cause.

Tenure of waste lands

145. A proposal made by the Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, for waste lands in the Southern Talooks

Talooks of East Berar, being leased out for 10 years without any intermediate modification of terms. His Excellency also concurs with the Resident in thinking that it will be advisable to grant leases at low and fixed rents for 10 years certain to persons who are willing to take up waste lands or deserted villages, which are not likely to be reached by the Survey much before the expiry of that term.

Terms of the Leases.

146. The kowls (leases) will be drawn up so as to give a reasonable security to the tenants, that those who lay out capital on the lands will be permitted, at the end of the 10 years, to continue in occupation on payment of a fair rent.

PART II.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination re-established in restored Districts.

147. It is satisfactory to observe that vaccination has recently been re-established in the districts restored to his Highness the Nizam by the treaty of 1860.

Temporary cessation of Vaccination in restored Districts.

148. While these territories were under the administration of the British Government, vaccination was a regular operation in each district; but on their transfer to the Native Government, the vaccine establishment was discharged and the operation ceased.

Re-establishment of the prophylactic at the Minister's desire.

149. In the course of the first year the Minister expressed a wish to re-establish the system which has accordingly been done, so that the ground gained in this matter during British administration, instead of being lost, has been re-occupied and adopted as a basis for further prophylactic operations.

Vaccination in the Assigned Districts.

150. In the assigned districts of Berar four vaccinators have been employed—during the year 557 children were vaccinated, and 435 cases were successful. The accompanying tabular statement (Appendix No. 3) will show in detail the numbers vaccinated throughout the Hyderabad territory from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Time required for perfecting the administration.

151. It has been somewhere remarked that the administration reports of the Indian Local Governments and administrations must necessarily be eulogistic. It may with more truth be said of those who minutely criticise them in a hostile and carping spirit, that nothing is easier than to find fault. The oldest and most perfect Governments are not brought to perfection in a day, but after a long series of trials and experiments, and during many years of anxious practical investigation. Why then should so much, and so immediately, be expected from Indian administrators amidst a population antagonistic in their social and religious relations to European customs?

Present Government appreciated by the people.

152. It cannot but be a matter of congratulation and of credit to the members of the Hyderabad Commission, that the anarchy and oppression existing in the Nizam's Berar districts eight years ago have now, under the unwearied exertions of British officers, almost entirely ceased; and that a Government, however imperfect, but still of material and progressive improvement, has been established, which is pointed to by the people as equitable, beneficent, and providing for the security of person and property, while it is acceptable to all classes, because it has the welfare and happiness of all as its primary object.

Services rendered by the several Officers.

153. Whatever may be the hereafter of the Nizam's assigned districts of Berar, or under whatever Government they may be placed, it must be a matter of no little satisfaction and honest pride to the officers who have conducted the administration thus far, that the rough edge of anarchy was, in the first instance, removed by their zeal and energy, and that they were the primary agents who introduced order into the administration.

Their names prominently brought forward.

154. It is not probable that the writer of the present report may submit another on the same subject to the Government of India; and while fully impressed with many shortcomings of the administration, he feels that he would be forfeiting a pleasing privilege and neglecting an imperative public duty were he to omit this the last opportunity of placing prominently on record the names of those officers to whose instrumentality the successful conduct and results of the administration are eminently and entirely due.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Commendation of Major Thornhill.

155. Major Thornhill, assistant resident, has, during the last six years, with only a short respite as secretary to the Commission, conducted all the various and multifarious duty connected with that office with the greatest tact and unvarying assiduity and ability.

Mr. George Boswell, a most valuable Officer.

156. Mr. George Boswell, extra assistant, as the head executive officer in the resident civil office, has had most onerous and responsible duties to perform, in which he has proved himself second in ability to no one, and is a most valuable officer of Government.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Captain Cadell deserving of the favourable consideration of Government.

157. Captain Cadell, Deputy Commissioner, West Berar, and Officiating Commissioner has brought all the practical ability of a naturally sagacious mind to bear on his duties in the Commission, and well deserves the favourable consideration of Government for the manner in which he has officiated as Commissioner.

Commendation of Captain Allardyce.

158. Captain Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, East Berar. The duties of taking over the newly assigned districts, after the Treaty of 1860, devolved on this officer, and they were excellently performed with unrelaxing industry and complete success.

Favourable mention of other Officers.

159. Captain Stubbs, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, West Berar -
Lieutenant Bell, Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, on sick leave to Europe - - - -
Captain Bushby, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, East Berar - -
Mr. C. Hodern, Assistant Commissioner, West Berar - - - - - - - - -

Are all officers of zeal and ability, and deserving the commendation of Government.

Extra Assistants.

Favourable notice of the Extra Assistants, &c.

160. Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee - - - -
Mr. C. Davies - - - - - -
Mr. Seeta Ram Row - - - - -

Are industrious, zealous and painstaking officers, ever desirous to do their duty properly.

Superintendent of Police.

Captain T. Davies - - - - - -

Commendation of Major Anderson.

161. The supervision of the survey has been entrusted to Major Anderson of the Bombay Revenue Survey, who has proved himself not only an excellent surveyor, but an officer of most varied attainments, and thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, and what is due to the interests of Government.

Dr. Fleming's deep interest in his duties.

162. Superintendent of Hyderabad Medical School.—Dr. J. B. Fleming became Superintendent of the Medical School on the resignation of Dr. George Smith, and has shown deep interest in his duties, and already attached the pupils to his person by his conciliatory manners resulting from a deeply cultivated mind.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Tyrrell a most zealous officer.

163. Captain Tyrrell, Executive Engineer.—A most zealous and hard working executive engineer.

Notice of Captain Francis.

164. Captain Francis, Assistant Engineer.—A most earnest and laborious officer.

Notice of Lieutenant Haldane.

165. Lieutenant Haldane has proved himself an excellent and hard working officer, who does not fear exposure in a malarious district, having been employed in laying out the district roads between Hingolee along the banks of the Paeen Gunga to Woon.

Good service of Officers who have left the Commission.

166. The experienced and eminent abilities of Mr. F. N. Maltby, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Mr. T. H. Bullock, Captain Meadows Taylor, and Major Ivie Campbell (who died at his post), ought not to be forgotten in this record of excellent and approved services of the officers of the Hyderabad Commission, although they have all ceased to form a portion of it.

Cuthbert Davidson,
Resident.

Resident's Civil Office, Hyderabad Residency,
27 June 1862.

N°221. - 1 Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 May 1863.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX, No. II.

STATEMENT showing the Taxes which have been Relinquished since the Cession.

	EAST BERAR.						WEST BERAR.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.			Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.			TOTAL.			Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.			Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.			TOTAL.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Frontier duties	40,079	8	1	-	-		40,079	8	1	1,90,328	1	5	-	-		1,90,328	1	5	2,30,407	9	6
Sayer	-	-		-	-		-	-		45,582	2	8	-	-		45,582	2	8	45,582	2	8
Customs	-	-		-	-		-	-		41,528	15	9	-	-		41,528	15	9	41,528	15	9
Nuzzurs	-	-		-	-		-	-		1,882	3	4	-	-		1,882	3	4	1,882	3	4
Mohturpha	14,780	14	3	5,065	6	6	19,846	4	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		19,846	4	9
Tax on snuff	407	5	3	466	12	9	874	2	-	-	-		4	13	9	4	13	9	878	15	9
„ butcher's stalls	1,704	5	9	296	7	10	2,000	13	7	-	-		19	7	2	19	7	2	2,020	4	9
„ re-marriages	673	7	3	213	11	10	887	3	1	-	-		11	9	7	11	9	7	898	12	8
„ sale of cattle	3,745	6	10	-	-		3,745	6	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		3,745	6	10
„ oil	117	15	6	-	-		117	15	6	-	-		-	-		-	-		117	15	6
„ weekly markets	4,897	3	-	-	-		4,897	3	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		4,897	3	-
„ flags	90	8	3	-	-		90	8	3	-	-		-	-		-	-		90	8	3
„ gambling	73	5	9	-	-		73	5	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		73	5	9
„ dhers	96	1	9	-	-		96	1	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		96	1	9
„ stamping cloths	340	6	6	-	-		340	6	6	-	-		-	-		-	-		340	6	6
„ farmers	47	7	-	-	-		47	7	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		47	7	-
„ grazing	57	-	9	-	-		57	-	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		57	-	9
„ gowlees	28	-	-	-	-		28	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		28	-	-
„ dyers	150	-	-	-	-		150	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		150	-	-
„ khadee cloth	353	14	-	-	-		353	14	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		353	14	-
„ fruit, &c.	2	9	6	-	-		2	9	6	-	-		-	-		-	-		2	9	6
„ cotton churkas	30	-	-	-	-		30	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		30	-	-
„ ghee	147	7	6	136	11	9	284	3	3	-	-		-	-		-	-		284	3	3
„ charcoal	287	-	-	-	-		287	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		287	-	-
„ pewter leaves	113	9	-	-	-		113	9	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		113	9	-
„ weighing cotton	1,708	-	-	75	3	4	1,783	3	4	-	-		-	-		-	-		1,783	3	4
„ brokers (dullols)	312	-	3	-	-		312	-	3	-	-		-	-		-	-		312	-	3
„ majoom	71	11	3	-	-		71	11	3	-	-		-	-		-	-		71	11	3
„ expiation	38	9	-	-	-		38	9	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		38	9	-
„ koossum exported to Indoor	101	15	-	-	-		101	15	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		101	15	-
„ juthras	102	1	3	184	11	8	286	12	11	-	-		-	-		-	-		286	12	11
„ marriages	222	5	3	8	13	5	231	2	8	-	-		19	3	11	19	3	11	259	6	7
„ thorum tukka	42	10	-	-	-		42	10	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		42	10	-
„ native music	15	8	3	-	-		15	8	3	-	-		2	6	10	2	6	10	17	15	1
„ kohow	41	2	-	-	-		41	2	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		41	2	-
„ cocoanut and sweet-meat in Hoolee festival	-	2	3	-	-		-	2	3	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	2	3
„ grain pits	24	3	6	-	-		24	3	6	-	-		-	-		-	-		24	3	6
„ sale of houses	23	6	-	-	-		23	6	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		23	6	-
„ bazars	258	13	3	-	-		258	13	3	-	-		-	-		-	-		258	13	3
„ chunam	27	-	-	-	-		27	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		27	-	-
„ midwives	16	4	9	-	-		16	4	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		16	4	9
„ musicians	20	-	9	-	-		20	-	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		20	-	9
„ flower gardens	23	-	-	-	-		23	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		23	-	-
„ muddud khana	57	8	9	-	-		57	8	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		57	8	9
„ chaildoo	105	11	6	-	-		105	11	6	-	-		-	-		-	-		105	11	6
„ choongee	922	4	6	-	-		922	4	6	-	-		77	2	9	77	2	9	999	7	3
„ rent of mudgees	11	2	-	-	-		11	2	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		11	2	-
„ Mohorum festivals	264	-	-	-	-		264	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		264	-	-
„ betel	30	-	-	8	10	9	38	10	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		38	10	9
„ stamping weights and measures	21	4	9	-	-		21	4	9	-	-		-	-		-	-		21	4	9
„ ferry	20	6	10	-	-		20	6	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		20	6	10
„ sale of jagree	37	3	11	-	-		37	3	11	-	-		-	-		-	-		37	3	11
„ village havildars	199	13	3	-	-		199	13	3	-	-		19	13	7	19	13	7	219	10	10
„ cowherds	118	-	-	-	-		118	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		118	-	-
„ looms	157	10	3	-	-		157	10	3	-	-		-	-		-	-		157	10	3
„ fishing	35	-	-	8	1	8	43	1	8	-	-		-	-		-	-		43	1	8
„ town duties	10	2	-	2,744	15	8	2,755	1	8	-	-		-	-		-	-		2,755	1	8
„ forests	-	-		135	11	4	135	11	4	-	-		-	-		-	-		135	11	4
„ sale of cotton	-	-		21	14	-	21	14	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		21	14	-
„ silk	202	-	-	-	-		202	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		202	-	-
„ Government garden	-	-		8	8	11	8	8	11	-	-		-	-		-	-		8	8	11
„ oil mills	-	-		63	15	6	63	15	6	-	-		9	11	6	9	11	6	73	11	-
„ cowherds	-	-		61	12	5	61	12	5	-	-		1	9	11	1	9	11	63	6	4
„ enams to mookud-dums	-	-		14	8	11	14	8	11	-	-		-	-		-	-		14	8	11
„ singers	-	-		28	12	2	28	12	2	-	-		-	-		-	-		28	12	2
„ basket makers	-	-		5	11	7	5	11	7	-	-		-	-		-	-		5	11	7
„ cock-fighting	-	-		9	-	11	9	-	11	-	-		-	-		-	-		9	-	11
„ lands thrown up	-	-		92	-	4	92	-	4	-	-		-	-		-	-		92	-	4
„ salt bags	-	-		20	10	7	20	10	7	-	-		-	-		-	-		20	10	7

STATEMENT showing the Taxes which have been relinquished since the Cession—*continued.*

	EAST BERAR.			WEST BERAR.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	TOTAL.	Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tax on manufacture of sugar	- - -	19 7 1	19 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 7 1
„ cotton cleaners -	- - -	148 9 11	148 9 11	- - -	- 9 8	- 9 8	149 3 7
„ kurbee - - -	- - -	3,433 15 2	3,433 15 2	- - -	1,335 - 8	1,335 - 8	4,768 15 10
„ exams - - -	- - -	143 2 7	143 2 7	- - -	17 - 3	17 - 3	160 2 10
„ *sale of sheep* - -	- - -	30 9 4	30 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 9 4
„ wood - - -	- - -	32 - 1	32 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 - 1
„ chunam - - -	- - -	6 10 11	6 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 11
„ tobacco - - -	- - -	50 3 9	50 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 3 9
„ travellers - - -	- - -	5 13 -	5 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 13 -
„ tamah mamoolee -	1 8 3	- - -	1 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 3
„ cutwallee - - -	- - -	97 3 6	97 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 3 6
From mookuddums for losses	- - -	9,052 13 6	9,052 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,052 13 6
„ zemindars - - -	- - -	656 4 2	656 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	656 4 2
Viswak - - - -	- - -	831 5 5	831 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	831 5 5
Excess collections	- - -	77 4 2	77 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 4 2
Deposits - - - -	- - -	425 6 3	425 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	425 6 3
Pan souparee - - -	- - -	21 1 10	21 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 1 10
Aul (dye) - - - -	- - -	9 11 7	9 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 11 7
Village boundary disputes	- - -	58 11 10	58 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 11 10
Concealed fields - -	- - -	1,086 5 1	1,086 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,086 5 1
Bullootha - - - -	- - -	44 3 4	44 3 4	- - -	27 12 5	27 12 5	71 15 9
Hoondawun - - -	- - -	424 1 2	424 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	424 1 2
Dhurmall - - - -	- - -	10 1 3	10 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 1 3
Sale of sundries - -	- - -	40 6 11	40 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 6 11
Pandurputty - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	918 12 2	918 12 2	918 12 2
Amrate - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,207 14 3	1,207 14 3	1,207 14 3
Tax on weighing grain	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 6 8	112 6 8	112 6 8
„ fines - - -	- - -	134 13 7	134 13 7	- - -	32 8 11	32 8 11	167 6 6
„ interest - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 7 7	500 7 7	500 7 7
„ shikum khurch -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 6 9	166 6 9	166 6 9
„ carts - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 14 8	20 14 8	20 14 8
„ cotton seed - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 14 5	55 14 5	55 14 5
„ gonds - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 6	10 8 6	10 8 6
„ weavers - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 13 5	34 13 5	34 13 5
„ removal of cotton from fields - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 8 2	40 8 2	40 8 2
„ beggars - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 8 2	40 8 2	40 8 2
„ pola festival - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 15 10	17 15 10	17 15 10
„ grain measured -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - 5	4 - 5	4 - 5
„ load of bullocks, &c., passing on roads -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 6 2	30 6 2	30 6 2
„ unclaimed property -	- - -	1,316 2 4	1,316 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,316 2 4
TOTAL - - -	73,466 - 8	27,828 13 7	1,01,294 14 3	2,79,321 7 2	4,740 8 1	2,84,061 15 3	3,85,356 13 6

Commissioner's Office, Camp Lak, 20 March 1862.

W. Cadell,
Officiating Commissioner, H. A. District.

APPENDIX, No. III.

ABSTRACT of the TABULAR RETURN exhibiting the NUMBERS VACCINATED, and the EXPENSE of the NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.									His Highness the Nizam's Talooks.			Hyderabad Residency at Chudderghaut.			Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent.			GRAND TOTAL.			EXPENSE of THE NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
	Western Berar, Booldanah.			Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee.			TOTAL.																	
	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.			
Number vaccinated from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862 - -	301	33	10	281	96	34	582	129	22	336	35	10	796	28	3	303	129	42	2,017	321	15	Hyderabad Assigned Districts:		
																						4 Vaccinators at Company's rupees 15 each per mensem - -	Rs. 60	Rs. 720
																						Stationery at Company's rupees 2 each per mensem - - -	8	96
																						4 Peons at Company's rupees 4 each per mensem - - -	16	192
																						TOTAL Company's Rupees - -	84	1,008

Hyderabad Residency, 19 May 1862.

J. B. Fleming, M.D.
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

TABULAR RETURN showing the Numbers VACCINATED in the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, &c., and MILITARY STATIONS of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT, &c.	DISTRICTS AND STATIONS, &c.	Description of Persons Vaccinated.								Results.				Number of Months during which Vaccination was Performed.
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Dheers and others.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 100 of Failures, omitting Fractions.	
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.														
Hyderabad Assigned Districts:														
Gopal Sing, native vaccinator, with one peon attached.	Western Berar, Booldanah	5	32	128	9	131	43	167	7	155	19	174	10	12
Nursingbhan, ditto one ditto	Ditto ditto	0	50	73	4	83	44	127	0	113	14	127	11	12
* Baimul, ditto one ditto	Eastern Berar, Onmrawuttee	0	1	65	13	65	14	79	0	54	25	79	31	6
Vurdarajooloo, ditto one ditto	Ditto ditto	2	24	88	12	93	33	126	0	86	40	126	31	12
† Vurdiah, ditto one ditto	Ditto ditto	1	8	60	7	52	24	76	0	45	31	76	40	6
	TOTAL.	8	115	414	45	424	158	575	7	453	129	582	22	
His Highness the Nizam's Talooks:														
Govind Tekaram, native vaccinator.	Nuldroog	0	7	59	8	43	31	74	0	52	22	74	29	4
V. Ramasawmy, ditto	Raichore	2	1	208	33	189	105	244	0	233	11	244	4	5
Syed Abdool Kadur, ditto	Shorapore	0	18	0	0	14	4	17	1	16	2	18	11	1
	TOTAL	2	26	267	41	196	140	335	1	301	35	336	10	
Hyderabad Residency:														
J. B. Fleming, Esq., M.D., residency surgeon.	Chudderghat	34	417	202	143	419	377	774	22	768	28	796	3	12
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:														
Hyderabad Contingent:														
Assistant Surgeon A. G. Sanderson, M. B. and M. A.	1st Cavalry, H. C.; 3d Company Artillery, H. C. — Bolarum	8	6	4	0	11	7	17	1	12	6	18	33	2
Assistant Surgeon G. Williamson, M. D.	1st Infantry, H. C. — Bolarum	2	7	16	4	22	7	17	12	16	13	29	44	2
Sub-Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith.	6th Infantry, H. C. — Bolarum	3	2	2	3	4	6	10	0	5	5	10	50	2
Surgeon Major J. H. Orr, C. B.	4th Cavalry, H. C.; 4th Company Artillery, ditto — Aurungabad	0	9	2	4	12	3	15	0	3	12	15	80	2
Assistant Surgeon C. T. Eves	2d Infantry, H. C. — Aurungabad	11	1	0	0	8	4	12	0	10	2	12	16	2
Assistant Surgeon G. D. Riddell	2d Cavalry, R. W., H. C.; 2d Company Artillery, H. C.; 5th Infantry, H. C. — Ellichpore	0	6	1	3	10	0	10	0	7	3	10	30	3
Assistant Surgeon G. A. Burn, A.M. and M.D.	2d Cavalry, H. C.; 1st Company Artillery, H. C. — Hingolee	21	37	5	11	49	25	67	7	26	48	74	64	6
Assistant Surgeon J. Reed, M.D.	3d Infantry, H. C. — Hingolee	12	25	26	37	63	37	87	13	75	25	100	25	4
Assistant Surgeon B. Williamson, M.B.	4th Infantry, H. C., Detachment 1st Cavalry, H. C., ditto 3d Company Artillery, H. C. — Lingsoogoor	3	8	5	4	12	8	20	0	10	10	20	50	3
Surgeon Major W. Mackenzie, C.B., M.A. and M.D.	3d Cavalry, H. C. — Mominabad	3	8	0	4	8	7	15	0	10	5	15	33	3
	TOTAL	63	109	61	70	199	104	270	33	174	129	303	42	

* Discharged on the 15th of November 1861.

† Entertained on the 15th of November 1861.

Hyderabad Residency, The 19th May 1862.

J. B. Fleming, M.D., Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

Appendix, No. IV.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

—	RECEIPTS.	Amount of Estimates for 1861-62.	—	DISBURSEMENTS.	Payments out of the Grants of 1861-62.
		Rs.			*Rs.*
	Cash Balance - - -	34,886	A.	Allowance, Refunds and Drawbacks	1,200
I.	Land Revenue, &c.:			Charges against Income.	
	1. Land Revenue - - -	31,79,296	B.	I.—Revenue Departments:	
	2. Sayer - - - -	96,401		1. Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkarry.	3,89,146
	3. Abkarry - - - -	3,23,584		6. Stamps - - - -	1,152
IV.	Salt, Customs Duty, &c. - -	31,430		II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	1,81,847
V.	Opium - - - - - -	33,467		IV.—Miscellaneous - - -	4,800
VI.	Stamps - - - - -	70,377	F.	Civil Services.	
X.	Law and Justice - - - -	13,623		I.—Civil Buildings - - -	1,200
XI.	Police - - - - - -	8,494		II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments,	33,184
XIII.	Public Works - - - -	218		III.—Law and Justice - - -	21,170
XV.	Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	64,806		IV.—Police - - - - -	1,57,335
				VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	2,154
				IX. Miscellaneous - - -	1,16,210
			H.	Public Debt.	
				VIII.—Local Remittances:	
				Military Remittances -	23,90,267
				Public Works ditto - -	1,39,000
				Total - - -	34,38,665
				Cash Balance - - -	4,17,917
	Grand Total - - - *Rs.*	38,56,582		Grand Total - - - *Rs.*	38,56,582

	Rs.
Balance against his Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1860 - - - - -	5,35,937
Add, interest on debt from 1st May to 31st December 1860, not charged on disbursements for 1860-61, pending the orders of Government - - - - - - -	1,74,028
	7,09,965
Deduct, cash balance exhibited in this account - - - - - - - -	4,17,917
Balance against his Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1862 - - *Rs.*	2,92,048

APPENDIX, No. V.

No. 10 of 1862.—Civil Department.—Revenue.

From Major *A. R. Thornhill*, First Assistant Resident, in charge Hyderabad Residency, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Hyderabad, 4 August 1862.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Section VII., Part II., "Survey" of the Resident's Administration Report for 1861-62, I beg to submit the accompanying copy of a letter No. 219, dated the 26th July 1862, from Major Anderson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, communicating the correct result of the introduction of the new settlement in the 70 villages as compared with the year 1860-61.

2. Major Anderson's letter has only this day reached me.

From Major *W. C. Anderson*, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, S.M.C., to the Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,—No. 219, dated Dharwar, the 26 July 1862.

BY letter No. 179, dated 10th ultimo, paragraph 5, I reported that the realized revenue of the 70 villages into which the survey settlement has been introduced "was in 1860-61, 74,367 rupees. In the present year not less than 95,000 rupees will be realized, an increase in the revenue of 20,640 rupees, or 28 per cent. There is in addition Government unoccupied waste bearing assessment 13,807 rupees, out of which some is being taken up daily. I have, therefore, above stated the current year's revenue to be not less than 95,000 rupees, it may possibly be a thousand or two more than that, for my last return was dated the 15th ultimo, (May), and then the taking up of waste land had by no means ceased. I have little doubt that, before another three years elapse, at least two-thirds of the present waste, assessed at 13,807 rupees, will have been taken up, and the revenue have increased to at least 1,05,000 rupees, or upwards of 41 per cent. on the realization of 1860-61.

2. I have now received returns up to the 5th instant, and find that I have, in the passage above quoted, very much over-estimated the time required for the bringing the unoccupied Government waste, amounting on the 20th May to land assessed at 13,807 rupees, into occupation. Out of this amount, since the 20th May and up to the 5th instant, land assessed at 11,715 rupees has been taken up, and only 3,101 acres, bearing assessment 2,092 rupees, remained on the latter date unoccupied waste.

3. The following Statement shows the result of the settlement in the 70 villages compared with the realizations of 1860-61:—

	Rs.
Realizations of 1860-61 - - - - - - -	74,367
Survey Assessment of Government land occupied up to the 5th instant, after deducting 2,056 rupees, to be remitted in the present year on account of unexpired Kowls granted before the settlement - - -	1,06,824
Increase of revenue in 1862-63 - - -	32,457 or 43 per cent.

4. Still some small amount of the waste remaining, 3,101 acres, bearing assessment 2,092 rupees, may be taken up in the current year. But at the late period of the season I cannot anticipate that any material extent of it will be taken up. The above figures, therefore, show pretty nearly the result of the settlement of the current year. In future years I doubt not that the small area of waste will be still further diminished, and the revenue will also benefit by the full assessment on lands at present held under Kowls, as they fall in year by year.

5. I will send in an exact Statement of the revenue result of the settlement when the accounts for 1862-63 are finally made up. I hasten, however, to communicate the above result, which has even exceeded my most sanguine anticipations, in the hope that it may be in time for embodiment in the administration report.

No. 1747.

FORWARDED to the Home Department in continuation of No. 1572, dated the 6th ultimo. (To be returned.)

By Order,
(signed) *J. T. Wheeler*,
Asst. Secy. to Government of India.

Foreign Department,
6 September 1862.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHAP. XVII.
Straits Settlement.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the STRAITS SETTLEMENT, for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THE introduction of the system under which the members of the court establishment are now remunerated by suitable fixed salaries, all fees being duly accounted for and carried to the credit of the State, has had the anticipated effect of reducing to a considerable extent the labours of the Judges of the Supreme Court; both at Singapore and Malacca there has been a material diminution in the amount realized from suitors, whilst at Penang it has dwindled down to about one-half the sum received in 1860-61, and is insufficient to cover the disbursements from the Treasury on account of the pay of the Registrar and his clerks.

2. The number of cases decided in the different Courts of Requests is in excess to that of last year, whilst the amount received by fees is somewhat less, hence it would appear that the modification of the Rules under which fees were originally levied, has had the desired result of diminishing unnecessary and vexatious litigation, and barring the advancement of fraudulent claims, few cases being now filed, in which recourse to the court is not absolutely necessary to ensure the liquidation of a just demand.

3. The advantages of the District Courts are fully appreciated by the Chinese residing in the interior, and even amongst the Malays they are becoming popular, no less than 257 cases having been filed during the 12 months at the District Court of Aloor Gajah in Malacca.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. There have been only two cases not included in the Police Report of sufficient moment to require any special remark.

One occurred at Singapore: Three junks, strongly suspected of having been concerned in some of the piracies reported to have taken place in the Gulf of Siam, were arrested by order of the Government, and the necessary proceedings taken against them in the Supreme Court under the provisions of Act XII. of 1857. The Court, however, was of opinion that there were no sufficient grounds to warrant their condemnation, and they were therefore released. Subsequently, however, there has been reason to believe that the opinion formed by the police as to their real character may have been correct, one of the number having been recognised as a junk that had been captured and carried away by pirates in the China Seas.

2. The

2. The other was that of a Malay who had been implicated in a gang robbery at Batu Kawan, in Province Wellesley, and having been closely pursued by the police, had sought refuge in the Perak territories; he had, however, barely crossed the Krean River when he was overtaken by one of his pursuers, whom he mortally stabbed. He was subsequently apprehended, but the murder having been committed beyond the frontier, it was necessary that he should be committed for trial under the provisions of Act I. of 1849. On the case, however, being laid before the Grand Jury, doubts were entertained as to the prisoners being amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court, owing to a supposed informality in the order directing his being brought to trial, and, after reference to the Honourable the Recorder, the Bill against him was thrown out; he was, however, tried on the minor charge, convicted, and sentenced to 15 years' transportation.

PART III.—POLICE.

1. Since the changes in the police at Singapore, alluded to in the last Administration Report, the conduct of the force appears to have been satisfactory.

2. Several of the new stations and barracks along the Old Straits have been erected almost entirely by the labours of the peons attached, and their construction reflects great credit upon all concerned. During the period of their being thus employed, as they would have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining food, they were, as a temporary indulgence, permitted to be furnished with rations at the expense of the State.

3. The alterations and additions to the main station in the town having been completed, the Commissioner's and Magistrate's Offices have been removed from the building formerly occupied as a police office.

4. At Penang the conduct of the police force has been generally exemplary, there being, however, one serious exception, that of a subadar on duty at the main station, and employed in the collection of fines imposed by the magistrate, who absconded with the sum of 68 dollars, which had been entrusted to his charge; he was subsequently apprehended, brought to trial, convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

5. Consequent on a representation made to the Rajah of Quedah as to the necessity of his adopting suitable measures to preserve the peace of the frontier, and prevent his territories from becoming the resort of the bands of plunderers, by whom Province Wellesley has been so long infested, the border jungles have ceased to afford a refuge to delinquents of this description, and there has not been a single case of gang robbery in the province throughout the year.

6. The tranquillity of Prince of Wales's Island has been disturbed on several occasions, owing to the disputes between rival Chinese Secret Societies. In August there was a serious disturbance between the Tuah Peh Kong and Chin Chin Societies, which lasted for 15 days, during which time a number of cowardly assaults and outrages were committed. In April a similar quarrel occurred between the Tuah Peh Kong Society on the one part, and the Ho Seng and Ghee Hin Societies on the other; it was not of so long duration as the former, the contending factions having made up their differences in the course of a week. On both occasions recourse was had, with great success, to the expedient of appointing the acknowledged heads of societies as special constables, and attaching them to police stations, so as to induce them to take a warm personal interest in the preservation of the peace. By a steady persistence in this course, it is hoped that these unseemly displays of resistance to the law on the part of the Chinese may be permanently suppressed.

7. The pretensions of the Kling Societies have also experienced a severe check, and their fraternities are consequently rapidly falling into disrepute and insignificance.

8. Owing to the construction placed by the Court on the wording of Section 4 of Act XIII. of 1856, under which it has been ruled that the Deputy Commissioner of Police is not competent, on his own authority, to receive a gambling information, and issue a warrant thereon, the exertions of the police to check the crime of gambling have been somewhat nullified, as the publicity given to the transaction by the informer's being obliged to attend upon the Commissioner, who is also the Resident Councillor of the Station, often deters him from giving information, whilst even when it is afforded it renders the prospect of apprehending the offenders less certain, more especially as the gaming-houses being all strongly barred and fortified, entrance can in many cases only be obtained through stratagem, the provisions of Act XXXVIII. of the 17 & 18 Vict. not being applicable to the Straits.

9. Great complaints have been made relative to the rapidly increasing number of lepers by whom the Station is infested, the poor-house apparently not affording sufficient space for their accommodation.

10. Owing to its numerical inefficiency, and to its being under-paid, the state of the police force at Malacca continues unsatisfactory. Out of the town police, num-

bering 112 of all ranks, there have been 44 dismissals and 42 resignations within the year.

11. The services of the Deputy Commissioner have been fully engaged in visiting the country and frontier stations. The European Inspector has, as usual, given great satisfaction; a small increase has been made to his salary. The native officers have generally behaved well.

12. Although as detectives the frontier police have not proved successful, as a preventative to crime the establishment of the force has been attended with great advantage, not a single case of buffalo stealing or kidnapping having occurred since the occupation of the frontier stations.

13. The returns (included amongst the Appendices) furnished by the Commissioner of Police show an increase of crime at all three stations. It appears, however, somewhat doubtful whether this result is to be attributed to an actual increase in the number of offences committed, or to the increased accuracy of the returns now supplied.

14. At Singapore the increase has taken place entirely under the heads of "Larceny" and "Police Cases." In serious crimes there is a very considerable decrease.

SINGAPORE.

Arson.

15. There have been two cases of arson; the one case was that of a Chinese Bangsal at Chan Chu Kung, which was reported to have been set on fire by a party of four Chinese, and property of considerable value destroyed; the alleged offenders were arrested, but the case was dismissed after a lengthy investigation; it is supposed that the complaint was preferred owing to a dispute regarding some land. The other case occurred in the district of Saletar, a quarrel having taken place between two Malays regarding a house, one of the disputants, rather than surrender the property, set fire to it; the case was brought before the magistrate and dismissed.

Assault.

16. Three hundred and twenty cases of assault have been reported, many of them, however, have been mere petty quarrels, whilst the statements made with regard to the less of property must be received with suspicion, complainants often adding an accusation of robbery to render the charge more serious.

Breaches of trust.

17. Of breaches of trust the cases have been of a trifling character, calling for no special remarks.

Bribery.

18. The four instances of bribery have been simple cases, in which a few cents have been offered by prisoners to police peons to secure their release.

Burglary.

19. Out of 20 cases of burglary brought before the magistrate 13 were dismissed, seven being sent for trial at the criminal sessions, of these three only require notice. The first occurred in the house of a Portuguese woman residing in Waterloo-street; her room was entered during the night by a discharged servant, and jewellery to the value of 50 dollars carried off; the burglar was, however, arrested the same morning by the police, and being committed before the Supreme Court, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. The second was perpetrated in the house of a dyer, in South Canal Road; the adjoining house being vacant, the burglar, a Chinese, obtained means of entrance by removing a portion of the brick partition, and carried away property worth about 140 dollars; he was, however, apprehended with the stolen property in his possession by one of the night watchmen in another part of the town, and the necessary conviction having been obtained, was awarded 14 years' transportation. Several persons were concerned in the third; a Portuguese woman residing in Bencoolen-street was awakened by hearing a noise in her room, and on giving the alarm observed one of the burglars jumping out of the window; on examination it was ascertained that ornaments valued at 49 dollars had been stolen; through the exertions of two detectives it was discovered that a gang of robbers were located behind the race course, and on the necessary search being made the whole of the missing property was regained; five Chinese were committed for trial, one only being convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation; the others were, however, convicted on a charge of having fraudulent possession of some property belonging to the Court Interpreter, and a resident of Brass Bassa Road, and punished by six months' confinement with hard labour.

Child stealing.

20. There have been two cases of child stealing; in the one a little girl, the daughter of a Malay woman, was carried off by a Chinaman, and disposed of by him at Rhio; she was, however, through the aid of the Dutch authorities recovered, and the culprit was transported for seven years. In the other, a Hindoo child was taken away by one of the performers attached to a native theatre; he was, however, arrested when on his way to Malacca with the child in his possession, tried, and imprisoned for 18 months in the house of correction.

Conspiracy.

21. There has been only one case of conspiracy, in which a fraud was perpetrated on a Portuguese, by which he was deprived of a valuable piece of land; the plans of the conspirators were so well arranged that the suspicions of the victim were not aroused until

the

the fraud had been completed, and one of the parties concerned had absconded; three persons were implicated, one was admitted to bail by the magistrate, and secretly left the settlement, forfeiting his recognizances; the other two were convicted and sentenced to 18 months' confinement with hard labour.

Cutting and wounding.

22. Ten cases of cutting and wounding were sent up for trial at the criminal sessions, the first was the result of a quarrel regarding a woman, weapons were resorted to, and the complainant received three wounds, not however of a serious nature; the offender was imprisoned for six months in the house of correction, and called upon to give security for his good behaviour for three years. In the second, the alleged perpetrator was discharged. The third was that of a Government peon, who charged another Kling, of whom he was jealous, with having cut his throat; his statement, however, was not credited by the jury, who, from the medical testimony, considered that the wound had been inflicted by his own hand, and the prisoner was consequently released. The fourth offender was an old Kling, who, in a fit of jealousy, attacked a woman with whom he had cohabited, inflicting upon her several severe wounds; her life was at first despaired of, but she recovered, and her assailant was punished with four years' incarceration in the house of correction. The fifth arose out of a quarrel between two Chinese coolies employed under a road contractor, regarding their implements of labour, one struck the other with a parang (Malay knife); as he had, however, received great provocation, his punishment was limited to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The sixth was of a serious nature; it had its origin in a bad feeling existing between two Chinese members of a Christian and a Ghee Hok Society; the Christian was wounded in the abdomen; after considerable difficulty, a large body of the police being for some days detached on the duty, the culprit was apprehended, and sentenced to transportation for 15 years; the Honourable the Recorder taking the opportunity of causing intimation to be given to the Chinese residents at Serangoon, in which district the crime had been committed, that such offenders would always meet with severe punishment. It is hoped that this warning will have a beneficial effect. The seventh occurred in the course of a series of petty disturbances between two Kling factions, the one being composed of the boatmen or red flag men, and the other of all the bad characters and prostitutes of Campong Glam, under the leading of a time-expired convict. In one of the numerous fights that took place wounds were inflicted, two of the rioters were captured and committed by the magistrate to the house of correction for three months. They were afterwards, on another charge of assaulting and wounding, brought to trial before the Supreme Court, but as it appeared that the second offence had been committed at one and the same time as the first, for which they had been punished, they were discharged, being bound down on their own personal security for one year. The remaining cases were connected with a Hoey difference between the Seh Tan and Seh Lim tribes; the feud, however, having been amicably settled, when the cases was called on for trial the prosecutors failed to appear, and the prisoners were accordingly released.

Forgery.

23. Only one case of forgery has been reported, in which, on the matter being investigated by the magistrate, the evidence adduced in support of the charge was of so unsatisfactory a nature that a fine of 50 rupees was inflicted on the complainant as a punishment for the malicious prosecution of the defendant, to whom the amount was paid.

Gambling.

24. Although the police deserve credit for the numerous cases of gambling, more especially those in contravention of Act V. of 1844, they have brought to notice, there seems little doubt that the vice is still extremely prevalent; the offence is one upon which it is generally extremely difficult to secure a conviction, whilst the remuneration that may be granted to informers from the Police Fund being very small, they often find it more profitable to watch the police than to assist them.

Housebreaking.

25. The few charges under the head of housebreaking have been mere cases of larceny, and have been all summarily dealt with by the magistrate.

Larceny.

26. Of the 2,778 cases of larceny recorded, the majority have been committed by house servants. The Hylam Chinese are generally employed as servants; they are perhaps more addicted to theft than any of the other Asiatics in the Straits, and enjoy greater opportunities of obtaining access to valuable property. The provisions of Section 4 of Act XLVIII. of 1860 have been found to work beneficially in preventing the escape of offenders, when the property stolen from temporary residents has exceeded 50 rupees in value. Sixteen persons, charged with larceny, were committed for trial at the criminal sessions, ten were discharged, the remaining six being convicted and sentenced, one to transportation, and five to imprisonment for various periods in the house of correction.

Manslaughter.

27. Three cases of manslaughter have been noted; two occurred from furious driving; in the third instance the charge was brought against the architect and contractor of a range of new buildings, which, in the midst of a violent squall, fell to the ground, burying one of the workmen under the ruins. The Bill was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

Murder.

28. There have been six cases of murder, being the same number as recorded last year. The first was that of a Chinese sawyer working in the country, who was supposed to have been murdered by his master, though no cause for the crime has hitherto been discovered. Intimation of the deed did not reach the police until three days after its occurrence, when the body was exhumed; three men were arrested on suspicion, but discharged, consequent

on the want of sufficient evidence against them. The second was that of a burglar, who met his death at the hands of three Kling men, who were attempting to arrest him; the circumstances of the case did not, however, warrant a conviction on the charge. In the third the victim was a woodcutter, who, whilst employed with two other Chinese in cutting wood near Pulo Samboo, was attacked by some Malays, with the view of plundering his boat; the deceased, having offered resistance, was speared in the abdomen, and died before reaching Singapore; two Malays were arrested, but the evidence was not considered sufficient to substantiate the charge against them, and they were discharged. The fourth case was one of a peculiarly painful nature: a Malay fishing boat having approached a merchant vessel lying in the roadstead, the commander, under the impression that she was hovering about for the purpose of taking off some of his crew, fired two shots from a musket at the fishermen; one man was seen to fall into the sea, and another was wounded in the leg; the body of the first not having been recovered, the charge for wilful murder was not sustained; but as regards the second offence, shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for six years. In the fifth instance the culprit was a Malay residing near Saletar; in a fit of passion he murdered his father-in-law and wounded three women; before the arrival of the police, he was placed under restraint by his relatives, who bound him so tightly that he subsequently died in hospital from the effects of the injuries he received. The last murder committed was on the person of a Chinese hawker, who was selling his wares on the Rochore River, behind Tanjong Rhoo; his death was caused by a severe blow on the head; no clue to the murderer has as yet been obtained.

Perjury.

29. Under the head of perjury there are only two cases deserving of notice; in one, two Klings, members of a secret society, committed wilful perjury before the police magistrate; they were committed for trial at the sessions, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the house of correction. In the other a Kling contractor, who had brought a false charge of assault against the commissariat conductor, was accused of subornation of perjury; a true bill was found by the grand jury, but owing to the magistrate having neglected to have the depositions in the original case duly signed, no further proceedings were taken.

Piracy.

30. Only four cases of piracy appear on the returns, and this crime, as regards the immediate neighbourhood of Singapore, appears to have been in a great measure suppressed. This result may be attributed to the energetic conduct of the police authorities, who, aided by his Highness the Tumongong, have strenuously exerted themselves to clear the adjacent seas and straits from the marauders, by whom they were formerly infested. Two of these pirates, who had long been the terror of peaceable traders, Pah Ranti and Si Abboo, were so harassed by the continued pursuit of the police, on two occasions their boats being captured, that they eventually surrendered to a petty native chief subordinate to the Government of Netherlands India.

Rape.

31. One case of rape occurred; it was perpetrated on a Chinese girl of eight years of age; the offender was tried and punished by 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

PENANG.

Arson.

32. At Penang eight cases of arson have been reported; only one, however, is deserving of remark. A Chinaman attempted to set fire to the house of a police Kling informer, by lighting a large kind of squib immediately under it; this, however, exploded, and the Chinaman was so burnt, that he died the next day from the effects of the injuries received.

Assault.

33. In comparison with the returns of last year, there has been a slight decrease in the number of assaults; a large proportion of the cases noted have arisen out of the quarrels between the members of the different secret societies, and many are of the most trivial nature.

Breaches of trust.

34. There have been 19 cases of breaches of trust, and property to the value of 3,435 dollars is alleged to have been made away with; two cases, however, involving a sum of 2,636 dollars were brought before the magistrate, and dismissed as frivolous complaints.

Bribery.

35. Of bribery there have been five cases, but only two of any importance: in the first a Chinaman was accused of offering a dollar to a police jemadar to grant his release; the bill was thrown out by the grand jury; and in the second a Chinese nakodah offered the Deputy Commissioner 40 dollars to restore some arms that had been seized by the police; the offender was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Her Majesty's gaol, and to pay a fine of 40 dollars.

Burglary.

36. Although 173 cases of burglary have been recorded, only five have been of any magnitude. The first case requiring mention occurred in Penang-street; the thieves got over the back wall of the court-yard attached to the house, and broke into a store-room containing opium, by cutting away the two wooden bars of the window; they removed the contents of an entire box, valued at 1,250 dollars, without disturbing any of the inmates of the house. This was evidently a skilfully planned robbery, and the opium must have been at once shipped on board some native vessel; several men have been arrested on suspicion, but discharged for want of proof against them. In the second, the thieves clambered for a considerable distance along the roofs of the adjoining houses, and then lowered

lowered themselves into a court-yard by sliding down two strong poles which were tied together, and which they must have brought with them; they carried off property to the amount of 60 dollars, and made their exit by the front door without being perceived; no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this robbery. The third house plundered was a jeweller's shop in Penang-road: the thieves entered by making a hole in the brick wall, close to the back door, and then forcing in the door-post, they ransacked a glass case containing watches and jewellery worth about 731 dollars; the police are still engaged in tracing out the offenders. The other two cases occurred in the country district. In the first instance an attack was made by a party of Malays on the opium shop at Batu Oban; the shop is close to the beach, and about a mile distant from the nearest police station; no resistance was offered by any of the inhabitants of the village, and after plundering the shop the robbers returned to their boat, and had got clear away before any report of the occurrence was made to the police. The second was of a similar nature: two Chinese shops in a large village, also on the sea-shore, and not far from Batu Oban, having been plundered by a large gang of Malays, who deterred the neighbours from rendering assistance by firing off muskets, and threatening to kill any one who dared to leave his house; the value of the property carried off has been estimated at 394 dollars. It has been ascertained that both these burglaries were committed by Malays from Qualla Mudah, in the Quedah territories; two of their number have been arrested by the police, and two more by the Rajah of Quedah; and there is every reason to hope that the whole of the party will eventually be brought to justice.

Counterfeit coin.

37. The police have been most successful in bringing to punishment a gang of coiners, who had long carried on operations in the vicinity of George Town without detection; they had arrived at a considerable degree of perfection in the art of making counterfeit dollars, and had engaged the co-operation of a native merchant of apparent respectability in giving them circulation; but of this gang, including their accomplice, nine have been convicted, and eight of the number sentenced to transportation.

Cutting and wounding.

38. Of cutting and wounding there have been 18 cases reported; with the exception of three, however, they were not of a serious nature, and were all treated by the magistrate as ordinary cases of assault. Of these three the first occurred in Queen-street: a Chinaman, a minor from Laroot, who had only been a few days at the station, accompanied a prostitute to her house; he had hardly been in her company about half an hour, when the neighbours were alarmed by hearing her cries, and, on rushing to her aid, seized the man with whom she was still struggling, although she had received a deep wound on her neck inflicted with a knife; the offender was convicted and transported for life. The second took place at Pulo Tikoos: a Chinaman, actuated by jealousy, laid in wait for his rival as he was walking home at night with the woman to whom he was attached; attacked him furiously with a large butcher's knife, and inflicted several severe wounds; he was sentenced to seven years' transportation. In the last the culprit was a Malay resident of Jellutong, addicted to opium smoking, who, in a fit of jealousy, attacked his wife with a parang, wounding her, as well as a man and another woman who came to her assistance, severely; he then fled across to the province, and has since escaped to the Quedah territories; but there is reason to believe that he will be apprehended and made over by the Quedah authorities.

Embezzlement.

39. There have been 10 cases of embezzlement, some of a very serious character. In the month of December, two cash-keepers in merchants' offices, and a bill collector in the mercantile bank, were convicted of this offence, and sentenced respectively to 18 and 12 months' imprisonment. In January there were two cases: the cashier of the mercantile bank was charged with embezzlement to the amount of 1,500 dollars; he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' transportation; the other case was that of the police subadar, which has already been referred to.

Forgery.

40. Out of the four instances in which forgery has been committed, three convictions have been obtained.

Gambling.

41. One hundred and thirty-four cases of gambling have been reported, and 598 persons apprehended; but in spite of the best efforts of the police, many long established gaming-houses continue to exist, in the present state of the law it being extremely difficult to suppress them.

Housebreaking.

42. There have been only two cases of housebreaking deserving of any notice; one was committed by a time-expired Armenian convict, who, having been accustomed to visit the Armenian priest, took advantage one day of the latter's absence to break into the house, and steal the church plate valued at 605 dollars; of the stolen property 420 dollars' worth was recovered, and the convict sentenced to seven years' transportation; whilst awaiting deportation, he effected his escape from Her Majesty's gaol; after being some time at large he was recaptured, but again made his escape from the police escort in whose charge he had been placed. The other is supposed to have been perpetrated by a party of convicts; during the night the thieves entered the commissariat go-down by letting themselves down through the roof from which they had previously removed some tiles; an iron chest was opened, and property to the value of 200 dollars carried off; a clue to the perpetrators has been obtained.

Larceny.

43. Under the head of larceny there has apparently been a very great increase of crime; this

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this is, however, in some measure accounted for by the increased accuracy in the preparation of the returns.

Murder.

44. Eleven murders have been committed; the first occurred at Ayer Etam. A gang of plunderers attacked a lone house and mortally wounded the owner, by whom they were resisted; three of the gang were arrested, and two found guilty and sentenced to death, the third turning Queen's evidence. The second was that of a Malay, who, whilst in his boat off Pulo Rhimow, was robbed by a party of Malays who followed him in another boat; he received a wound from the effects of which he died the next day; no clue to the guilty parties has as yet been discovered. The third took place at Ralow: a Chinese cooly was found savagely murdered by repeated blows of a lading, on a bridle path leading from Ralow to Bali Pulow; revenge must have been the motive for the crime; two persons were arrested on suspicion, but the evidence against them not being sufficient to support a prosecution, they were released on bail. The fourth was perpetrated at Choro Tokong in the southern division of Province Wellesley: some Malays, maddened at the loss of their money at a gaming-house, broke into it at night, killed two Chinese on the spot, and mortally wounded a third; they immediately crossed the frontier and took refuge in the neighbouring native state. In the fifth instance the murdered man was an old Chinaman living by himself in a hut about a mile from the police station at Pulo Betong: on the night of the murder, about nine o'clock, a neighbour heard the deceased calling for assistance, and on running towards his house, found him sitting on the ground frightfully cut about the face, and though still alive, unable to speak; the door of the house was open, but no marks of violence could be discovered; the police, however, found two parangs near the wounded man, evidently flung away by his assailants, which have since been identified as belonging to two Malays who have absconded. The sixth victim was a Kling, who, in a street fight, received a blow on the head, from the effects of which he died unexpectedly in the hospital, without having made any dying declaration. The seventh murder happened at Mount Erskine: a cooly, in the course of an altercation with his master, killed him with a blow from his axe; the murderer was apprehended, but committed suicide whilst in confinement. The eighth occurred at the Hindoo burial ground, near the sepoy lines; two convicts were stationed in a hut in charge of some Government stores required for the repairs of the neighbouring weir; one of them, while under the influence of liquor, murdered his companion for the sake apparently of a few dollars; he was tried and convicted. The ninth arose out of a quarrel: two Malays, uncle and nephew, had a dispute about some land, the former struck the latter several times with a stick, upon which he ran into the house, seized a kriss, and on being again struck, stabbed his assailant, he then fled across the frontier; an application has been made for his surrender. In the tenth instance a prostitute, residing in Queen-street, George Town, was discovered by the police lying on her bed in an upper room with her throat cut, none of her property had been taken away, and it is evident that the murderer must have been actuated by a spirit of jealousy or revenge. The last case was that of a Chinaman found dead under suspicious circumstances at Bagan Ajam, his death was attributed to a severe beating, of which the body bore the marks; two persons were arrested on this account, but the grand jury threw out the Bill against one, and the petty jury acquitted the other.

jury.

45. There were seven cases of perjury brought forward by the police; two of these were dismissed by the magistrate, of the remaining five three convictions were obtained.

acy.

46. There have been only three cases of piracy reported, all of a trifling nature.

ape.

47. Out of the four cases reported three were sent up for trial; two were for abusing children under the age of five years; in both the criminals, who were Chinese, were convicted; in the third case the prisoner, a Malay, was acquitted.

MALACCA.

reaches of Trust.

48. The cases of breach of trust have generally occurred owing to persons entrusting others with jewellery to dispose of for them without taking any receipt or requiring the presence of witnesses, thus giving great encouragement to commit this crime.

arceny.

49. A great number of the larceny cases reported have been trumped-up charges, and the accused parties have been discharged. The following may be considered a specimen of this class:—Two brothers-in-law, residing in adjoining houses, having had a dispute, and one having been absent from home at Pulo Besar, on his return accused the other of having entered his house, destroyed papers, deeds or bonds, and stolen property to the value of 1,000 dollars; although search was immediately made no traces of the missing property could be discovered, and a second search subsequently made proved equally unsuccessful. About eight or nine days after the defendant was arrested on a warrant issued on the complaint of the accuser, and the house was again searched, and property of trifling value found on the roofs of both houses; still later, articles worth about 300 dollars were discovered, scattered about on the ground in their rear, and on the neighbouring plantain trees. The bill against the accused was ignored by the grand jury. There is only one other case deserving of remark,—a British subject, whilst in the Moar territory, stole a boat and timber belonging to a resident of that country, and having brought the stolen property to Malacca, disposed of them at Poongore, and then absconded. The owner of the property having

having lodged his complaint, the delinquent was traced and delivered up on the usual requisition by his Highness the Tumongong, in whose territories he had taken refuge; he was tried under the provisions of Act I. of 1849, convicted, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

Manslaughter.

50. There have been two cases of manslaughter, and one in which a verdict was found of justifiable homicide. Of the former, the first occurred at Sebattoo. Two Chinamen were suspected of stealing fowls, and accused by the owner of the theft, upon which they were annoyed and struck him. A few days after he died from rupture of the spleen caused by the blows received. One of the offenders was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the house of correction. A warrant has been issued against the other, but he has hitherto eluded capture. The second was that of a Chinaman who had long been ill, and was placed by three of his tribe in the midst of a jungle to die, they not wishing his death to occur in their house; they have been arrested and are now awaiting trial. The latter took place under the following circumstances:—A police duffadar and peon, while on their night rounds, attempted to arrest two invalid convicts, suspected of stealing fowls; a struggle ensued, in the course of which one of the convicts stabbed the duffadar in two places with a knife; in return he struck him a severe blow with a stick, fracturing his skull, and thereby causing his death; both the duffadar and the peon, who were also injured in the affray, were taken to hospital; they have since recovered, and returned to their duty; the other convict escaped, and has not yet been identified.

Murder.

51. The murder cases, which have been numerous, may be generally divided into two classes, those committed on Malays, owing to a spirit of revenge or jealousy, the assassin flying immediately after the discharge of the fatal shot; and those in which Chinese hawkers are the victims, the incentive being the love of plunder. The first murder was perpetrated in the forest of Eana; a Malay returning with several others from Rambow, never reached his house; his companions could give no satisfactory account of him, and on search being made his skeleton was found in the forest. One man was arrested and brought to trial, but acquitted; warrants have been issued against three others, who have hitherto evaded the search of the police; no reason can be assigned for the murder. In the second instance a party of Chinese, who had been to trade across the frontier, were attacked by a gang of robbers a little beyond the boundary, and two of their number, one only being a British subject, brutally murdered; the corpse of the latter was brought in by his companions, who expressed themselves, however, unable to recognise the murderers. The third case occurred at Brissoe; a Malay whilst sitting with his child in his house, was killed by a shot fired from below through the bamboo flooring; although every effort has been made to discover the assassin, hitherto no clue has been obtained. The fourth was that of two Chinamen belonging to the crew of a large boat proceeding up the Kassang river; they had preceded their companions in a smaller boat; and no traces of them having been found when the latter reached Chin Ching, search was made, and the body of one of the missing men was discovered by his comrades floating in the river near Chin Ching, and that of the other subsequently by the police at Teloh Dalam. No information has been gained as to the murderers, the desire to secure the contents of the boat doubtless led to the crime. The fifth took place at Chin; a Chinese cooly, working on a plantation there, having killed his companion by stabbing him with a cooking knife; he was convicted, and sentence of death passed; but subsequently commuted to transportation for life. In the sixth the victim was a Malay, who was murdered at Layray; four men were arrested on suspicion, two were dismissed by the magistrate, and the other two acquitted on their trial at the sessions. The seventh took place at Malacca Pinda: a Malay, whilst sitting in his verandah, being shot from below; no cause for the deed has ever been discovered, and the murderer remains unknown. The eighth was the case of a Chinese hawker proceeding to Ayer Krem to purchase chillies; he was murdered *en route*; his skeleton was found in the jungle near Bukit Linghy; two Malays who had been seen in his company were arrested on suspicion, but on being brought to trial, they were acquitted. The ninth person murdered was a Chinese hawker, who was stabbed at Chirana Pootay, about a mile and a half from the boundary. From the evidence adduced before the coroner it appeared that the murderers were subjects of Rambow. A letter was addressed to the rajah, requesting their surrender, but the answer was to the effect that they could not be found; the frontier police are, however, on the watch for them, and they are likely to be apprehended. The tenth was the Punghooloo of Ayer Panus; he was shot whilst sitting in his house talking to his wife, who was also wounded, but has recovered; the house is surrounded on three sides with jungle, and although the neighbours immediately made a search for the culprit, he escaped undetected. The eleventh was another Chinese hawker, who, whilst passing along the jungle path between Soongie Oodang and Koondore, was attacked and plundered by five Malays; the murder was, however, witnessed by another Chinaman, and on his information three of the alleged guilty parties have been apprehended and committed for trial; warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the other two, who have not since been seen within our territories. The last case was that of a convict peon, who was murdered at Cape Rachado by his fellow convicts, who escaped into the Salangore country, and have not as yet been re-captured. A report was received of the murder of a fourth Chinese hawker in the jungle of Kamooning; up to the present, however, the missing body has not been found, and some persons who were arrested on suspicion have consequently been released on bail.

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Perjury.

52. Of the five cases of perjury one was against a policeman for giving false evidence in a burglary case under investigation; he has been committed for trial at the next sessions.

Piracy.

53. The case of piracy occured off the coast of Lookoot. A Chinese boat, belonging to British subjects, was attacked, and eight Chinese said to have been killed by a party of Malays; three of their number having proceeded to Malacca were recognised by one of the Chinamen who escaped, and the Tonze having been sent to Lookoot to make inquiries on the subject, three more were surrendered by the local authorities; owing, however, to the absence of the prosecutor and witnesses they have all been admitted to bail.

Slave-dealing.

54. The cases of slave-dealing have been four in number; the first was the disposal of a Jacoon girl who was enticed away from her house by one of her own tribe, and sold through the means of a Chinamen to another Chinaman for 14 dollars. About eight months afterwards she was discovered by her brothers, who brought the matter to the notice of the police; the parties concerned were committed for trial, the two men being sentenced to three years' imprisoment with hard labour, and the woman released, giving bail for good behaviour. The second and third were connected with the sale of a boy who was carried off from Tanjong. In the first instance two Malays were charged with having taken him to Delbie, where he was sold. This charge was dismissed, and subsequently another Malay was accused of having decoyed him from Delbie with intent to sell him elsewhere; he was, however, released, and eventually the lad was produced by the two men against whom the original complaint had been laid. The fourth is the case of a Malay boy, who was engaged as a sailor on board a prahu bound for Langat. The nakodah on his return reported that the prahu had been wrecked, and on being questioned by the boy's father denied that his son had accompanied him; whilst on being apprehended he stated that the boy had gone with him, but had run away at Langat; he has been duly committed for trial.

55. Although it is much to be regretted that at Malacca in so many serious cases the criminals have escaped detection, in the present state of the country, even were the police force much stronger than it is, such a result could hardly be prevented, it being almost impossible to obtain early information as to occurrences taking place along the different by-paths through the jungle, or to institute a pursuit with any great hope of success, even on occasions when timely notice of a crime may be afforded.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

1. Under the Budget system recently introduced, many items of receipts, formerly entered under this head, have been transferred to other columns of accounts, and the entries in the following comparative Table of the land revenue collected at the different stations in the Straits Settlement consequently vary from those recorded in last year's Report:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore - - - - - -	54,474	56,501	Increase, 2,027
Penang - - - - - -	58,171	32,521	Decrease, 25,650
Malacca - - - - - -	8,049	12,169	Increase, 4,120
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,20,694	1,01,191	Decrease, 19,503

2. At Singapore the value of land has been materially depreciated, owing to the depressed state of commerce, and there have, therefore, been but few sales in the land department; the only town lands disposed of have been 201 lots on building leases along River Valley Road, realising the sum of 2,393 rupees, with an annual quit-rent of two dollars for each lot; whilst in the country 3,664 acres have been sold for 18,804 rupees. No desire is now manifested by the Chinese squatters to take out grants for the land in their possession, and coercive measures, under present circumstances, might only have the effect of driving them from the island.

3. The

3. The great falling off in the collections at Penang is attributable partly to the abandonment of many of the small estates in the interior of the island, consequent on the destruction by disease of the nutmeg plantations, and partly to the expiration of numerous leases dated in 1840 and 1841; the terms of the new agreement being yet under consideration. Although the arrears of quit-rent for former years have been somewhat reduced, they still amount to upwards of 15,000 rupees in Prince of Wales's Island, and 8,000 rupees in Province Wellesley.

4. At Malacca increased expense on account of the additional establishment has been more than covered by the increased revenue collected, there being a clear gain over last year's collection of 864 rupees, notwithstanding the falling off in the income from permits to open tin mines, and from cutting papers and registering fees.

5. The arrears, as shown by the Returns on the 1st May, amounted to 19,962 rupees; they are principally due from the residents in Nanning. Efforts have been made to recover as much as possible, but the poverty of the people is a great obstacle to their success. In many cases rents have not been collected for nearly 20 years, and the accumulations have consequently become too heavy to admit of their being cleared off rapidly; but by avoiding having recourse to harsh measures and practising due forbearance, there is reason to hope that a very large portion will eventually be realized. In some few instances where, owing to the deaths of the original grantees, and the land having been allowed to revert to jungle, there appeared little probability of the liquidation of the Government demand, the arrears have been remitted.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (REVENUE).

1. Under this heading are included the sums collected on account of Pawnbrokers' fees, the tin and brick kiln farms, and the tenths on timber, granite, and coral. The following Table shows the realizations during the years 1860-61 and 1861-62:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	18,956	18,839	Decrease. 117
Penang	3,751	4,460	Increase. 709
Malacca	20,913	15,475	Decrease. 5,438
TOTAL *Rs.*	43,620	38,774	4,846

2. At Singapore there has been but little variation; the slight excess at Penang is owing to the system recently introduced at that station of granting leases to cut timber within certain defined limits and under certain restrictions upon Government land; the decrease at Malacca is attributable solely to the reduction in the amount received for the farm of the Royalty on tin consequent on the departure of a large number of the miners from Kassang to the neighbouring state of Soongie Ujong. There can be little doubt that, to admit of the mines being profitably worked, operations should be conducted on a larger scale than at present, and with the aid of the appliances and machinery of Europe; hitherto the workings have been confined almost entirely to the surface, the Chinese miners not having the means of keeping their galleries clear from the water with which they are filled on their attaining any depth.

PART III.—EXCISE.

1. The receipts under this head are realized from the sale of the farms for the monopoly of retailing opium and spirituous liquors, and are exhibited in the subjoined comparative Table:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	8,38,362	8,38,362	—
Penang	2,63,180	2,97,572	Increase. 34,392
Malacca	1,28,711	1,28,711	—
TOTAL *Rs.*	12,30,253	12,64,645	34,392

2. There

2. There has been no change as regards the amount received either at Singapore or Malacca, but at the former station the practice of selling the farms conjointly with those of the neighbouring native state of Johore has been abandoned.

3. At Penang there has been a considerable increase, owing principally to the advanced price paid for the Opium Farm.

PART IV.—TAXES.

1. The only assessed taxes are the sums levied under the operation of Act XXXII. of 1860 upon the interest payable upon Government Promissory Notes; they amounted as follows:—

	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	138	319	181
Penang	435	459	24
Malacca	146	332	186
TOTAL *Rs.*	719	1,110	391

PART V.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

1. This part embraces all sums paid as fees to the registrars of the Supreme Courts, Commissioners of the Courts of Requests, and sheriffs, as well as the proceeds of the sale of articles manufactured by the prisoners confined in the different houses of correction; they are noted in the Table below:—

	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	32,559	54,957	22,398
Penang	20,106	34,787	14,681
Malacca	5,447	9,775	4,328
TOTAL *Rs.*	58,112	99,519	41,407

2. The great increase at all these stations has arisen from the payment of the court establishment by fixed salaries in lieu of fees, so that in reality there has been no gain, the expenditure having increased in a proportionate degree.

PART VI.—MARINE.

1. This section includes all fees on port clearances and the registry of vessels, and sums debited to other Governments on account of coal supplied to their steamers. The receipts during the two past years were as follows:—

	1860–61.	1861–62.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
			Increase.
Singapore	2,437	3,096	659
Penang	8,819	21,947	13,128
			Decrease.
Malacca	23	- -	23
			Increase.
TOTAL *Rs.*	11,279	25,043	13,764

2. The increase at Penang is caused solely by a large quantity of coal having been supplied to Government steamers, a corresponding expense having been thereby incurred.

PART VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Under this heading are inserted light-dues, rent of markets, and Government bungalows. The total collections have been as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	56,681	55,738	943
Penang	939	919	20
Malacca	172	138	34
TOTAL *Rs.*	57,792	56,795	997

2. The above sums do not include light-dues paid at Indian ports. From returns received from Bombay and Madras, it appears that in the year 1860-61 the receipts at those Presidencies amounted to 6,374 rupees; no return has as yet been furnished by the deputy auditor and accountant general, Bengal.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS (GENERAL).

1. This section embraces all realizations from marriage and naturalization fees, sales of stores and Government presents, freight and hire of Government steamers, &c., on which account the following sums have been received:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	9,430	16,289	6,859
Penang	178	9,467	9,289
Malacca	757	1,995	1,238
TOTAL *Rs.*	10,365	27,751	17,386

2. At Singapore the increase has been occasioned by the discontinuance of the custom under which the medical subordinates attached to the different hospitals also performed the duty of purveyor; the diet required by the sick is now furnished by the commissariat, payment being made out of the hospital charges, the whole of which are entered in the column of receipts. At Penang there have been large payments as re-funds of salaries and advances to which the increase is to be attributed.

3. The total collections made in the Straits on account of the local Government are as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	10,13,040	10,44,104	31,064
Penang	3,55,582	4,02,135	46,553
Malacca	1,64,220	1,68,597	4,377
TOTAL *Rs.*	15,32,842	16,14,836	81,994

but to these sums are to be added the amount received on account of post office stamps and collections, and the sale of convict gaol manufactures and deceased convicts' estates, as shown below:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	71,198	1,15,326	44,128
Penang	12,619	13,282	663
Malacca	495	2,173	1,678
TOTAL *Rs.*	84,312	1,30,781	46,469

Thus, as calculated in the statements of proper receipts and disbursements prepared, in accordance with the form now prescribed by the Resident Councillors at the different stations, it would appear that the undermentioned sums, showing an increase of 1,28,464 rupees over the receipts of the year 1860-61, may be considered as the revenue of the Straits Settlement during the twelve months constituting the official year 1861-62.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore - - - - - -	10,84,238	11,59,431	75,193
Penang - - - - - -	3,68,202	4,15,418	47,216
Malacca - - - - - -	1,64,716	1,70,771	6,055
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	16,17,156	17,45,620	1,28,464

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

1. At Singapore the institution has continued to maintain its high character; the average daily attendance has been 194, or 22 in excess of the number during the previous year. The number of boarders on the foundation has increased from five to eight, and the progress of the pupils, as tested at the general examination, has been in every respect satisfactory—seven scholarships, varying in value from three dollars to seven dollars per mensem, were awarded. The building has been placed in a proper state of repair.

2. The girls at the school attached to the institution are reported to have made fair progress in their studies; the number on the rolls is 36, with a daily average attendance of 30 scholars.

3. The inmates of the Malay Mission School number 55, 42 boys and 13 girls, all boarders. In addition to acquiring a fair knowledge of English and Malay, the boys are instructed in some useful occupation, such as printing, book-binding, &c., and the girls in plain and fancy needlework, so that in after-life they may have no difficulty in procuring a livelihood.

4. The attendance at the Malay school in Campong Glam has been extremely irregular, and the average daily number of students is only 15. The school-house, a thatched building, was pulled down under the orders of the Municipal Commissioners, and for some time past the school has been held in the verandah of a house rented for the purpose; a new school-house will, however, be shortly erected in a more suitable locality than the old one.

5. The school at Teluk Blangah has been long in a declining state; under the patronage, however, of his Highness the present Tumongong, and his brother Inchi Wan Abdul Rahman, there is reason to hope that it will rapidly improve; the house is now being placed in good repair, a new master has been engaged, and already the names of 63 lads have been placed on the rolls.

6. Of the schools not connected with Government, one of the most deserving of notice is the school at Tanjong Paggar, established and maintained at the sole cost of Mr. Guthrie, the proprietor of the land in the neighbourhood of the village. The number of names enrolled is 57, viz.: 48 Malays and nine Chinese, and the average daily attendance is 45; 14 only learn English, and the remainder are taught the first simple rules of arthmetic, and to read and write in the vernacular. During the time of their attending school the boys make good progress, but being chiefly the children of poor parents, they are generally withdrawn at an early age to enable them to aid towards their own support.

7. The Free School at Penang has on its lists the names of 304 pupils, furnishing an average daily attendance of 212, a great improvement upon the preceding year; considering the early age at which they relinquish their studies, the lads obtain a fair general knowledge of the ordinary branches of education. The staff of instructors is numerically inefficient; the time of the head master, who is well qualified for his post and painstaking, being occupied in attending to classes, the charge of which should be entrusted to a competent assistant, so as to enable the elder boys to derive the full benefit of his able tuition.

8. At the Vernacular Branch School at Glugore the pupils number 50, with an average attendance of 28; the instruction is confined to imparting a knowledge of reading and writing in the vernacular, and of the simple rules of arithmetic.

9. The scholars, numbering 60, at the Protestant Mission School, are chiefly Eurasians or Chinese; they are all boarders, and only allowed to vist their homes once in the course of the year; they appear to have made fair progress in their studies.

10. The

10. The result of the examination of the students at the Christian Brothers' School was not quite so satisfactory as usual; this falling off may, however, be attributed to the departure of the former able head master and to the ill health of his successor.

11. Much credit is due to the Christian sisters for their charitable exertions in the cause of education; the profits derived from the tuition of the better class of their pupils are entirely devoted to the maintenance of the orphans, 93 in number, that have been placed under their charge.

12. At Malacca the Free School still labours under the disadvantage of having no head master, as, although there is a numerous attendance, the funds of the institution do not admit of a sufficient remuneration being offered to secure the services of a competent person.

13. Miss Williams' School has been removed to the new building, which is centrically situated, and apparently well adapted for the required purpose; as the scholars are almost all children of an early age, the teaching is at present merely elementary.

14. A girls' school has recently been established under the direction of the Sisters of the Order of the Holy Infant Jesus; the education is almost entirely gratuitous, though in cases where the pupil can afford to pay, a monthly fee of two dollars is charged. The establishment, which maintains a large number of orphans, is supported by the labour and industry of the sisters and orphans of the convent, aided by contributions from the sister institution at Singapore.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. At Singapore, the alterations to the old police office having been completed, it has been rendered in every way suited for the purpose for which it is required; in addition to meeting the requirements of the Commissioner of Police, ample accommodation being afforded to the magistrate and the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, whose courts are located in the two wings of the main building. Three new substantial police stations have been erected on the coast of the Old Straits for the reception of the additional police paid by the opium farmer. The former police station, in the Rochore district of the town, which was destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a structure of less inflammable materials; material alterations and repairs have been executed to the China town and Ellenborough markets. The canal through Balastier estate forming the main line of drainage for a large district, has been cleared and enlarged. On the road to Changhie, bridges have been constructed to facilitate the drainage of the inner lands and admit of its passage to the sea; two timber platform bridges have been erected on the Kranjee road, and a new line of road has been almost opened between Serangoon and Shanghie; this last work has been much needed for police purposes. A few necessary alterations have been made to the Lunatic Asylum and Pauper Hospital, and, in connection with the latter institution, a small hospital has been built for the reception of lepers. In the convict lines, the buildings for the steam saw mill have been completed, and the machinery put up. Considerable improvements have been effected to the ventilation of the different magazines, they were urgently required, it having been found that, owing to their excessive dampness, the powder in store rapidly deteriorated. Pending the receipt of final orders, relative to the disposition of the buildings in Fort Canning, a portion of the large building, ordered to be used as a hospital, has been partitioned off so as to admit of its being converted as a temporary measure into a guard-room. The sea wall has progressed satisfactorily.

2. At Tanglin 10 permanent barracks, with out-offices, the hospital, main guard, canteen, officers' mess room, and subalterns' quarters are ready for occupation. The lighthouse at Cape Rachado is rapidly approaching completion.

3. At Penang the additional storey to the main range of buildings in Her Majesty's gaol has been nearly completed; verandahs have been added to both wings of the Court House; new police stations have been erected at Ayer Etam and Batu Kawan, and a third at Tanjong Tokong has been commenced. An upper storey has been added to the Court House at Bukit Tamboon, as well as to the Police Hospital at Butterworth. A wooden bridge has been thrown over the Tibing Tingee River, and the abutments for the new bridge over the Jooroo River have been built. These last works are both of considerable importance, being on the main line of road leading to the southern division of Province Wellesley. The new convict lines and overseer's quarters in the north division of the province have been nearly finished. A verandah and covered way, connecting the building with the out-offices, have been added to the Native Infantry Hospital, and the necessary works have been undertaken for supplying the garrison of Fort Cornwallis with pure drinking water; a large portion of the masonry of the dam thrown across the stream near Scotland estate for the purpose of directing a sufficient supply of water towards the tanks near the Sepoy barracks, having been carried away, the weir and wing walls have been reconstructed. Some progress has been made in the construction of the new line of road between Jawee and Nebong Tubal, and of the bridges on the road between Telloh Ayer Tawar and Permatang Bindhari, as well as in the improvement of the main road between the ferry at Bukit Tamboon and Jawee.

4. At Malacca several additions have been made to Her Majesty's gaol, which has now been rendered complete in every respect. The building formerly used as a gaol has been altered and improved, and is at present occupied as a house of correction. Two new stations have been built for the accommodation of the frontier police at Poolow and Batang, Malacca, and the old police station at Karbow has been renewed. The handsome iron bridge over the Malacca river, the liberal gift of Mr. Tan Kim Seng, has been duly opened. A bridge has been thrown across the Sree Malacca canal, and 13 platform bridges laid down on the road to Aloor Gadjah. A new line of road has been opened between Kassang and Batang, Malacca, so as to enable the police on the frontier to receive, if necessary, support from the former station, and also to afford access to an apparently rich district. The ground for the new cemetery at Bukit Sarinday has been cleared, and a suitable covered entrance constructed. The channel of the Duyong river has been nearly cleared. The New Harbour lantern has been placed in position, and displays to seaward a brilliant light, reported to be visible at a distance of 15 miles.

5. Consequent on the retirement of the late able chief engineer, Lieutenant-colonel Collyer, the Supervising Officer of Public Works in the Straits Settlement has been made a chief engineer of the 3d class, and appointed secretary in the Public Works Department.

SECTION V.—MARINE.

1. Consequent on the arrival from China of the small steamers "Tonze" and "Mohr," the three sailing gunboats, attached to the different stations in the Straits Settlement, have been thrown out of employment; two of them have been sold, and the third retained under the charge of the master attendant at Singapore, with the view to her being manned temporarily to meet any emergency that might occur owing to the absence of the steamer "Hooghly," or to her being in any way disabled (a not unfrequent occurrence, her boilers being nearly worn out), and consequently prevented from putting to sea.

2. The "Tonze" has been attached to the station of Malacca, and the "Mohr" to Penang; both steamers have performed good service during the year, and the diminution of petty piracy along the coast may, in a great measure, be attributed to their presence. In addition to ordinary political and police duties, the "Tonze" has been employed in conveying stores and provisions to the light-vessel on the North Sands and to the Cape Rachado Lighthouse, and has been found most useful. Although ill-fitted to face the monsoon in the China Sea, and from their want of accommodation not suited for the transport of troops, these vessels are well adapted for the work which they are called upon to perform within the Straits of Malacca, as, owing to their light draught of water, they can cross the bars that exist at the mouths of all the rivers of the Peninsula, and penetrate for miles into the interior; thus depriving the crews of native boats of all hope of eluding pursuit by seeking shelter, as formerly, in the nearest river whenever there was a prospect of their being apprehended for the commission of piratical acts.

3. The shipping offices at Singapore and Penang have continued to give satisfaction, and hitherto there has been no complaint against them either from the owners or agents of vessels, or from the seamen seeking employment. At Singapore, owing to the dulness of trade for some time, the business at the shipping office was extremely slack, the amount realised by fees not being sufficient to meet the payment of the full salaries authorised for the officials attached to the establishment; latterly, however, there has been a great improvement in this respect, and the annual account shows a balance to credit of $203.44, or *Rs.* 447. 9.

4. At Penang the collections at the shipping office have never yet covered the authorised amount of disbursements, and the shipping master has consequently been always underpaid; but at this port also a favourable change has taken place of late, and it is probable that the return for next year may exhibit a surplus.

Orders have been issued for the laying down of a buoy to mark the position of the "Charybdis Rock," and also for placing a sign-board on Balayer Point to give warning of the existence of the reef at the western entrance of New Harbour at Singapore.

SECTION VI.—FINANCIAL.

1. The subjoined comparative tables show the actual disbursements made from the local treasuries during the year 1861–62. They include, each under its proper head, every item of local and general expenditure defrayed from the funds at the command of the Resident Councillors at the three stations; but contain no account of disbursements made by the Bombay Government on account of Straits convicts transferred to that Presidency; by the Madras Government on account of military charges; by the Supreme Government on account of stationery and other articles supplied to public departments, or by the Home Government on account of pensions to retired officers and pay to officers on leave:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Land Revenue:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Singapore	7,945	9,109
Penang	10,743	13,140
Malacca	8,784	17,265
TOTAL *Rs.*	27,472	39,514
Customs:		
Singapore	5,576	5,479
Penang	2,086	2,086
Malacca	—	—
TOTAL *Rs.*	7,662	7,565
ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under TREATIES and ENGAGEMENTS.		
Singapore	21,555	21,555
Penang	28,361	28,075
Malacca	19,620	19,241
TOTAL *Rs.*	69,536	68,871
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Singapore	3,32,545	2,96,736
Penang	63,601	62,689
Malacca	1,09,893	41,350
TOTAL *Rs.*	5,06,039*	4,00,775*
CIVIL SERVICE. *Salaries and Establishments.*		
General:		
Singapore	57,271	56,665
Penang	63,600	59,616
Malacca	46,142	38,931
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,67,013	1,55,212
Ecclesiastical:		
Singapore	10,945	10,820
Penang	11,209	11,022
Malacca	3,287	4,268
TOTAL *Rs.*	25,441	26,110
Medical:		
Singapore	15,240	15,240
Penang	5,640	5,640
Malacca	5,892	5,549
TOTAL *Rs.*	26,772	26,429
Miscellaneous:		
Singapore	—	943
Penang	738	834
Malacca	1,458	1,440
TOTAL *Rs.*	2,196	3,217
Law and Justice:		
Singapore	80,476	86,970
Penang	65,135	82,436
Malacca	31,711	40,038
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,77,322	2,09,444
Police:		
Singapore	14,774	17,994
Penang	5,054	8,758
Malacca	11,965	15,569
TOTAL *Rs.*	31,793	42,321
Education, Science and Art:		
Singapore	8,514	5,964
Penang	4,685	4,465
Malacca	3,240	3,240
TOTAL *Rs.*	16,439	13,669

* Includes Straits Lights' expenditure.

† Not inclusive of rations to inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, or rations and clothing to patients of the General Hospital entered in this year's Return.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
CIVIL SERVICE—*continued.*		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances and for Charitable and other purposes:	*Rs.*	*Rs.* Gratuities
Singapore	† 14,094	36,406
Penang	9,634	9,960
Malacca	3,766	4,788
TOTAL *Rs.*	27,494	51,154
MARINE.		
Singapore	10,269	11,601
Penang	7,532	35,437
Malacca	1,951	1,836
TOTAL *Rs.*	19,752	48,874
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Suppression of Piracy:		
Singapore	‡ 21,776	44,129
Penang	20,440	16,401
Malacca	§ 6,905	21,764
TOTAL *Rs.*	49,121	82,294
General:		
Singapore	19,983	17,663
Penang	11,345	1,510
Malacca	2,636	2,938
TOTAL *Rs.*	33,964	22,111
Public Debt:		
Singapore	13,231	8,007
Penang	17,342	13,182
Malacca	7,396	8,382
TOTAL *Rs.*	37,969	29,571
Local Residency Charges:		
Singapore	6,34,194	6,45,286‖
Penang	3,27,452	3,55,258‖
Malacca	2,64,654	2,26,604‖
TOTAL *Rs.*	12,26,300	12,27,148
GENERAL GOVERNMENT of INDIA.		
Postal:		
Singapore	12,167	12,058
Penang	2,060	2,583
Malacca	326	513
TOTAL *Rs.*	14,553	15,154
Convicts:		
Singapore	1,35,932	1,31,249
Penang	68,870	64,552
Malacca	34,444	35,869
TOTAL *Rs.*	2,39,246	2,31,670
Military:		
Singapore	3,44,192	2,60,662
Penang	2,24,794	1,55,271
Malacca	48,689	40,431
TOTAL *Rs.*	6,17,675	4,56,364
Total General Government of India:		
Singapore	4,92,291	4,03,969
Penang	2,95,726	2,22,406
Malacca	83,460	76,813
TOTAL *Rs.*	8,71,477	7,03,188
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.		
Miscellaneous:		
Singapore	24,936	10,275
Grand Total:		
Singapore	11,51,421	10,59,530
Penang	6,23,178	5,77,664
Malacca	3,48,114	3,03,417
TOTAL *Rs.*	21,22,713	19,40,611

‡ Not inclusive of Establishment Gun-boat "Singapore," now out of commission.

§ Not inclusive of one-eighth share of expenses of steamer "Hooghly," formerly entered under Straits charges.

‖ Include fractions.

Cost of Rations.

	Rs.
Singapore	57,03
Penang	42,58
Malacca	14,37
Labuan	8,39

2. The small sailing gun-boats having been disposed of as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers "Tonze" and "Mohr," each station is now debited only with the disbursements of the steamer actually attached; thus the annual cost of the "Hooghly," instead of being, as heretofore, evenly divided between the three stations, is entered solely in the Singapore accounts; one-third of the expenditure on account of the Governor and his establishment, of the surveyor-general, and of pensions granted to retired civil officers residing in the settlement, is charged against each station, whilst the amount of the salaries of the Honourable the Recorder of Singapore (with his establishment) and of the Registrar to the court is distributed in equal proportions between the two stations of which his division is composed.

3. The floating light-vessel "Torch" being attached to Malacca, the whole of her expenses (9,128 rupees) are debited against that station, although the receipts at the Treasury on account of Straits lights do not amount to more than 100 rupees.

4. The only items of local expenditure that materially vary from those of last year are those recorded under the heads of marine at Penang, and land revenue and police at Malacca, as already noted in Section II. The first-named charge has arisen from the purchase of coal for the use of steamers belonging to other governments, for which re-payments are duly made; the two latter have been occasioned by the increased rate of salaries granted to the surveyor and his department, and the establishment of the Frontier Police Force.

5. Consequent on the reduction in the strength of the regiments of Madras Native Infantry stationed in the Straits, the military charges debited to the general government of India have been considerably diminished.

6. The disbursements on account of the Imperial Government have been confined to the payment of expenditure required for the maintenance of the naval coal depôt, and of pensions to pensioners of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and merely the amount expended under these heads, excluding the heavy advances made on account of the China expedition in 1860–61, is consequently entered in the comparative table showing the sums disbursed during the two years.

SECTION VII.—POLITICAL.

1. Continual disturbances, detrimental to our commerce, having taken place along the Pahang Coast, owing to an attempt on the part of Inchi Wan Ahmud, a younger brother of the Bandaharah, to seize upon the Provinces of Quantan and Endow, which he alleged had been bequeathed to him by his father, and both parties having sought the countenance of the British Government, with the view of preserving the peace of the Peninsula, which might otherwise have been endangered, it was deemed advisable to adopt measures for ensuring a speedy settlement of the question at issue, and the Governor accordingly personally visited Pahang, and offered his mediation; the Bandaharah having signified his assent to the terms proposed, they were communicated to Inchi Wan Ahmud, who, however, declined to accept them; he was, therefore, informed that his pretensions to authority over the districts claimed could not be recognised, and that any interference with the interests of British trade would be promptly resented; the neighbouring chiefs were, at the same time, warned against rendering him any assistance or support; this warning had the desired effect; Inchi Wan Ahmud speedily retired from the positions he had occupied, and the sea-board of Pahang has been subsequently free from any attack on the part of his adherents.

2. The Sultan of Tringanu, whilst *en route* to his own country from Galle, whither he had proceeded with the intention of continuing his pilgrimage to Mecca, having, on the occasion of his interview with the Governor, requested that the influence of this Government might be exerted, in order to secure the return of some of the ladies of his family temporarily residing at Pahang, the necessary communication on the subject was duly made to the Bandaharah, and the wishes of the Sultan at once complied with.

3. The prime minister of Siam, together with some members of the Royal Family, visited the different stations in the Straits Settlement, and were received with due courtesy.

4. Several disputes having occurred between British subjects and those of Johore, owing to some misconception as to the extent of the Tumongong's jurisdiction, the attention of his Highness was called to the necessity for respecting the rights of the British Government; subsequently a piracy attended with murder having been committed on a British boat off Pahang, a village on the Johore Coast, and the criminals not having been given up, the Tumongong inflicted a heavy fine upon the residents of the village, which was duly paid to the surviving sufferers and the heirs of the deceased men, as compensation for the losses they had sustained. The Tumongong died on the 31st of January 1862, and was succeeded in the sovereignty of Johore by his eldest son his Highness Inchi Wan Abu Bakar.

5. Continued

5. Continued complaints having been received respecting the refuge afforded in Quedah to the armed bands, by which so many of the gang robberies in Province Wellesley had been committed, a letter was addressed to the Rajah on the subject, pointing out the obligation he was under of adopting measures to prevent the violation of British territory, and the evil to himself likely to ensue in the event of this obligation being lightly regarded. Since the receipt of this communication, the Quedah authorities have duly co-operated in maintaining the peace of the frontier, and gang robberies have ceased.

6. Several British subjects, Chinese, residing at the mines in Laroot, having been expelled with the loss of all their property, owing to an attack made upon them by a rival society supported by the chief in charge of the district, the Sultan of Perak was called upon to cause an investigation to be held into the charges preferred against his officer, and to afford redress to those persons who might be proved to have suffered from his misconduct; whilst fully acknowledging the justice of the demand, and promising that the desired inquiry should be instituted, the Sultan for months refrained from taking any steps in the matter; eventually, in April last, on the urgent remonstrance of the Government against any further delay, the Laximana was deputed to Laroot; this chief recognised the claims of the greater number of the complainants, and awarded equitable compensation. The Laroot authorities, however, refused to abide by his decision, and he was compelled to appeal for assistance in enforcing his decree to his colleague the British Commissioner. After due warning, the Laroot and Sepatang Rivers were blockaded by the three Straits Government steamers, the blockade was efficiently maintained, and shortly after the close of the official year was attended with perfect success.

SECTION VIII.—MILITARY.

1. Colonel Shubrick has assumed the command of the troops of the Straits, vacated by the removal of Brigadier Babington to a brigade command in the Madras Presidency.

2. Consequent on the late changes in the Madras army, several officers, many of high rank, have been appointed to do duty with the corps at Singapore and Penang; the strength of the European artillery has varied but little from that of last year; in that of the native troops a still further reduction has taken place, and they only muster 1,470 of all ranks.

3. The judicious arrangements with regard to cooking the men's dinners and supplying them with wholesome liquor made by Lieutenant Colonel Hervey, commanding 40th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, have continued to produce a beneficial effect, and in this corps there has been but little sickness. In the 20th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, also, although the admissions into hospital were at one time numerous, latterly the amount of disease has not been much in excess of that ordinarily existing in continental stations.

4. The barracks in Fort Canning having been completed, they have been occupied by the European artillery, formerly located in the buildings on Pearl's Hill, which are now undergoing alterations with a view to their conversion into an Arsenal and Commissariat storeroom.

5. During the drill season the attendance on parade of the Singapore Volunteers has been satisfactory; owing, however to the unsafe condition of the butt, there has been no annual practice. At Penang the volunteers have not attended drill with as much regularity as could be wished, but most of the members of the corps have devoted a good deal of time and attention to target practice, and the shooting generally has been very creditable.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. At Singapore, although the amount of the monthly subscriptions does not admit of operations on a large scale, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society is making fair progress; a large portion of the ground made over to the society for a public garden has been laid out with great taste, and two shows have been held for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural produce. The display of flowers included some rare orchids; amongst the vegetables there were a few specimens of peas, cabbages, asparagus, and Jerusalem artichokes, but the show in this respect was not very encouraging; amongst other produce there were some fine cocoa pods, sugar cane, and a small quantity of cotton and arrowroot.

2. At all the convict detached posts, and at several of the police stations, nurseries of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs have been established, and considerable progress has been made in planting avenues of trees along the most frequented roads.

3. In the Island of Penang disease still continues its ravages amongst the nutmeg plantations, and hardly one has remained unscathed; they are consequently rapidly giving way to plantations of cocoanut and other fruit trees.

4. The rice crop for the past year, both in the island and Province Wellesley, has been abundant, and the out-turn of some of the sugar estates closely approximates to that of the plantations in the best West Indian islands; the yield of tapioca also has been very large; indeed the abundance with which this article has been poured into the home market has seriously affected the market rates, and it will be necessary, as far as possible, to reduce the cost of production to admit of the producer receiving a fair remuneration for his labours.

5. The cultivation of cotton has been commenced at two estates in the southern division of the province; at present the measure can merely be considered as experimental, but the report on the muster forwarded to England was very favourable.

6. Owing in a great measure to the want of space at the different police stations, and to the want of breadth in most of the old roads in the province, but little has been done in carrying out the order with respect to the propagation of trees and shrubs; a nursery has, however, been formed at the new convict lines at Bukit Meniah.

7. At Malacca the rice crop was very poor; this may be attributed partly to the destruction caused by locusts, and partly to the fact that owing to the dread of a repetition of the murrain and inundations of past years the proper season for planting was allowed to pass by before agricultural operations were commenced; fortunately the murrain has not re-appeared amongst the cattle, though the disease still exists in the neighbouring State of Rumbow.

8. The cultivation of cotton has been introduced with tolerable success in various parts of the country, and coffee has also been tried by several persons. Experience shows that in transplanting the seedlings or shoots of the coffee shrub the shelter of larger trees is necessary, whereas if a plant be removed with a stem about half an inch in diameter, all the branches and roots cut off, leaving only about six inches of stem from the taproot, and placed with about an inch of stem protruding in a hole one foot in diameter, and previously well manured, it will grow well and bear any amount of exposure.

9. Attempts have been made to rear Europe flowers and vegetables, but hitherto with but little success; the seeds are either destroyed by insects, or the plants prove weakly and rarely come to maturity.

10. Tapioca has been extensively planted; the average yield from 100 square yards being about nine piculs, producing one picul of pure tapioca, of which the market price is at present two dollars. A project is now being carried out for extracting oil from the seed; should it prove successful, the cultivation of the plant ought to prove more remunerative. Of late the attention of the villagers has been much given to the formation of cocoanut plantations; a small quantity of salt placed round the nut when planted, or round the root of the tree when it is of about two years' growth, is supposed to strengthen the plant and improve the flavour of the fruit.

11. At most of the police stations small nurseries and gardens have been formed, but hitherto, consequent on the numerous changes that have taken place amongst the police force, they have not flourished as well as could be wished.

12. The long expected Land Act having been passed, ere long possibly many of the present holders of land on commutation deeds will take advantage of the option now given of becoming freehold proprietors, and be thus induced to take a deeper interest than heretofore in the progress of agriculture.

PART II.—SURVEY.

1. The amount of work performed in this department, as detailed in the Return annexed, is, as usual, creditable.

2. At Singapore and Penang considerable exertions have been made to induce squatters to take out the necessary grants, and to recover purchase-money due by grantees. At Malacca, consequent on the introduction of the provision of Act XXVI. of 1861, the Survey establishment has been employed principally in preparing surveys of land occupied by squatters, whose applications for purchase have been duly registered.

3. With reference to Section VII. of Act XXVI. of 1861, the Surveyor General and the Government surveyor, Malacca, have been appointed Commissioners for the survey and measurement of land at Malacca.

4. The Native Assistant Surveyor in charge of Penang Hill having been detected in taking money from the Chinese squatters, upon whom he had been directed to serve notices

notices to appear at the Land Office, was dismissed from the service of Government. The assistant surveyor in Province Wellesley has been permitted to resign his appointment.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL.

1. At at all three stations in the Straits Settlement there has been a marked increase in the receipts of the municipalities, the amount of which is shown in the following comparative Table of receipts and disbursements:—

RECEIPTS.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Singapore	99,146	113,038	13,892
Penang	55,622	57,983	2,361
Malacca	13,720*	14,648*	928
TOTAL DOLLARS	168,488	185,669	17,181
OR RUPEES	3,70,673	4,08,471	37,798

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Singapore	87,128	111,706	24,578
Penang	54,855	55,788	933
Malacca	13,970	14,346	376
TOTAL DOLLARS	155,953	181,840	25,887
OR RUPEES	3,43,096	4,00,048	56,951

SINGAPORE.

1. The undermentioned gentlemen have formed, with the two official members, the Municipal Board at this station.

William Henry Read, Esq.
Samuel James Gardner Jellicoe, Esq.
Charles Hercules Harrison, Esq.

2. The following disbursements were made by the Commissioners:—

Police.

	Dollars.
Expenditure in maintenance of police force, including magistrate's establishment	42,026
Contingent charges	1,070

Establishment.

Commissioner's official establishment	6,461
Contingent charges	1,627

Conservancy.

Fixed salaries	2,315
Contingent charges	725

New Works.

Roads and bridges, including special repairs to Campong Java road	10,437

Maintenance

* Including the annual payment of 9,000 rupees made by Government.

Maintenance of existing Works.

	Dollars.
Roads	22,792
Bridges	727
Landing places	426
Drainage	735

Miscellaneous.

Sweeping and cleansing the town	8,936
Lighting the town	2,478
Watering the town	938
Interest on loans	6,270
Ordinary contingent expenses	3,743
TOTAL	*Drs.* 111,706

3. The most satisfactory feature in the municipal accounts is the great increase that has taken place in the assessment on houses, the amount entered under that head being 8,936 dollars in excess of the sum received in 1860–61, showing that, although there has been of late a reduction in rents in some quarters, it has been more than counterbalanced by the general enhanced value of house property.

4. There has been a considerable decrease in the assessment on land owing to the abandonment of several pepper and gambier plantations in the interior of the island.

5. The new works completed during the year most deserving of notice are Kim Sing's road with its substantial bridge over the river, Chancery-lane, and D'Almeida's road, all useful lines of communication.

6. All the old roads have been put into a state of excellent repair, and lines of young trees planted along several so as to form cool and shady avenues. Final arrangements have been made for putting up the new iron bridge across the Singapore river, and the work is now in progress.

7. Towards the close of the year a civil engineer arrived from India to take charge of the municipal works; his attention has been directed to the preparation of plans and estimates for the proper drainage of the town.

PENANG.

1. The Board, in addition to the usual official members, was composed of the following gentlemen, the first of whom only was nominated by election, the two latter having been appointed on failure of acceptance of office by elected Commissioners:—

James Lamb, Esq.
John James Erskine Brown, Esq.
George Scott, Esq.

2. The disbursements during the year have been as follows:—

Police.

	Dollars.
Maintenance of police force, &c.	33,360
Pensions	81

Establishment.

Commissioner's official establishment	4,726
Commission and contingencies	974

Charges General.

Aqueduct department	2,105

Conservancy.

Fixed salaries	1,766

Road Department.

Fixed salaries	4,950
Boat establishment	2,222
Cart establishment	1,935
Contingencies	1,350

Province Wellesley.

	Dollars.
Salaries	406
Commission and contingencies	1,913
Total	*Drs.* 55,788

3. The excess in receipts in Prince of Wales's Island over those of last year amounted to 3,745 dollars, principally to be attributed to an increase in the police fines and fees, and to the rent of the new market.

4. In Province Wellesley the falling off, aggregating 1,384 dollars, arose in a great measure from the arrears caused by the resignation of one of the collectors, and the delay in the appointment of a successor.

5. The conservancy duties of the town have been performed by a hired establishment under the orders of an overseer, the Commissioners having declined to renew the former contract. The new arrangement appears to answer well.

6. The landing places have been generally improved, but the attention of the Commissioners has been chiefly devoted to the improvement of the water supply; several tanks have been added, and others altered, so as to adapt them more to the convenience of the public.

MALACCA.

1. Consequent on the failure of election, the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed members of the Municipal Board:—

John Henry Velge, Esq.
Thomas Neubronner, Esq.
A. A. De Wind, Esq.

2. The following detailed statement shows the disbursements made by the Commissioners:—

Police Department.

	Dollars.
Fixed salaries	11,184
Contingencies	109

Assessment Department.

Fixed salaries	1,206
Contingencies	375

Conservancy and Public Works.

Fixed salaries	386
Contingencies	1,086
Total	*Drs.* 14,346

3. In the assessment on houses there has been an increase of 357 dollars, and the tax on carriages and horses has also yielded a similar additional sum, a sign of the gradually increasing prosperity of the settlement.

4. The funds at the disposal of the Commissioners do not admit of their making extensive improvements; in the course of the year, however, the road at Tranquerah from the first to the second bridge, as well as a portion of the Mallim road, has been thoroughly re-made and macadamized, and the road from Cooboo to Gajah Berang re-opened; the bridge near the Cooboo police station being built by convict labour.

5. The appearance of the town is being gradually improved by the substitution of tiled for attap roofs under the operation of the Municipal Act (105 houses having been altered during the past 12 months), and the government having contributed towards the purchase of cemeteries beyond the limits of the town, intermural interments have been prohibited.

PART IV.—GAOLS AND HOSPITALS.

SINGAPORE.

1. The grounds attached to the general hospital and lunatic asylum have been tastefully laid out with shrubs, flower beds, and grass plots, which gives them a cheerful and pleasing appearance; measures have also been adopted for providing these institutions

with a due supply of pure drinking water from wells sunk in the neighbouring sandy ridge, though, owing to the percolation of the surface water through the conduit, the desired object has not hitherto been fully obtained, the defects in the masonry are now in course of being remedied. For the use of the shower and plunge baths erected during the year a sufficient supply of water is furnished from the wells sunk immediately in the rear of each of the main buildings.

2. The prevalent diseases in the general hospital have been fever, bowel complaints, and venereal affections; the total number of admissions 786, and of casualties 42, amongst the latter 23 Europeans. At the lunatic asylum the average number of patients has been 119; 43 have been discharged cured, and 17 have died; of these last 12 deaths were caused by cholera, which broke out in the asylum in a very malignant form about the end of March, no less than 41 of the inmates having been attacked.

Tan Tock Sing's hospital has been duly occupied by the Chinese pauper sick; the number of admissions during the year has been 1,018, and of deaths 289. With a view to preserving, as far as possible, the cleanliness of the wards of the main building, a small shed has been erected in its rear for the reception of incurable leprous cases; the average number of its inmates has been 20. In this hospital there were 10 cases of cholera, they were all in the last stage of the disease when brought in for treatment, and died soon after admission.

3. No sickness of any moment has occurred in Her Majesty's gaol. With the object of improving ventilation, as well as of enabling the warders to exercise a better supervision over their charges, iron gratings have been substituted for the panel doors leading from the different wards into the inner galleries.

4. Although the convicts have been a good deal exposed during the year working on the sea-wall, the number of admissions into hospital has been only 1,097, and of deaths 62, equal to a per-centage of nearly 2·93 to strength; this small amount of sickness and mortality is attributed by the senior surgeon to the improvement made in the lines during the past three years; to the more substantial diet now issued to the prisoners, and to the efficient sanatory regulations strictly enforced by the superintendent. The prevailing diseases have been as usual fever, diarrhœa, and rheumatic affections, consequent on the nature of the work on which the men have been employed; there have been several cases of ulcers, but not one of hospital gangrene; there were also some severe cases of disease of the eyes caused by injuries to the cornea from the effects of lime or small pieces of granite; all these, however, did well. There were 14 admissions and 7 deaths from cholera, these were all brought in from outside, not a single case having occurred within the lines, although the disease existed epidemically for upwards of a month in various parts of the town. A work-shed has been added to the hospital in which patients suffering from ulcers and trifling ailments are employed in picking oakum; the monotony of the work prevents malingering, whilst the proceeds are devoted to the purchase of hospital comforts for the more serious cases.

5. The House of Correction having been overcrowded of late, increased accommodation has been afforded by railing off a portion of the convict lines, rendered available by the decrease in the number of convicts, consequent on the Straits having ceased to be a penal settlement. The average number of local prisoners has been 276; there have been only 12 deaths amongst them; these were all old emaciated Chinese with their constitutions thoroughly broken down by dissipation before they entered the gaol.

6. The prisoners have been generally employed upon the different public works in progress, and in the manufacture of rattan chairs, baskets, &c.; the value of their labour being calculated at 8 annas per diem for artificers, and 4 annas for Coolies, may be estimated at 20,655 rupees, whilst the cost of their maintenance during the year has been 15,284 rupees.

PENANG.

1. The number of patients treated in the general hospital has been 256; there have been 29 deaths, the principal diseases have been fever, bowel complaints and ulcers; there were no less than 61 cases of wounds and injuries, of which five proved fatal. Shutters have been put up to some of the lower windows, and some trifling additions made to the stock of furniture. The wards are now most comfortable; the grounds attached to the building have been kept in good order.

2. The inmates of the lunatic asylum have numbered 71, out of whom four have died. Some improvements, much needed, have been effected to the male and female wards.

3. Extensive repairs having been required to the buildings composing Her Majesty's gaol, the opportunity was taken of adding, at comparatively small expense, an upper storey to the main range, not only thereby improving its appearance, but materially increasing the power of the warders to exercise a watchful supervision over the prisoners under their charge. The average number of persons in confinement during the 12 months has been 53, of whom only six have been on the sick list.

4. The

4. The average strength of the convicts has been 1,125, of admissions into hospital the number has been 813, and of deaths 30, giving a ratio of mortality equivalent to 2·66 per cent. Fevers, bowel complaints, and ulcers have been the diseases most prevalent; many admissions have been from trifling ailments caused by the employment of the men in the primitive jungle and swamps in Province Wellesley.

5. Increased accommodation having been much required at the hospital at Butterworth, an upper storey has been added, and the building is now well suited for the purpose to which it has been appropriated; out-offices, however, are still needed to render it complete.

6. The average number of prisoners in the House of Correction has been 106, there have been 115 admissions into hospital. The sick are chiefly the beggars of the place, men suffering from chronic diseases, and taken up by the police as vagrants. The solitary casualty was that of a prisoner belonging to this class, an emaciated Chinese opium smoker, who never performed a day's work during the whole period of his confinement.

7. The value of the labour of the local prisoners, at the rate of 3*a.* 6*p.* per man, has been calculated at 6,263 rupees; the expenditure on their account has been 5,966 rupees.

8. A slight increase has been sanctioned to the salary of the keeper of this prison.

MALACCA.

1. The number of admissions into the general hospital has been 161, and of deaths 29. The prevailing diseases have been fevers, dropsy, rheumatic affections, and ulcers; of wounds and injuries there have been 30 cases, two proving fatal. Consequent on the dampness of the lower floor, caused, it is supposed, by the walls having become impregnated with salt when the building was originally used as a salt godown, the Chinese patients have been removed into a vacant ward in the upper storey.

2. The prisoners in Her Majesty's gaol have been transferred to the new building at Bundar Ellier; it is spacious and well arranged; a suitable establisment of warders, &c., has been attached.

3. There have been 644 admissions and 10 deaths in the convict and House of Correction hospital; a very large proportion of the patients have been suffering from fever contracted in the interior; diseases of the lungs, bowel complaints, rheumatic affections, and ulcers have also prevailed, and there have been 66 cases of wounds and injuries. The average daily number of sick has been 26, and the ratio of mortality to strength 1,069.

4. Although there has not been a single case of beri-beri in any of the civil hospitals, there have been several admissions under this head from the small detachment of Sepoys located at the station; these last have consequently been attributed by the medical officer to attempts to malinger; there being no diagnostics of this disease until the patient has arrived almost at the last stage, it is one most easily feigned.

5. The inmates of the House of Correction have been removed to the buildings formerly used as Her Majesty's gaol, which have been altered and improved for their accommodation. The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year has been 428, estimated at the rate of 12 cents per diem for each man; the value of their labour may be taken at 3,523 rupees, whilst the cost of their maintenance has been 3,092 rupees.

PART V.—CONVICTS.

1. On the 30th April 1862 the convicts at this station numbered 2,055, viz., 1,935 males and 120 females; of the former 339 of the first class reside out of the lines on ticket-of-leave, many being employed as private servants; of this class not a single man has been brought before the police throughout the year.

2. During the past 12 months there have been 131 casualties; of these 101 were carried off by disease, two were murdered, 20 absconded, seven were released (the period of their sentence of imprisonment having expired), and one received a free pardon; the number of additional convicts admitted into the lines during the same period is shown in the following Table:—

Received from Ceylon - - - - - - -	10
Transferred from Malacca - - - - - -	2
Re-apprehended - - - - - - - -	1
Total - - -	13

3. The large number of casualties entered under the head of absconded proceeds from an emeute that occurred amongst the detached party employed on the works at Cape Rachado; 17 of the gang rose in the night upon their petty officers, murdering one and severely wounding three others, and then effected their escape through the Lookoot territories in the direction of Salangore; up to the close of the year they had succeeded in evading detection. Subsequently, however, information has been received of the re-

capture of nine of their number, and the supposed death of seven, leaving only one unaccounted for. On this occasion the petty officers, themselves convicts, appear generally to have behaved well.

4. The health of the convicts has, as usual, since the introduction of the new scale of diet, been remarkably good.

5. A garden has been established at the invalid barrack on Balestier estate; this gives occupation to weakly men, for whom it might be otherwise difficult to find suitable employment, whilst there is reason to hope that in time the arrangement will prove economical by obviating the necessity for the purchase of vegetables. Already, although it has only been introduced within the last three months, 850 lbs. of various descriptions of vegetables have been supplied for the use of the convicts in the lines.

6. The printing press has been found to answer; the Straits Government Gazette has been regularly printed, and all work connected with the different Government offices throughout the whole settlement duly executed at this establishment.

7. The total expenditure in the convict department, including a share of the salaries of the superintendent and assistant superintendent, has been 1,25,099 rupees, whilst the estimated value of manufactured articles and convict labour, at the ordinary rates of 8 annas per diem for skilled artisans, 4 annas for able-bodied, and 2 annas for weakly labourers, has been 1,76,475 rupees, leaving a balance of 51,376 rupees in favour of the State.

8. The Manufacture Account exhibits a balance to credit of 25,028 rupees, the disbursements having amounted to 41,988 rupees, whilst the articles manufactured are valued at 67,016 rupees. At present all materials supplied to the Public Works Department are duly charged for, though at rates far below those ruling in the market, and all expenses incurred debited to the Convict Department.

PENANG.

1. The number of convicts at this station on the 30th April was 1,089, of whom 89 were women and 146 prisoners of the first class.

2. The casualties during the year were 85,—57 from disease, 24 escaped, three released on the expiration of their term of imprisonment, and one transferred to the civil power.

3. The number of men that have absconded is unusually large; in almost every instance the desertions have taken place from the convict body employed in Province Wellesley. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the temptation held out by the vicinity of the frontier, in the neighbourhood of which they must often necessarily be employed; but it cannot be denied that there must, in some instances, have been great neglect of duty on the part of the convict peons in charge of the gangs from which escapes have occurred.

4. The health of the prisoners has been generally good.

5. The total disbursements for the support of the Convict Establishment, including half the staff salary of the executive engineer, who is *ex-officio* superintendent, have amounted to 68,588 rupees, whilst the value of the convict labour has been estimated at 58,040 rupees, leaving a deficit of 10,547 rupees. This may be mainly attributable to a reduction having been made in the rates at which labour has hitherto been calculated, those now allowed being for artificers 7 annas, petty officers, orderlies attached to departments, and able-bodied coolies 3 annas 6 pie, and invalids 1 anna 9 pie per diem. These rates are less than those credited at Singapore, though possibly, in comparison with the difference in the rates paid for free labour at both stations, the calculation may be correct. Another cause that has led to this result is the diminution in the number of working convicts, whilst the expense of the establishment has remained almost unaltered, no corresponding reduction in its strength having been as yet feasible.

MALACCA.

1. The strength of the convict body at this station on the 30th April was 514, of whom 37 were of the first class.

2. During the year there have been 16 deaths, three transfers to other stations, and 10 discharges, whilst 41 convicts have been received from Ceylon.

3. The convicts generally have been well conducted, and no complaints have been received against any of the gangs working in the interior; several petty larcenies, however, having occurred in the town of Malacca, suspicion attached to a body of invalids permitted to reside outside the lines; the indulgence was withdrawn from several of their number, and the larcenies have subsequently ceased.

4. The health of the prisoners has been good, no case of cholera having occurred in the lines, although the disease prevailed in the town.

5. The outlay on account of the convicts has been 36,514 rupees, and the value of their labour, estimated at *Rs.* 12. 9. 4. per mensem for mechanics, *Rs.* 6. 13. 10. for orderlies and labourers, and *Rs.* 3. 6. 11. for feeble men, may be taken at 41,550 rupees, giving a surplus to the benefit of Government of 5,036 rupees.

6. At

6. At all three stations a suitable scale of labour has been established, and measures adopted for its enforcement, so that the State may receive the legitimate return for its present outlay on convict establishments.

PART VI.—COMMERCE.

1. From the annexed Tabular Statements of the Imports and Exports of the three stations in the Straits Settlement, it is shown that the value of the imports into Singapore during the past year amounted to 55,725,104 rupees, and of the exports to 49,615,529 rupees.

2. In comparison with the returns of 1860-61, there has been a falling-off in imports, chiefly from Great Britain, Europe generally, and North America, to the extent of 2,401,776 rupees; actually the decrease has been greater, as owing to the enforcement of Regulation 3 of 1833, the value of the imports by the Calcutta, China and Java steamers have latterly been duly registered, which was not the case in former years. Of exports there has been an increase to the value of 7,736,781 rupees, the total amount shown being 49,615,529 rupees; but this increase, for the reason stated above, is more apparent than real, except as regards exports to Cochin China; the establishment of the French settlement of Saigon having led to a considerable extension of our trade in that quarter.

3. The commerce of Singapore has doubtless suffered materially from the unsettled state of affairs in the United States of America, and from the rebellion in China; but its retrogression may be principally attributed to the opening of several new ports in China, and other places to the eastward, so that Singapore has ceased to be the great port of transhipment, either for native produce or Europe goods. Vessels from England now pass through without breaking bulk, whilst the native trade is naturally attracted to the nearest marts, by resorting to which it is saved from the expense and exposure of a long voyage.

4. The Malayan Peninsula and the West Coast of Borneo still, however, offer a fair field for commercial enterprise, and provided the tranquillity of the former is preserved, and the piracy by which the latter has been so long devastated fully suppressed, our trade in both directions may be confidently expected to rapidly expand.

5. The value of the imports at Penang is stated to have been 16,887,434 rupees, and of the exports 20,363,653 rupees; as regards the former, the falling off from last year is hardly perceptible, whilst as respects the latter it may be entirely attributed to the almost total cessation of trade with America; a temporary cause which, it is hoped, may ere long be removed.

6. When compared with the returns for 1859-60, the report of the trade of this station is certainly most favourable, and even in comparison with those of 1860-61, it can hardly be said that there has been any decline; for, at the expiration of the year, owing to the dearth of shipping in harbour, a large quantity of produce was in store awaiting the arrival of freight for transmission to England, whilst the decrease in the imports from Great Britain fully compensated by the increase in those from Madras, may be accounted for by the market having been previously overstocked with piece-goods, so that there was little demand for fresh importations.

7. There has been a marked improvement in the trade of Malacca, the value of the imports having amounted to 4,512,099 rupees, and of the exports to 3,535,745 rupees, showing an increase in the former of 355,698 rupees, and in the latter of 589,508 rupees over the returns of 1860-61.

8. There has been a considerable decrease in the quantity of tin shipped at this port; this has been occasioned by the diminution in the produce of the mines at Soongie Ujong, owing to the disturbances alluded to in the Administration Report for last year, and also by the depreciation in the value of the article, the price of tin having fallen from 30 dollars to 26 dollars per picul.

9. In opium there has been an increase, both as regards exports and imports; in the station itself the consumption of the drug is less than formerly, but a greater quantity is now needed for the supply of the inhabitants of the neighbouring native states.

10. Consequent on the failure of the crops, there was a large importation of rice during the year, whilst, as regards tiles, formerly largely exported to Singapore and Penang, at the remunerative rate of from 40 dollars to 45 dollars per lakhsa, there is now no demand even at 18 dollars and 20 dollars. There are no other points connected with the commerce of Malacca requiring special notice.

(signed) *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Colonel,
Governor of the Straits Settlement.

Singapore, 10 July 1862.

APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the STRAITS SETTLEMENT, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX, No. I.

A RETURN of the Number of CIVIL and CRIMINAL CASES in the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore and Malacca, and of the Fees received during the Official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

	PENANG.								SINGAPORE.								MALACCA.							
	1860-61.				1861-62.				1860-61.				1861-62.				1860-61.				1861-62.			
CIVIL.					Drs. c.								Drs. c.								Drs. c.			
Number of cases filed	471	–	–	–	– –	263	–	–	561	–	–	–	– –	593	–	–	174	–	–		– –	186	–	–	–	– –
Ditto heard and determined	–	278	–	–	– –	–	203	–	–	292	–	–	– –	–	316	–	–	145	–		– –	–	147	–	–	– –
Amount of fees received	–	–	–	–	16,177 12½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,567 80	–	–	–	–	–	–		2,395 03½	–	–	–	–	1,083 31
CRIMINAL.																										
Number of cases tried	–	–	81	–	– –	–	*	–	–	–	38	–	– –	–	–	39	–	–	–	34	– –	–	–	25	–	– –
Ditto of cases ignored	–	–	–	16	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	11	– –	–	–	12	–	– –
Amount of fees received	–	–	–	–	2,758 92½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,156 50	–	–	–	–	–	–		1,258 0	–	–	–	–	– –
	471	278	81	16	18,936 5	263	203	–	561	292	38	–	20,724 30	593	316	39	9	16,063 09	174	145	34	11	3,653 03½	186	147	25	12	1,083 34

* Number of Criminal cases tried, &c., during the year 1861-62, not stated in the Report from Penang.

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. II.

STATEMENT of WORK in the Courts of Requests in the Straits Settlement during the Official Year 1861-62.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Number of Cases Filed.				Number of Summonses issued.				Number of Subpœnas issued.				Cases Settled Outside.				NUMBER OF CASES TRIED.												AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED.			
																	Referred to Higher Court.				Judgment for Plaintiff.				Judgment for Defendant.							
	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.
																													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Class (not exceeding 10 dols.)	1,456	2,175	309	1,226	2,379	2,171	397	1,247	1,320	2,497	583	658	212	1,367	105	157	1	8	–	–	830	696	195	226	61	100	90	54				
2d Class (not exceeding 20 dols.)	803	1,016	194	332	1,444	1,015	197	383	997	1,320	412	286	65	619	40	41	6	5	–	1	543	318	103	110	53	43	51	11	15,788 4 3	13,134 4 5	2,558 3 3	4,529 – 7
3d Class (not exceeding 32 dols.)	526	608	62	235	1,029	606	63	280	761	976	126	258	48	418	20	22	6	3	–	1	363	234	27	79	48	36	16	9				
1861-62	2,785	3,889	647	1,813	4,843	3,852	657	1,910	2,988	4,793	1,121	1,202	325	2,404	165	220	13	21	–	2	1,736	1,278	325	415	102	179	157	74	15,788 4 3	13,134 4 5	2,558 3 3	4,529 – 7
1860-61	2,761	5,868	769	1,390	5,952	3,824	760	1,432	2,221	4,894	859	1,337	441	2,314	191	206	10	29	–	8	1,653	1,261	223	341	161	220	77	67	16,235 6 9	13,791 8 9	2,832 1 –	4,288 5 3

N. B.—In Malacca at the District Courts of Alor Gajah and Kassang 268 cases were filed, of which 46 were heard and determined.

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. III.

STATEMENT of CRIMES and OFFENCES in the Settlements of Penang and Province Wellesley, Singapore and Malacca, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

OFFENCES.	PENANG AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY.								SINGAPORE.								MALACCA.							
	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate.	Number of Persons Released.	Amount of Property reported Lost.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate.	Number of Persons Released.	Amount of Property reported Lost.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate.	Number of Persons Released.	Amount of Property reported Lost.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.
					Dols. c.	*Dols. c.*							*Dols. c.*	*Dols. c.*							*Dols. c.*	*Dols. c.*		
Arson	8	8	8	—	—	—	6	—	2	5	5	5	10 —	—	—	—	6	2	2	2	112 90	—	6	—
Assault	318	329	329	—	—	—	—	49	322	607	607	18	253 50	243 25	—	—	316	155	155	93	14 99	—	76	—
Breach of trust	19	11	11	—	3,435 70	788 —	4	—	22	26	26	—	155 90	130 90	—	—	26	23	23	11	1,153 33	897 40	16	—
Bribery	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	8	6	7	7	1	—	—	2	—
Burglary	173	27	27	—	7,264 51	410 02	47	—	29	20	20	13	1,019 86	338 80	—	36	51	18	18	10	1,120 35½	53 75	5	—
Child-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conspiracy	1	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	—
Counterfeit coin	13	26	25	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Cutting and wounding	18	16	16	—	—	—	—	10	16	21	21	3	—	—	—	18	4	3	3	1	—	—	4	—
Embezzlement	10	10	10	—	2,758 89	2,051 89	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excise cases	159	196	196	—	—	—	28	—	546	906	906	16	—	—	—	80	26	29	29	12	—	—	5	—
False pretences	14	12	12	—	223 75	116 75	—	3	3	3	3	—	76 —	76 —	—	—	23	23	23	12	420 75	239 30	19	—
Forgery	4	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gambling	134	598	598	—	—	—	—	31	258	1,291	1,291	119	278 97	109 37	—	—	58	256	256	44	—	—	10	—
House-breaking	98	10	10	—	1,845 46	622 12	57	—	30	10	10	—	141 97	5 90	—	12	13	1	1	1	156 32½	—	4	—
Larceny	1,228	746	746	—	13,566 63	3,306 56	547	—	2,778	1,430	1,430	169	17,358 17	4,195 23	896	—	350	206	206	119	5,391 09¼	931 93½	127	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	2	—
Municipal cases	18	7	7	—	—	—	—	129	—	22	22	3	—	—	—	—	5	6	6	1	—	—	2	—
Murder	11	10	8	2	—	—	1	—	6	7	7	6	—	—	—	—	12	15	14	8	—	—	4	—
Perjury	7	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	6	4	—	—	3	—
Piracy	3	2	2	—	32 76	—	—	4	4	47	47	47	—	—	—	6	1	6	6	—	150 —	60 —	1	—
Police cases	2,153	3,320	3,320	—	—	—	839	—	2,764	2,846	2,846	140	—	—	537	—	440	636	636	252	604 70½	486 89	—	88
Rape	4	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	43	38	38	—	498 92	108 90	6	—	25	21	21	4	206 06	— 28	—	50	15	13	13	9	261 76	60 29½	6	—
Slave-dealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	7	3	—	—	4	—
Sodomy	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	155	235	235	—	—	—	—	158	28	823	823	163	13 97	2 48	—	205	137	38	38	18	1,092 47	357 02	—	32
TOTAL, 1861-62	4,597	5,622	5,619	3	29,626 62	7,404 26	1,542	386	6,848	8,105	8,105	709	19,514 41	5,102 21	1,434	422	1,505	1,458	1,456	602	10,478 67¾	3,106 59	294	126
TOTAL, 1860-61	3,225	4,212	4,089	—	18,073 63	5,250 42	209	441	5,065	6,634	6,634	220	272,993 06	248,970 20	434	2,363	1,337	1,310	1,310	466	7,201 73¼	2,005 31½	—	—

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. IV.

I.—INSTITUTION for GENERAL EDUCATION. Table 3. Government Schools for the Lower Class; Straits Settlement.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the 31st of the Year 1861.				Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils Studying in each Language at the close of the Year 1861.				Monthly Rate of Schooling, &c.	RECEIPTS.							CHARGES.				Annual Cost of Educating Pupil.	
			Malays.	Mussulmans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Portuguese.	Malay.	French.		From Government.	Proceeds of Endowments.	Local Rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Rent of Lands.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
SINGAPORE:																										
The Singapore Institution (Boys).	Stadt-road	Endowed by Sir S. Raffles in 1823. Schools open in 1834.	6	10	219 (a)	235	194	230	-	-	-	From 1 dollar downwards.	Dols. 2,400, 00, yearly.	212 dollars annually.	None	- -	276 dollars last year.	Dols. 164, 75, per year.	Banks Island	Dols. 276, 00, annually (b).	Dols. 3,056, 75.	Dols. 1,818, 84, (c)	Dols. 1,818, 84.	Dols. 1,237, 91.	Dols. 1,581, 25. (c)	Dols. 19, 17. -	Dols. 3, 29.
The Singapore Institution (Girls).	- -	- -	1	-	65	66	19	66	-	-	-	From 4 dollars downwards.	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Vernacular Malay Mission School.	Silver Valley-road.	1859	-	-	24 boys not given.	-	24	Number not given.	24	-	24	-	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dols. 1,371, 25.	- -	- -	Dols. 1,113, 33.	- -	- -	- -
Vernacular Dog School	Campong Glam	1859	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dols. 157, 50.	- -	- -	Dols. 470, 50.	313 dollars.	Dols. 157, 50.	Dols. 83, 33.	Dols. 83, 33.
Keling Mosque Vernacular School.	Keling Mosque	- -	-	-	42 boys have been enrolled, but the school is not yet open.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 dollars (d)	30 dollars.	—	—	—
PENANG:																										
Prince of Wales' Island Free School.	George Town	Nov. 1816	16	9	210	235	222	234	-	121	-	Averaging from 50 to 1 dollar per day, from 1 dollar, each scholar. (f).	1,200 dollars per annum.	Averaging Dols. 60, 00, per annum.	312	- -	Averaging Dols. 75, 00, per annum.	Averaging Dols. 60, 00, per annum.	Averaging Dols. 1, 00, per annum.	372	- -	Averaging Dols. 67, 33, per annum.	Averaging Dols. 1,784, 75, per annum.	Averaging Dols. 60, 00, per annum.	Averaging Dols. 1,844, 75.	372	- -	Averaging Dols. 67, 33, per annum.	Dols. 4,605, 54 + 304 = Dols. 4,909, 54, per annum, equivalent to £1,227 6s. 2d.	Dols. 1,302 + 304 = Dols. 1,606, per annum, equivalent to £401 6s. 8d.
Vernacular School.	Village of Glugor	1 Aug. 1858	-	-	-	22	20	-	-	20	-	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Vernacular School, Glugor (a branch of the Prince of Wales' Island Free School)			- -	- -	- -	- -	N.B.—Each teacher on an average reads the institution Dols. 3, 50, per annum.
The Protestant Mission (g)	Farquhar-street	- -	3	2	16	21	21	19	-	16	-	- -	108 dollars yearly.	- -	- -	- -	Dols. 3, 5.	- -	- -	Dols. 3, 5.	Dols. 111, 45.	- -	Dols. 111, 45.	Dols. 108, 00.	Dols. 3, 45.	Dols. 119, 25.	- -	6 dollars.
St. Francis Xavier's Institution or R. C. Free School (h).	George Town	1852	15	-	-	136	151	136	115	-	68	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 dollars per month.	60 dollars per month.	10 dollars per month.	70 dollars per month.	120 dollars per annum.	6 dollars cost of each pupil per annum; 360 dollars per annum.	Dols. 6, 66, cost of each pupil per annum; 360 dollars per annum.
MALACCA:																										
Malacca Free School	Town of Malacca.	A. D. 1826	4	2	272	280	175	280	21	None	-	- -	1,200 dollars, or £240 Cs.'s rupees.	Dols. 234, 24, or 750 Cs.'s rupees.	-	- -	- -	Dols. 20, 00, or 120 Cs.'s rupees.	- -	Dols. 1,014, 24, or 3,040 Cs.'s rupees.	Dols. 1,268, 24, or 3,800 Cs.'s rupees.	Dols. 720, 72, or 220 Cs.'s rupees.	Dols. 1,488, 96, or 4,020 Cs.'s rupees.	Dols. 124, 5, or 372 Cs.'s rupees.	- -	Dols. 6, 35, or Cs.'s Rs. 31, 8, 12.	Dols. 7, 085, or Cs.'s Rs. 35, 4, 12.
Jesuit School	Tranquerah	Aug. 1858	-	-	40	40	40	40	-	-	4	4 dollars (i)	- -	- -	-	- -	276 dollars	120 dollars	- -	396 dollars	396 dollars	24 dollars	420 dollars	- -	27	-	Dols. 11, 5.	—
The Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus (k).	Malacca	- -	On the 31st of Dec. 1860.	8	30	81	49	10	26	4	-	2 dollars per pupil; three pupils each can pay (m), which makes 6 dollars monthly.	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	Girls are not generally sent.	From the consent of Government, and her Honor Independent, 20 dollars monthly, 1,000 dollars yearly. From the schools, 4 dollars monthly, 48 dollars yearly.	1,200 dollars yearly.	168 dollars monthly, 1,008 dollars yearly.	Purchase of the house, 4,000 dollars; repairs, 200 dollars.	4,200 dollars	- -	3,288 dollars	20 pupils being boys on the establishment; each pupil costs 48 dollars yearly.	—

(a) Portuguese, English, East Indians, Dutch, Jews, Parsees, Siamese, Malays, Chinese.

(b) H. M. Court at Penang, rises in an estate.

(c) Extraordinary charge for repairs to building.

(d) That is over ordinary charges.

(e) Expended in repairs.

(f) BOARDERS.

	No. of Boys.
Free - - - - - - - -	6
On monthly payment of 4 rupees - - - -	8
Ditto - - - - 3 dollars - - - -	8
On annual payment of 4 dollars - - - -	8
Ditto - - - - 3 dollars - - - -	1
Ditto - - - - 2 dollars - - - -	1
	34

DAY SCHOLARS.

Free - - - - - - - -	13
On monthly payment of 2 dollars per month - - - -	2
On annual payment of 4 dollars - - - -	13
Ditto - - - - 3 dollars - - - -	2
Ditto - - - - 2 dollars - - - -	9
Ditto - - - - 1 dollar - - - -	12
Ditto - - - - 2 dollars - - - -	27
Ditto - - - - 1 dollar - - - -	47
Ditto - - - - 2 dollars - - - -	3
Ditto - - - - 1 dollar - - - -	3
Total - - - -	304

(g) BOARDERS 69.

Free.

On monthly payment of 4 rupees.

On annual payment of 4 dollars.
Ditto - - - - 3 dollars.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Free.

On monthly payment of 1 dollar.

On annual payment of 4 dollars.
Ditto - - - - 3 dollars.
Ditto - - - - 2 dollars.
Ditto - - - - 1 dollar.
Ditto - - - - 50 cents.

(h) BOARDERS.

Free. No. of Boys.

On monthly payment of 4 rupees.

On annual payment of 4 dollars. 1
Ditto - - - - 3 dollars.

On monthly payment of 4 dollars - 1

DAY SCHOLARS.

Free.

On annual payment of 4 dollars.
Ditto - - - - 3 dollars.
Ditto - - - - 2 dollars.
Ditto - - - - 1 dollar.
Ditto - - - - 50 cents.

(i) Only to pay the fee of 1 dollar monthly. The grant from S. F. G. dates from January 1861.

(k) The school under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus at Malacca is almost entirely gratuitous, or may be seen by the above returns. Only 6 dollars have been paid monthly to school fees up to the present time. The fee charged monthly, when the pupil can afford to pay, is 2 dollars. The school is open to all classes of children. All the other exercises come under from the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus at Singapore, or from the labour and industry of the sisters and orphans of the convent at Malacca. There is no average of 40 orphans kept gratuitously in the establishment. The sisters of this charitable institution would be thankful to Government should they give them some help and assistance in carrying out their work of eminently christian civilization and regeneration.

E. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Govt., Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. V.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Straits Settlement for the Year 1861-62.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
	Rs.		*Rs.*
I. Land Revenue, &c. — I. Land Revenue	1,01,191	B.—CHARGES AGAINST INCOME:	
I. Land Revenue, &c. — II. Miscellaneous	38,774	I. Revenue Department:	
I. Land Revenue, &c. — III. Abkaree -	12,64,645	Land Revenue - - - - -	39,514
		Customs - - - - - -	7,565
II. Assessed Taxes, *Income* Tax - -	1,110	Total - - -	47,079
X. Law and Justice - - - - -	99,519	II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	68,871
XII. Marine - - - - - - -	25,043	E.—PUBLIC WORKS - - - - -	4,00,775
XIII. Public Works - - - - - -	56,795	F.—CIVIL SERVICES:	
XV. Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	27,751	II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - -	2,10,968
Total - - -	16,14,828	III. Law and Justice - - - -	2,09,444
		IV. Police - - - - -	42,321
XVIII. ADJUSTED RECEIPTS:		V. Education, Science and Art - -	13,669
I. On account of General Government of India:		VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes - -	51,154
Postal* - - - - -	1,13,650	VIII. Marine - - - - -	48,874
Convict gaol manufactures -	17,131	IX. Miscellaneous - - - -	1,04,405
Total - - -	1,30,781	Total - - -	10,81,610
		G.—INTEREST:	
GRAND TOTAL† - - - *Rs.*	17,45,609	II. On local loans - - - -	29,571
		Total - - -	12,27,131
		ADJUSTED CHARGES:	
		I. On account of General Government of India:	
		Postal* - - - - - - -	15,154
		Convicts - - - - - - -	2,31,670
		Military - - - - - - -	4,56,364
		Total - - -	7,03,188
		H. M.'s IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT:	
		Miscellaneous - - - - -	10,275
		GRAND TOTAL† - - - *Rs.*	19,40,594

* After deducting the disbursements for establishment and contingencies for four months.
† Exclusive of fractions.

N.B.—Receipts under Municipal Acts amount to 4,08,471 rupees, and disbursements to 4,00,048 rupees.

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

RETURN of TROOPS serving in the STRAITS on the 1st May 1862.

CORPS.	European Commissioned Officers.								European Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.					Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.										Quartermaster's Department.				Adjutant's Department.			Medical Department.			Total of all Ranks.	Stations.
	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	2d Captains.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants or Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Serjeant Major.	Qr. Mr. Serjeant.	Serjeants.	Drummers or Buglers.	Rank and File.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildar Major.	Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers or Fifers.	Naiques.	Privates.	Gun Lascar Establishment. Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Lascars.	2d Tindals.	Lascars.	Puckallies or Bheesties.	Artificers.	Choultries.	Peons.	Boys. Recruits.	Boys. Pension.	Assistant Apothecary.	2d Dressers.	Toties.		
No. 1 Battery, 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery:																																			
Present	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	23	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
D. Company, Golundauze:																																			
Present	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	6	2	6	49	1	–	2	9	–	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	Singapore.
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
40th Regiment, M. N. I.:																																			
Present	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	5	1	28	13	30	437	–	–	–	–	–	8	16	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	2	560	
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	
Detachment, No. 1 Battery, 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery:																																			
Present	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	25	
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
B. Company, Golundauze:																																			
Present	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	4	46	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	Penang.
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
20th Regiment, M. N. I.:																																			
Present	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	7	1	26	10	22	230	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	2	1	2	12	–	–	–	1	337	
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	23	
Detachment, B. Company, Golundauze:																																			
Present	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	2	14	–	–	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Detachment, 20th Regiment, N. I.:																																			
Present	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	11	3	10	147	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	Malacca.
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	
Detachment, 20th Regiment, N. I.:																																			
Present	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	7	2	7	100	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	127	Labuan.
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL	2	–	6	1	11	–	–	1	1	1	5	2	46	17	20	2	85	32	82	1,079	2	–	5	56	1	18	37	22	2	4	15	–	2	1	5	1,563	

N. B.—Captain J. D. C. Wallace, Staff Corps, d. d., 20th Regiment, M. N. I.; Assistant Apothecary Wells and 2d Dresser Andrews, d. d., at Penang; Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Hervey, 13th Regiment, N. I., d. d., 40th Regiment, N. I.; Major A. H. M. Chesney, 23d Regiment, L. I. (in arrest), d. d., 40th Regiment, N. I.; Lieutenant G. E. H. Beauchamp, 45th Regiment, N. I., d. d., 40th Regiment, N. I.—Doing Duty: Lieutenant C. B. Smith, Lieutenant F. H. Wenterbotham, Lieutenant G. E. Weston, and Lieutenant F. J. Gunthorpe, General List.

Singapore, 28th May 1862.

Richard Shubrick, Colonel, commanding Troops in the Straits.

APPENDIX, No. VII.

GENERAL SURVEY of the STRAITS. RETURN of Work for the Year 1861–62.

| COLLECTORSHIPS. | FIELD WORK. | | | | | | | | | | | OFFICE WORK. | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX, No. IX.

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the CONVICT GAOLS in the Straits Settlement for the Year 1861-62, as compared with those incurred in 1860-61.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE GAOL. * 2,200 Prisoners in 1860-61. * 2,055 Prisoners in 1861-62.		PENANG GAOL. * 1,089 Prisoners in 1861-62.		MALACCA GAOL.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Rations	78,597 11 8	70,239 15 4	35,337 13 3	33,394 8 10	- - - -	19,642 6 6
Money allowance	28,459 3 7	21,411 2 9	17,255 1 —	17,936 10 10	- - - -	8,660 6 8½
Total	1,07,056 15 3	91,651 2 1	52,592 14 3	51,331 3 8	- - - -	28,302 13 2½
Cost per prisoner	48 10 7	44 9 7	61 12 9	60 2 10	—	—
Fixed Establishment	16,702 6 6	15,591 11 10	10,908 2 —	10,498 2 9	- - - -	4,237 10 7
Cost per prisoner	7 9 5	7 9 4¾	12 13 1	12 4 11	—	—
Extra Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16,702 6 6	15,591 11 10	10,908 2 —	10,498 2 9	—	—
Cost per prisoner	7 9 5	7 9 4¾	12 13 1	12 4 11	—	—
Hospital charges — European medicines, Bazar medicines, Sick diet	1,405 10 7	749 1 4	214 11 6 54 3 3	363 6 1	- - - -	696 12 3
Total	1,405 10 7	749 1 4	268 14 9	363 6 1	—	—
Cost per prisoner	— 10 2½	— 5 10	— 5 —	6 9 —	—	—
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	8,199 10 5	7,122 9 3	4,159 1 9	4,565 2 9	- - - -	1,368 13 6
Cost per prisoner	3 11 7	3 7 5	4 14 2	5 5 7	—	—
Contingencies	2,517 — 2	2,359 9 10	2,048 4 10	1,830 2 10	- - - -	1,923 8 3¾
Cost per prisoner	1 2 3½	1 2 4	2 6 6	2 2 3	—	—
Additions, alterations, and repairs	- - - -	470 5 1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	79 12 11
Cost per prisoner	- - - -	— 3 8¼	—	—	—	—
Gross cost of maintenance *Co.'s Rs.*	135,881 10 11	1,17,944 7 5	69,977 7 7	68,588 2 1	33,568 10 13¾	36,513 6 7½
Gross cost per prisoner *Co.'s Rs.*	61 12 2½	57 6 3	82 5 6	80 6 4	—	—

* The daily average number of prisoners is given.

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. X.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Straits Settlement during the Official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

IMPORTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
PENANG:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Great Britain	21,99,476	15,05,630	—	6,93,846
Europe	2,91,970	3,54,340	1,32,370	—
America	15,428	15,270	—	158
Bengal	15,46,143	16,66,262	1,20,119	—
Madras	4,75,777	24,75,155	19,99,378	—
Bombay	1,31,379	93,440	—	37,939
China	5,87,180	6,85,401	98,221	—
Siam	23,51,093	21,24,415	—	2,26,678
Malayan Countries, including Borneo	38,58,862	34,36,666	—	4,22,196
Miscellaneous, including Singapore, Malacca, Java, and Cochin-China	54,91,514	45,30,855	—	9,60,659
Rs.	1,68,88,822	1,68,37,434	23,40,088	23,41,476
	1,68,87,434	—	—	23,40,088
Decrease *Rs.*	1,388	—	—	1,388
SINGAPORE:				
Great Britain	2,25,15,040	1,15,59,760	—	1,09,56,180
North America	8,12,597	2,38,576	—	5,74,021
Europe	48,20,750	27,55,718	—	20,74,032
Australia	7,06,323	4,46,190	—	3,50,133
Calcutta	16,83,311	79,80,521	62,97,210	—
Madras	2,80,024	4,57,626	1,77,602	—
Bombay	18,33,169	13,17,413	—	5,15,756
China	46,95,589	78,82,880	31,87,291	—
Cochin-China	11,87,044	22,35,115	10,47,471	—
Siam	19,46,955	17,62,703	—	1,84,252
Manilla	10,30,883	8,51,784	—	1,78,099
Java, Rhio, &c.	46,36,598	74,81,772	28,45,174	—
Borneo	19,31,120	15,15,744	—	4,15,382
Celebes	9,67,954	9,23,387	—	44,567
Sumatra	14,42,979	9,91,582	—	4,51,397
Malayan Peninsula	17,85,366	17,06,296	—	79,070
Miscellaneous	57,41,672	56,08,037	—	1,33,635
Rs.	5,31,26,880	5,57,25,104	1,35,54,748	1,59,56,524
	5,57,25,104	—	—	1,35,54,748
Decrease *Rs.*	24,01,776	—	—	24,01,776
MALACCA:				
Jeddah	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	6,048	6,736	88	—
Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra	9,16,112	11,87,675	2,71,563	—
Miscellaneous, including China, Singapore, and Penang	31,56,050	32,87,501	1,31,442	—
Rangoon	77,582	30,187	—	47,395
Rs.	41,56,401	45,12,099	4,03,093	47,395
		41,56,401	47,395	
Increase *Rs.*	—	3,55,698	3,55,698	

EXPORTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
PENANG:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Great Britain	49,44,767	51,47,520	2,02,753	—
Europe	2,08,889	3,51,204	1,42,315	—
America	24,09,044	5,90,625	—	18,18,419
Bengal	10,12,417	12,29,690	2,17,273	—
Madras	4,07,222	8,58,230	4,51,008	—
Bombay	97,047	69,850	—	27,197
China	11,08,021	10,41,315	—	66,706
Siam	21,24,903	23,33,443	2,08,540	—
Malayan Countries, including Borneo	50,07,279	51,11,735	44,456	—
Miscellaneous, including Singapore, Malacca, Java, and Cochin-China	35,92,697	36,30,041	37,374	—
Rs.	2,09,72,256	2,03,63,653	13,03,719	19,12,322
	2,03,63,653	—	—	13,03,719
Decrease *Rs.*	6,08,603	—	—	6,08,603
SINGAPORE:				
Great Britain	66,90,582	71,01,226	4,10,694	—
North America	18,89,693	6,40,755	—	12,48,938
Europe	16,71,352	12,63,045	—	4,08,307
Australia	1,94,965	2,36,303	41,338	—
Calcutta	18,35,895	78,61,736	60,25,841	—
Madras	6,48,068	9,97,992	3,49,924	—
Bombay	11,80,962	23,04,462	11,23,500	—
China	74,50,283	68,92,318	—	5,57,965
Cochin-China	19,33,364	32,02,191	12,68,827	—
Siam	25,04,472	32,35,274	7,30,802	—
Manilla	1,19,744	1,14,144	—	5,600
Java, Rhio, &c.	35,89,911	47,13,475	11,23,564	—
Borneo	15,78,991	13,60,712	—	2,18,279
Celebes	13,86,653	10,70,880	—	3,15,773
Sumatra	9,30,164	7,57,742	—	1,72,412
Malayan Peninsula	18,63,633	18,64,370	737	—
Miscellaneous	64,10,076	59,98,904	—	4,11,172
Rs.	4,18,78,748	4,96,15,629	1,10,75,227	33,38,446
		4,18,78,748	33,38,446	
Increase *Rs.*	—	77,36,781	77,36,781	
MALACCA:				
Jeddah	42,451	—	—	42,451
Calcutta	—	—	—	—
Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra	5,96,698	7,15,490	1,18,792	—
Miscellaneous, including China, Singapore, and Penang	23,02,025	28,04,516	5,02,491	—
Rangoon	5,083	15,739	10,656	—
Rs.	29,46,257	35,35,745	6,31,939	42,451
		29,46,257	42,451	
Increase *Rs.*	—	5,89,488	5,89,488	

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. XI.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS which have Arrived in the Straits Settlement during the Official Year 1861-62, compared with the preceding Year.

ARRIVED FROM	PENANG.								SINGAPORE.								MALACCA.							
	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	260	1	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America	6	4,431	4	2,561	–	–	2	1,870	22	12,068	10	4,757	–	–	12	7,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6,348	9	3,078	–	–	2	3,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabia	13	5,587	8	3,573	–	–	5	2,014	8	7,470	1	747	–	–	7	6,723	–	–	2	1,303	2	1,303	—	—
Arracan	20	5,038	5	1,363	–	–	15	3,675	3	1,085	1	543	–	–	2	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	11,062	24	10,235	–	–	5	827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	229	–	–	–	–	1	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	7,799	26	4,079	–	–	12	3,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay and Coast	8	3,051	7	3,106	–	55	1	–	100	78,928	46	37,687	–	–	54	41,241	4	2,853	1	604	–	–	3	2,249
Borneo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	14,165	79	10,624	–	–	2	3,541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	21	7,006	16	5,410	–	–	5	1,596	53	29,321	39	26,625	–	–	14	2,696	1	257	1	382	–	125	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	675	3	1,112	2	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celebes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1,629	–	–	–	–	8	1,629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corringa	2	303	–	–	–	–	2	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	–	–	2	510	2	510	–	–	5	3,206	1	500	–	–	4	2,706	–	–	1	88	1	88	—	—
China	17	7,900	17	7,562	–	–	–	338	328	230,865	130	84,739	–	–	198	166,126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochin-China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	17,457	66	34,025	28	17,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	–	–	2	1,156	2	1,156	–	–	15	5,796	15	6,905	–	1,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	14	5,508	13	6,412	–	904	1	–	142	35,127	70	35,834	–	707	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	1	297	2	461	1	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	7,160	14	4,055	–	–	5	3,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Java	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	51,585	170	43,530	–	–	43	8,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras and Coast	23	6,122	30	9,178	7	3,056	–	–	15	8,161	5	1,095	–	–	10	7,066	1	628	1	163	–	–	–	465
Malacca	3	933	4	606	1	–	–	327	48	4,277	43	4,539	–	262	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay Peninsula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1,998	26	4,041	17	2,043	–	–	–	–	1	365	1	365	—	—
Maldive Island	2	607	–	–	–	–	2	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	5,734	17	7,213	–	1,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	2	705	2	1,189	–	484	–	–	14	12,541	8	3,016	–	–	6	9,525	1	282	–	–	–	–	1	282
Moulmein	9	1,516	14	1,818	5	302	–	–	11	2,390	3	1,120	–	–	8	1,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	850	1	761	–	–	–	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	25,309	118	22,073	3	–	–	3,236	57	9,475	73	11,796	16	2,321	—	—
Rangoon	66	15,526	76	18,231	10	2,705	–	–	10	2,691	16	6,430	6	3,739	–	–	6	1,268	3	921	–	–	3	347
Rhio	–	–	1	351	1	351	–	–	13	2,399	7	1,653	–	–	6	746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siam	15	1,183	12	1,069	–	–	3	114	91	30,574	99	30,536	8	–	–	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	–	–	1	765	1	765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	152	43,193	155	32,077	3	–	–	11,116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	24,342	127	3,775	–	–	40	10,567
Sumatra	44	4,763	54	6,444	10	1,681	–	–	9	979	2	416	–	–	7	563	1	108	–	–	–	–	1	108
Tringanu and Coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	80	1	101	–	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	130	1	505	–	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	418	113,669	425	103,842	43	12,133	36	21,960	1,470	620,088	1,052	372,834	65	27,800	483	274,254	238	39,213	210	29,397	20	4,202	48	14,018

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS which have departed from the Straits Settlement during the Official Year 1861-62, compared with the preceding Year.

DEPARTED TO	PENANG.								SINGAPORE.								MALACCA.							
	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America	17	9,834	5	2,825	—	—	12	7,009	19	11,792	11	5,602	—	—	8	6,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	260	1	523	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabia	8	3,307	6	2,571	—	—	2	736	13	6,617	6	3,680	—	—	7	2,937	7	3,726	4	2,272	—	—	3	1,454
Arracan	15	4,270	8	1,864	—	—	7	2,406	51	30,592	6	2,990	—	—	45	27,602	2	664	—	—	—	—	2	664
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,128	7	1,471	1	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	414	—	—	—	—	1	414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	6,783	27	3,830	—	—	11	2,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay and Coast	4	1,800	2	515	—	—	2	1,285	33	21,801	30	19,447	—	—	3	2,354	4	2,221	1	350	—	—	3	1,871
Borneo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	13,051	46	7,556	—	—	41	5,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	970	2	681	—	—	—	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	20	11,219	23	9,863	3	—	—	1,356	36	22,764	23	12,825	—	—	13	9,939	—	—	1	382	1	382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	281	2	1,233	1	952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celebes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3,642	—	—	—	—	18	3,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	3	1,137	—	—	—	—	3	1,137	8	4,047	4	3,593	—	—	4	454	1	88	1	88	—	—	—	—
China	18	7,166	14	5,790	—	—	4	1,316	145	62,870	131	59,430	—	—	14	3,440	5	3,481	1	604	—	—	4	2,877
Cochin-China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	10,869	46	15,216	14	4,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	1	329	2	1,246	1	917	—	—	7	2,422	7	3,362	—	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	19	9,112	24	11,302	5	2,190	—	—	63	30,565	49	27,772	—	—	14	2,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	525	1	370	—	—	1	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	944	8	2,568	5	1,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Java	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	51,090	194	44,885	26	—	—	6,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras and Coast	26	5,669	25	5,908	—	239	1	—	14	4,755	14	7,058	—	2,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malacca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	6,522	68	5,042	—	—	11	1,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay Peninsula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3,154	13	1,333	—	—	7	1,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2,735	5	1,012	—	—	3	1,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	2	846	1	465	—	—	1	381	26	11,235	18	9,893	—	—	8	1,342	1	430	1	370	—	—	—	60
Moulmein	9	1,971	19	2,850	10	879	—	—	13	7,966	19	13,495	6	5,529	—	—	1	291	—	—	—	—	1	291
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	199	—	—	—	—	1	199	1	287	—	—	—	—	1	287
Penang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	26,146	136	27,852	10	1,706	—	—	45	6,213	34	4,340	—	—	11	1,873
Rangoon	60	13,980	75	18,417	15	4,437	—	—	29	11,846	25	11,989	—	143	4	—	7	2,208	3	1,035	—	—	4	1,173
Rhio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	11,684	40	8,870	—	—	14	2,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siam	14	1,075	9	947	—	—	5	128	107	33,412	102	33,590	—	178	5	—	—	—	1	365	1	365	—	—
Singapore	141	30,557	139	27,876	—	—	2	2,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	19,419	160	19,486	—	67	3	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	885	1	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sumatra	51	5,885	66	9,364	15	3,479	—	—	16	1,839	—	—	—	—	16	1,839	2	239	—	—	—	—	2	239
Tringanu and Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	101	1	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	114	—	—	—	—	1	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	419	108,622	419	102,173	49	12,141	40	18,590	1,227	404,610	1,042	337,784	64	19,213	249	86,039	239	39,267	207	29,292	2	814	34	10,789

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

SINGAPORE.

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 1,052 Vessels, amounting to 372,834 Tons have arrived during the Official Year 1861-62.

ARRIVED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	78	69,014	54	40,906	–	–	24	29,008
Arabian	4	2,159	5	2,726	1	567	–	–
Austrian	1	666	–	–	–	–	1	666
Bally	2	170	–	–	–	–	2	170
Belgian	4	2,507	1	260	–	–	3	247
Bremen	28	14,135	10	5,281	–	–	15	8,854
Cambodian	2	568	1	200	–	–	1	368
Chinese	–	–	1	650	1	650	–	–
Danish	18	5,986	20	5,273	2	–	–	713
Dutch	337	90,964	237	50,026	–	–	100	40,938
French	63	33,016	56	27,224	–	–	7	5,792
Hamburgh	46	17,007	26	7,916	–	–	20	9,091
Hanoverian	2	720	1	340	–	–	1	380
Mecklenburgh	2	975	1	525	–	–	1	450
Native States	11	2,865	7	690	–	–	4	2,175
Norwegian	3	1,154	4	1,064	1	–	–	90
Oldenburgh	9	4,581	4	2,060	–	–	5	2,521
Peruvian	2	699	1	899	–	200	1	–
Portuguese	5	1,809	6	1,562	1	–	–	247
Prussian	4	1,855	5	2,255	1	400	–	–
Russian	4	1,615	3	1,846	–	231	1	–
Sardinian	6	2,460	4	1,965	–	–	2	475
Spanish	12	5,519	12	3,462	–	–	–	2,057
Siamese	46	19,042	43	12,716	–	–	3	6,866
Swedish	5	2,736	7	2,511	2	–	–	225
	694	283,122	509	171,817	9	2,048	194	111,333
British	757	384,398	543	201,017	–	–	354	211,033
TOTAL	1,451	667,520	1,052	372,834	9	2,048	548	322,366

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 1,042 Vessels, amounting to 337,784 Tons have departed during the Official Year 1861-62.

DEPARTED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	25	27,590	40	32,245	–	4,655	12	–
Arabian	5	2,601	6	2,444	1	–	–	157
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bally	2	170	–	–	–	–	2	170
Belgian	3	2,138	1	860	–	–	2	1,278
Bremen	20	12,240	11	4,642	–	–	9	7,598
Cambodian	2	420	1	200	–	–	1	220
Chinese	–	–	1	650	1	650	–	–
Danish	15	5,084	26	6,452	11	1,368	–	–
Dutch	305	75,263	247	56,166	–	–	58	19,097
French	64	21,653	41	20,214	–	–	20	1,439
Hamburgh	43	15,535	35	12,455	–	–	8	3,080
Hanoverian	1	373	1	340	–	–	–	33
Mecklenburgh	5	2,628	1	525	–	–	4	2,103
Native States	5	475	8	580	3	105	–	–
Norwegian	3	1,277	6	1,691	3	414	–	–
Oldenburgh	8	3,389	4	2,105	–	–	4	1,284
Peruvian	1	300	1	899	–	599	–	–
Portuguese	3	1,251	5	1,332	2	81	–	–
Prussian	2	1,555	4	1,897	2	342	–	–
Russian	2	1,105	3	1,846	1	741	–	–
Sardinian	2	1,478	4	1,965	2	487	–	–
Spanish	9	2,057	6	2,129	–	72	3	–
Siamese	55	19,232	39	11,211	–	–	16	8,021
Swedish	6	2,626	4	1,456	–	–	2	1,170
	613	200,440	495	164,304	26	9,514	144	45,650
British	519	200,368	547	173,480	19	–	–	26,408
TOTAL	1,132	400,808	1,042	337,784	45	9,514	144	72,058

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 425 Vessels, amounting to 102,606 Tons, have arrived during the Official Year 1861-62.

ARRIVED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	22	14,143	7	4,450	–	–	15	9,693
Arabian	14	6,464	6	1,910	–	–	8	4,554
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bremen	2	653	1	362	–	–	1	291
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danish	2	709	2	600	–	–	–	–
Dutch	11	3,249	13	3,303	2	54	–	–
French	4	2,150	6	3,101	2	951	–	–
Hamburgh	3	702	–	–	–	–	3	702
Hanoverian	2	746	–	–	–	–	2	746
Italian	2	1,120	1	765	–	–	1	355
Mecklenburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Native States	7	899	13	1,078	6	179	–	–
Norwegian	1	435	–	–	–	–	1	435
Oldenburgh	1	588	1	262	–	–	–	326
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese	4	1,119	7	1,767	3	648	–	–
Prussian	–	–	2	687	2	687	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sardinian	2	605	–	–	–	–	2	605
Spanish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siamese	4	246	7	514	3	268	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	81	33,828	66	18,799	18	2,787	33	17,707
British	337	79,841	359	83,807	22	3,966	–	–
TOTAL	418	113,669	425	102,606	40	6,753	33	17,707

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 421 Vessels, amounting to 102,901 Tons, have departed during the Official Year 1861-62.

DEPARTED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	21	13,343	7	4,290	–	–	14	9,053
Arabian	10	4,683	5	1,423	–	–	5	3,260
Austrian	1	359	–	–	–	–	1	359
Bally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bremen	3	867	2	724	–	–	1	143
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danish	–	–	3	990	3	990	–	–
Dutch	10	3,026	12	3,354	2	328	–	–
French	4	1,942	5	1,490	1	548	–	–
Hamburgh	3	652	–	–	–	–	3	652
Hanoverian	2	746	–	–	–	–	2	746
Italian	2	1,120	1	765	–	–	1	355
Mecklenburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Native States	5	382	10	963	5	581	–	–
Norwegian	1	435	–	–	–	–	1	435
Oldenburgh	–	–	1	262	1	262	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese	4	1,119	5	1,327	1	208	–	–
Prussian	–	–	2	687	2	687	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sardinian	2	605	–	–	–	–	2	605
Spanish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siamese	5	313	3	248	–	–	2	65
Swedish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	73	29,592	56	17,523	15	3,604	32	15,673
British	337	79,030	365	85,378	28	6,348	–	–
TOTAL	410	108,622	421	102,901	43	9,952	32	15,673

MALACCA.

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 210 Vessels, amounting to 29,397 Tons, have arrived during the Official Year 1861-62.

ARRIVED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	2	1,189	–	–	–	–	2	1,189
Arabian	5	2,415	3	1,394	–	–	2	1,021
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bremen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	8	2,046	5	1,168	–	–	3	878
French	3	1,601	–	–	–	–	3	1,601
Hamburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanoverian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mecklenburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Native States	2	150	3	317	1	167	–	–
Norwegian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oldenburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese	–	–	1	240	1	240	–	–
Prussian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sardinian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siamese	–	–	2	730	2	730	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	20	7,401	14	3,849	4	1,137	10	4,689
British	218	31,812	196	25,548	–	–	22	6,264
TOTAL	238	39,213	210	29,397	4	1,137	32	10,953

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 207 Vessels, amounting to 29,292 Tons, have departed during the Official Year 1861-62.

DEPARTED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	2	1,189	–	–	–	–	2	1,189
Arabian	5	2,415	3	1,394	–	–	2	1,021
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bremen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	8	2,046	5	1,168	–	–	3	878
French	3	1,601	–	–	–	–	3	1,601
Hamburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanoverian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mecklenburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Native States	2	150	3	317	1	167	–	–
Norwegian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oldenburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese	–	–	1	240	1	240	–	–
Prussian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sardinian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siamese	–	–	2	730	2	730	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	20	7,401	14	3,849	4	1,137	10	4,689
British	219	31,866	193	25,443	–	–	26	6,423
TOTAL	239	39,267	207	29,292	4	1,137	36	11,112

R. Macpherson, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COORG DISTRICTS.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

COORG DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the COORG DISTRICTS, during the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Description of civil courts.

1. THERE are four descriptions of civil courts in Coorg, viz., the Superintendent's Court, the Durryaft Cutcherry Court, and the Courts of Soubedars and Parputtigars; and one Cutwall having the power of a Parputtigar.

Superior courts. Small cause courts.

2. The Superintendent's and the Durryaft Cutcherry Court may be considered the superior courts, and the remainder, viz., eight Soubedars' Courts, and 28 Parputtigars' Courts, as small cause courts.

Jurisdiction of superior and small cause courts.

3. The Parputtigar has jurisdiction in real and personal property, debt, damages, and other civil wrongs up to 100 rupees. The Soubedar in the same manner up to 200 rupees. The Durryaft Cutcherry Court up to 3,000 rupees; and the Superintendent from 3,000 rupees up to any amount.

Appeal how lies.

4. In suits not affecting land, an appeal lies from the Parputtigar's Court to the Soubedar, and from the Soubedar a special appeal to the Durryaft Cutcherry, from whence there lies a species of irregular appeal to the Superintendent; but in the case of landed property, after the special appeal to the Durryaft Cutcherry, there is an extra special appeal to the Superintendent, and again an additional extra special appeal from his decision to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

Decrease in civil business.

5. There is a considerable falling off in civil work this year as compared with last year, viz., a grand total of 674 original suits instituted in the year against 1,044 original suits filed the year previous, showing a total decrease of civil business in all the courts of 370 cases. This decrease is apparent in all the courts but the Superintendent's, where there is an increase by one case over the previous year; but is noticeable chiefly in the Small Cause Courts, and is, I believe, to be accounted for by the introduction, in the month of August last, of stamp rules, viz., Act No. XXXVI. of 1860.

The cause.

Previous to this, fees in lieu of stamps were levied in the Durryaft Cutcherry and Superintendent's Courts; but no fees or costs of any description were leviable in Parputtigars' and Soubedars' Courts. This imposition of fees in cases previously exempted, together with a difficulty experienced by comparatively uncivilized people in mastering the provisions of the Act, will, I think, sufficiently account for the decrease of business in the lower courts, and also account for the lesser number of cases filed in the Durryaft Cutcherry Court; for although fees were previously leviable in that court, yet they were only imposed after deciding the suit, a delay which rather encouraged improvident or litigious suitors, who are now compelled to pause and think before filing a suit, as the institution fee stamp has to be purchased before filing the suit. Again, some suitors hoped to, and perhaps did escape, by alleged or real poverty, absconding, or making away with their property, from paying the fee subsequently imposed upon them; the collecting of which also gave courts and soubedars extra and seemingly unnecessary labour, so that the introduction of stamp rules will, I think, operate most beneficially, and be a fair and litigation-discouraging tax on suitors of all classes in all the courts.

Cases pending at close of year.

6. Including suits instituted in the year, and those pending from the year previous, there were 61 cases pending at the close of this year against 102 cases remaining undecided at close of the year previous, which is nearly the same result as last year, considering the greater number of suits instituted in that year.

Cases how disposed of.

7. Out of the total number of 715 cases disposed of in the year (made up of suits pending in the previous and those instituted during the past year), 637 cases were decided in favour of plaintiff, and 78 cases in favour of defendant; the proportion of decisions in favour of plaintiff being 89·09 against 86·90 the previous year.

Appeal suits, filed, decided, and pending.

8. In addition to the above, 715 original suits were decided during the year, 163 appeal cases were filed against 274 appeal suits for the year previous, and 24 appeal cases remain

as pending this year against 21 appeals remaining undecided for the year previous, which is an unfavourable comparison; both original and appeal business having been less this year. And out of the 160 appeal cases settled in all during the year (made up of the appeals instituted during the year, and appeals remaining from last year)—

In 74 cases the decree of the lower court was confirmed.
In 37 cases it was modified.
In 44 cases it was reversed.
2 cases were sent back for re-investigation, and
3 cases were transferred to the revenue file.

Total - - 160

Centage of appeals on original decrees.

9. The number of appeals during the year bear a proportion of near 22¾ per cent. to the number of original suits decided during the same period, being an improvement over the preceding year, when the proportion of appeals was close upon 28 per cent.

Average duration of appeals, and amount litigated in appeal.

10. The average duration in each case of appeal was 18 days against 10 days for the previous year, and the total amount of value in litigation in the 163 appeal cases filed during the year was 12,379 rupees, giving nearly an average of 76 rupees in each appeal suit.

Average duration of original suits.

Amount litigated.

11. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of each original suit was 19 days, whilst the average last year was but 14 days. The total value of property litigated was *Rs.* 67,850. 8. 9. against *Rs.* 41,105. 14. 7. for the previous year. The average amount litigated in each suit was *Rs.* 57. 3. 11. against *Rs.* 41. 11. 8. for the year previous. Of the above amount in the 715 cases decided, *Rs.* 47,111. 15. 7. was decreed to be due, and *Rs.* 6,186. 9. 1., or about 11½ per cent. was disallowed. The proportion of suits to population is about one suit to 175 persons, and descending to further particulars, it gives about the sum of *Rs.* 1. 11. as litigated by each inhabitant.

Court cost or fees.

The sum imposed as fees on suitors in the Superintendent's and Durryaft Cutcherry Courts amounts to *Rs.* 746. 13. 11.; of this sum *Rs.* 690. 5. 9. was recovered, leaving a balance of *Rs.* 56. 8. 2. to be recovered.

Suit by what courts decided.

12. The Table below shows by what courts and in what proportions the civil work of the year has been carried on:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Original Suits decided.	Appeal Suits decided.	Total Original and Appeal Suits decided.
Superintendent's Court	1	56	57
Durryaft Cutcherry Court	30	50	80
Soubedars' Courts	267	54	321
Parputtigars' Courts	417	-	417
TOTAL	715	160	875

Classification of original suits.

13. The 715 original suits disposed of during the year, and the 61 cases remaining in arrears at the end of the year, are classified as follows:—

NATURE OF SUITS.	Decided.	Remaining.
I.—Suits affecting Land:		
Merasy rights	—	—
Landed property	12	10
House property	12	1
Mortgages	2	—
TOTAL	26	11
II.—Personal Suits:		
Debts	558	39
Division of property	14	3
Personal property	27	—
Cattle	13	1
Security	36	3
Wages	28	—
Caste disputes	—	—
Damages	13	4
TOTAL	689	50
	26	11
GRAND TOTAL	715	61

Suits

Suits affecting division of property may be considered as mixed suits, so that the proportion of suits for landed property to personal suits is about 4 per cent.

Classification of suits in appeal.

14. The 160 appeals disposed of during the year, and the 24 appeal suits remaining pending at the close of the year, are classified as follows:—

NATURE OF SUITS.	Decided.	Remaining.
I.—Suits affecting Land:		
Merasy rights	1	—
Landed property	26	8
House property	5	2
Mortgages	1	—
TOTAL	33	10
II.—Personal Suits:		
Debts	85	8
Division of property	4	2
Personal property	15	1
Cattle	11	—
Security	4	—
Wages	6	1
Caste disputes	—	—
Damages	2	2
TOTAL	127	14
	33	10
GRAND TOTAL	160	24

Civil debtors.

15. There were in all four civil debtors imprisoned for debt during the year. None, however, remained in confinement at the end of the year as for a longer period than 19 days, the average of imprisonment being 10 days, having all of them satisfied their creditors, and obtained their release.

Judicial.

16. The amount realized by the sale of stamps, since their introduction into the district up to the end of April 1862, was 3,691 rupees, but I am unable to ascertain how much of this stamp paper was used strictly in judicial proceedings and pleadings.

General remarks.

17. The numerical results detailed above, though not quite satisfactorily contrasting with the previous year, yet on the whole do not appear to be unfavourable.

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PART I.—PENAL STATISTICS.

Criminal statistics.

18. The criminal statistics of 1861-62 will be found tabulated in the annual statement on the subject, which accompanies. The filling up of column 3, viz. "Total Crimes, the Perpetrators of which have not been apprehended," seems to have been misunderstood, as this column appears as a blank, and it is now too late to call for the requisite information from the talooks and rectify the error. For the same reason column 1, viz. "Total Crimes, the commission of which has been brought to notice," will also be incorrect.

Superior and subordinate criminal courts, and their powers.

19. The superior and subordinate criminal courts are presided over by the same officials as dispense civil justice. Neither Parputtigars, Soubedars, nor the Durryaft Cutcherry Court have independent jurisdiction of their own in criminal cases. Parputtigars and Soubedars cannot decide upon the simplest case of theft; but in petty offences, such as assault, using abusive language, being drunk, and the like, they have the power to fine up to five and 10 rupees respectively, and only in the case of default in payment can they imprison, viz., up to 10 and 14 days respectively. Similarly the Durryaft Cutcherry Court can inflict a fine up to 20 rupees, or in default to award up to two months' imprisonment; and the Durryaft Cutcherry can only take up and try such criminal cases as are referred to them by the superintendent, when they can award punishment up to two years' imprisonment, subject, however, to the superintendent's approval and confirmation. The superintendent has power to fine to the extent of 30 rupees, and imprisonment for seven years. Sentences requiring a severer punishment can only be awarded by the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

CHAP. XVIII. Coorg Districts.

Abstract of Crime.

20. The table below is an abstract of the usual annual statement, altered to show the state of crime for the year under review, and which includes eight cases pending from the previous year, as also to exhibit a comparison of the same with the year previous; but owing to the error before noticed, the table has reference only to traced or discovered crime.

No.	CRIME.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Murder	—	1	1	—
2	Manslaughter	1	1	—	—
3	Infanticide	1	1	—	—
4	Poisoning	2	—	—	2
5	Rape	1	1	—	—
6	Wounding with a knife	—	2	2	—
7	Arson	2	—	—	2
8	Highway robbery	2	—	—	2
9	Robbery	4	7	3	—
10	Forgery	—	1	1	—
11	Serious assault	—	1	1	—
12	Branding a female with an iron	—	1	1	—
13	Cattle-stealing	5	7	2	—
14	Cattle-wounding	1	—	—	1
15	Bribery	1	2	1	—
16	False accusation	3	4	1	—
17	Theft	15	32	17	—
18	Swindling	—	1	1	—
19	Forcibly snatching away property	1	—	—	1
20	Escaping from custody	2	—	—	2
21	Fraud	2	3	1	—
22	Destroying Government sandal-wood	1	—	—	1
23	Digging for supposed hidden treasure	—	1	1	—
24	Digging in search of concealed property	—	1	1	—
25	Assault	2	3	1	—
26	Breach of Abkarry rules	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	47	70	35	12
	NET INCREASE	—	—	23	—

Review of the above.

21. The prisoner in the single murder case was charged with murdering his wife by strangling her. He was, however, acquitted of the charge, and the evidence tended to prove it was no murder, but that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging herself. The prisoner in the manslaughter case was also acquitted. His wife charged him with purposely striking her and her child with a stick, the blow of which caused the death of the latter; but it seemed, rather, that in a quarrel with each other the mother fell, and thus caused the death of the child. In the case of infanticide, the court only brought the prisoner in as guilty of the concealment of the birth of her child, which was born dead, under extenuating circumstances. The prisoner charged with rape was also acquitted of the charge, and convicted only of a drunken assault. The two cases of wounding with a knife were not serious. In the forgery case, also, the prisoners were ultimately acquitted by the Judicial Commissioner. Robbery has increased by three cases, but there have been no highway robberies during the last year. The remaining cases do not call for any particular remark; nor does the net increase, viz. 23, in the category of crimes, seem to require further notice than what can be observed on the face of the above table; and though there is an increase by 17 in thefts, they were not, however, of a serious nature.

Petty offences.

22. The number of minor or petty offences has increased by 143, viz., 820 offences against 677 for the year previous.

Average of crime to population.

23. Assuming the total population of Coorg to be 118,352 souls, the number of cases of crime ascertained to have been committed will bear a proportion to the population as follow:—Those crimes which are detailed in paragraph 20, as 1 to 1,690 souls; and petty offences, as 1 to 144; the total of crime and offences giving an average of one offence to 133 souls.

Systematised crimes.

24. I believe it may fairly be alleged that there is nothing like organized crime in Coorg. Wuddurs, and some particular sects of jungle tribes, appear to be the chief perpetrators of crime. Regular cattle lifting seems also unknown, and it has before been noticed that there have been no gang robberies last year.

Stolen property.

25. The value of property stolen is computed at *Rs.* 1,161. 14. 9.; of which sum *Rs.* 793. 8. 5., or about 68 per cent., was recovered. The year previous, *Rs.* 756. 10. 10. was stolen, and *Rs.* 306. 4. 5., or 40 per cent., recovered, which tells favourably for the year under report.

26. Eight

26. Eight criminal cases remained undisposed of at end of the previous year, and 13 cases remained undisposed of at end of this year. The criminal work disposed of during the year may thus be classified, and the per-centage of convictions shown as follows :— Criminal work.

Classification of Crimes and Offences.	Number of Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.	Number Convicted.	Number Released.	Per-centage of Convictions.
Crimes against the person - -	17	59	44	15	74
Crimes against property - -	53	124	72	51	58
TOTAL - - -	70	183	116	66	63
Minor offences - - - -	820	1,297	1,173	124	90
GRAND TOTAL - - -	890	1,480*	1,289 A	190 B	87

27. The statement below shows by what courts the above prisoners were convicted or released, as also the number of criminal cases disposed of by the several criminal courts. Courts awarding punishment.

DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Convicted.	Released.	Number of Cases.
Tried by Superintendent with Punchayet, and sentenced by Judicial Commissioner - - - - - - -	- -	1	1
Tried by Durryaft Cutcherry and Soubedars, and sentenced by Superintendent - - - - - - - - -	131	66	88
Tried and sentenced by Durryaft Cutcherry, with approval of Superintendent - - - - - - - - -	48	44	51
Tried and sentenced by Soubedars, being minor offences -	422	28	280
Tried and sentenced by Parputtigars, being minor offences -	677	49	470
TOTAL - - -	1,278	188	890

N. B.—The total of 1,278 and 188 amounts to 1,466, to which if be added the discharged prisoner will make 1,467, as shown above by the asterisk.*

28. The nature of the punishments inflicted during the year are shown in the accompanying Table :— Detail of punishments.

PARTICULARS of PUNISHMENTS for 1861-62.

	Number.
Hanged and transported - - - - - - - - -	—
Imprisonment for 20 years and under 7 years - - - - - -	—
Imprisonment for 5 years - - - - - - - -	2
Imprisonment for 3 years - - - - - - - -	—
Imprisonment for 2 years - - - - - - - -	9
Imprisonment for 12 months and under - - - - - -	8
Imprisonment for 6 months - - - - - - - -	8
Imprisonment for 3 months - - - - - - - -	20
Fined - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,117
Flogged - - - - - - - - - - - -	—
Dismissed - - - - - - - - - - - -	2
Fined, or imprisoned up to 14 days in default, in lower courts - -	92
Total - - -	1,258
Required to furnish security - - -	20
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,278

Flogging, as a punishment for crime, is not sanctioned in Coorg. Flogging.

29. Two

* If from 1,480 be deducted 1 prisoner discharged, totals of A and B will amount to 1,479.
From 1,480 prisoners 13 must be deducted, as being concerned in more cases than one, thus leaving a balance of 1,467 prisoners.
A. In the same manner, 11 must be deducted from 1,289, leaving 1,278 prisoners.
B. For the same reason, deduct 2 from 190, leaving 188 prisoners.

CHAP. XVIII. Coorg Districts.

Government servants punished.

29. Two servants of Government were dismissed, after criminal trial, during the year, viz. :—

1 Gaol darogah.
1 Gaol mutsuddy.

Casualties.

30. The following statement exhibits the casualties for the year under report, and comparison of the same with the year previous :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
Suicides	4	4	—	—
Accidental deaths	30	25	—	5
Total	34	29	—	5
Net decrease	—	—	—	5

Criminal fines.

31. The total criminal fines for the year under report, amount to *Rs.* 2,787. 13. 3.

General remarks.

32. The introduction hereafter of the penal code will, I think, cause a more correct classification of crime, especially for the purpose of comparison. The year under review appears an ordinary one as regards crime, and the general result detailed above may perhaps be considered satisfactory.

PART II.—POLICE.

No regular police establishment.

33. There is no regular separate police establishment in Coorg, the ordinary routine duties of police being performed by the Peon establishments attached to the several cutcherries or courts. Their total number, which includes duffadars, dalayets, peons and colcars, and the establishment attached to the coffee hálut and forest departments amounts to 258, and their total monthly cost to 906 rupees.

Jummah ryots perform various police duties.

34. There is a class, however, of the Coorg population called jummah ryots, at present 3,771 in number, who, in return for a comparatively light assessment, and the privilege of claiming uncultivated land under certain restrictions and conditions to, it would appear, an indefinite extent, upon "jummah" tenure (a word which signifies "birthright," and invests the holder with a certain limited proprietary right in the land), owe and acknowledge a sort of feudal service to the State. In the former rajah's time, this feudal tenure extended to the training in and use of arms for actual military service, whilst in various other ways the jummah ryots were at the disposal of the State. Latterly, however, their services have only partially been availed of in escorting prisoners and treasure to the Sudder station, and generally assisting the cutcherry establishments in arresting offenders, keeping guard over them, and such like duties, as well as in various revenue and miscellaneous matters. Within my short experience I have seen large numbers of these ryots turn out armed to apprehend a sepoy who had escaped from military custody, and on another occasion a jummah ryot seized a yerrawar lurking in the jungles, which led to the apprehension of two of his accomplices, and all three were subsequently convicted of robbery.

Their cost.

It is difficult, and perhaps unadvisable, to estimate the cost of these jummah ryots. They hold 8,59,405 butties of land, for which they pay an assessment to Government of *Rs.* 45,217. 6. 11. Captain Le Hardy calculated that a jummah ryot, on an average, paid from 19 to 25 per cent. of the gross produce of his farm to Government. Besides, it would take many years before their lands would realize much more by any other mode of assessment, supposing their jummah rights were not indefeasible. Captain Martin writes, that their "privileges cannot be commuted simply for an immunity from such (*i. e.* police) duties, as they are dependent upon long established and irrevocable rights;" and to continue quoting from Captain Martin's letter, as explanatory of the head of police—"It may be said that there is no directly paid establishments for police purposes in Coorg. The police of the country are, and have been from time immemorial, the jummah ryots, who, from the circumstance of their enjoying certain privileges above their fellows, are required to perform the service of police."

Their privileges.

Their duties and efficiency.

"These ryots are summoned at a moment's notice in any numbers, and from their local knowledge, their training to arms, their habits and characters, and from the peculiar nature of the country, no body of police could be conceived more thoroughly efficient, either for detective purposes or for the suppression of disturbances, while at the same time they are perfectly inoffensive to the peaceful inhabitants of the country. It is no hardship to them to perform such services, and no system could be devised which would afford more comfort and confidence to the people."

Village police.

35. The statement below shows the remuneration to village potails and inferior village servants, either in ready money or remissions in assessment. The duties of these potails and

and village servants are much the same as in other parts of India, so that a moiety of the total cost is properly chargeable to the police.

REMUNERATION.

No.	NATURE OF REMUNERATION.	Rs. a. p.
139 (*a*)	Potails enjoying land on joree tenure, assessed at - -	1,811 12 10
340 (*b*)	Potails drawing money allowance of nine pie per four rupees of revenue collected - - - - - - - -	1,334 1 7
479	Total of potails—Total of remuneration being - - -	3,145 14 5
93	Coolwadies, or village servants, enjoying land free of rent, amounting to - - - - - - - - -	497 2 –
131	Coolwadies, or village servants, enjoying land on joree tenure, assessed at - - - - - - - -	355 12 1
224	Total of Coolwadies—Total remuneration being - -	852 14 1
703	GRAND TOTAL of potails and coolwadies - - GRAND TOTAL of remuneration being - - - - -	3,998 12 6

(*a*) These are potails beyond the barriers of Coorg; they hold lands mostly proportioned to the size of village, and amount of collections. Their office is hereditary, and they enjoy, in addition to the above, a few local, and, it is believed, voluntarily paid perquisites, the most valuable being donations on occasions of marriages in the village. Remarks on remuneration.

(*b*) These are potails within the barriers, drawing a money allowance on the amount of the collections realized from their respective villages, and who enjoy no other perquisites. Their office is not hereditary, being elected by the people, subject to circar confirmation.

It will be noticed from the total number of coolwadies that more than half the villages of Coorg have no other village official than the potail, whose remuneration, particularly in villages within the barriers, is but scant.

36. The pay of the stipendiary peons is not commensurate with the great increase in the rate of wages in these parts, and which must eventually prove a drawback to their efficiency. Their number too might perhaps be advantageously increased, on looking at the increasing population in towns and their growing importance; a system of town police might be found to prove beneficial to the interest of the communities of some of the most thriving towns. Stipendiary peons. Town police.

37. The stipendiary peons are too few in numbers, and comparatively too unimportant to give rise to complaints against them by the inhabitants of the country. Reasons have been shown above accounting for the popularity of the jummah ryots; and the general working and efficiency of the police, as at present constituted, will be better gathered and appreciated from a perusal of the criminal statistics than from any detailed observations. General remarks.

PART III.—GAOLS.

38. In all, 80 prisoners were received into the Sudder gaol during the year, the daily average being 56. The year previous the daily average was 40 prisoners. Gaol report.

39. The Table below is a comparative statement of gaol expenditure for last year and the year previous:— Gaol expenditure.

ITEMS.	1860–61.	1861–62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent gaol establishment and guards.	1,236 – –	1,230 15 4	– –	5 – 8
Contingent gaol guards - - -	251 – 6	334 11 8	83 11 2	—
Total cost of dieting - - -	949 10 10	1,121 10 3	171 15 5	—
Total cost of clothing - - -	60 3 –	104 14 –	44 – –	—
Total cost of country medicines and hospital charges.	3 10 2	37 9 11	33 15 9	—
Total - - -	2,500 8 6	2,829 13 2	334 5 4	5 – 8
Net increase - - -	– –	– –	329 4 8	—
Average annual cost of prisoners per head.	62 8 2	50 8 6	—	—
Net decrease in annual cost - -	– –	– –	– –	11 15 8

Though the total expenditure is in excess of last year, yet it has been only in necessary items, consequent on the increased number of prisoners; and the total comparison of

expenditure to number of prisoners will be seen to be very favourable for the year under review.

Average cost of each prisoner.

40. The form below is a detail of each prisoner's actual cost yearly to the State, already treated of generally in the preceding paragraph:—

ITEMS.	Average Yearly Cost per Head.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Average cost of permanent gaol establishment and guards.	30 14 9	21 15 9	- -	8 15 -
Average cost of contingent gaol guards	6 4 5	5 15 7	- -	- 4 10
Average cost of dieting - - -	23 11 7	20 - 7	- -	3 11 -
Average cost of clothing - - -	1 8 -	1 13 10	- 5 10	—
Average cost of country medicines and hospital charges.	- 1 5	- 10 9	- 9 4	—
Total - - -	62 8 2	50 8 6	- 15 2	12 14 10
Net decrease - - -	- -	- -	- -	11 15 8

Comparison of same with the previous year.

It will be seen from this that the average cost of each prisoner per head per annum has been reduced from *Rs.* 62. 8. 2. to *Rs.* 50. 8. 6., and that the improvement is to be noticed under all the heads except medicines and clothing. The increased cost here seems owing to more attention being paid to the comforts of the sick, and not from an increase of sickness, the rate being more favourable for the year under report, viz., a per-centage of 2·75 sick against 3·56 for the previous year. The decrease in diet is owing to certain gaol provisions being cheaper last year than the year previous, especially in the matter of paddy, where, owing to the greater cheapness last year, the saving in this item of diet alone, computing at the former year's prices, is about *Rs.* 2. 12. per head. And there being a greater number of prisoners over which to divide the cost of gaol establishment, and permanent and contingent gaol guards, will explain the favourable decrease under those respective heads.

Cost of feeding and guarding prisoners.

41. The above form thus shows that the cost of physicking, feeding and clothing each prisoner has been *Rs.* 22. 9. 2.. whilst the cost of looking after and guarding him was *Rs.* 27. 15. 4.; but this latter charge will proportionately diminish as prisoners increase, and seems to be the only one susceptible of a decrease; and it is necessary to observe here that, in addition to the ordinary gaol guards there is also a military guard stationed at the gaol, the presence of which doubtless tends to the safe custody and good conduct hitherto characterising the working of the gaol.

Military guard.

Health, &c. of prisoners.

42. The number of deaths in gaol during the year was two, or 3·37 per cent.; the year previous there was but one death among the prisoners, being 2·50 per cent. The sickness too has been slight both last and previous year, averaging in both years under 4 per cent., or, as before stated, 2·75 per cent. last year against 3·56 the previous year. The total of sickness and death is 6·32 against 6·06.

Prisoners' work, or how employed.

43. There are no gaol manufactures, neither is industrial or educational instruction afforded. The prisoners were chiefly employed in keeping the gaol and cutcherry grounds clean, repairing roads in the vicinity of Mercara, cutting and bringing in fuel, and leaf platters for their own use, making charcoal (a considerable quantity of which is used in the cutcherry to preserve the records and papers from the great damp in the monsoon), and also, among other minor works, in planting and watering a small roadside avenue of trees.

Value of prisoners' labour.

44. The value of prisoners' labour here, where wages are high, even if taken at half the rate of that of an ordinary free labourer, will give an average of about 30 rupees as the yearly value of each prisoner's labour.

Miscellaneous prison particulars.

45. The Table below gives a few miscellaneous particulars regarding the 80 prisoners of last, and the 43 prisoners of the year previous.

YEAR.	Sex of Prisoners.				Total.	Previous Convictions.	First Convictions.	Total.	Who can read and Write.	Ignorant Prisoners.	Total.	Per-centage of previous Convictions.	Per-centage of reading and writing Prisoners.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.									
1860-61 - -	37	6	-	-	43	2	41	43	2	41	43	4·65	4·65
1861-62 - -	75	5	-	-	80	6	74	80	16	64	80	7·50	20·00

The

The per-centage of previous convictions is rather heavy for the year under report, but four out of the six previously convicted prisoners were concerned in one case, viz., of serious assault when under the influence of liquor, having been convicted of an almost similar offence under similar circumstances the year previous. These four persons can also read and write; so could four in the forgery case, three in a case of swindling, and one in cattle stealing, which makes up 12 out of the above 16; but altogether the inferences to be deduced from the per-centages are to be regretted, as indicating the prevalence of crime amongst those who should know better.

Escapes.

46. One prisoner, whilst occupied in out-door labour, effected his escape, but was recaptured the same day.

General remarks.

47. The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, and there has been no infringement of gaol regulations brought to notice.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

Jummabundee settlement.

48. The Jummabundee settlement of the year under report was commenced on the 21st October 1861, and concluded on the 30th March 1862.

Nature of land tenure.

49. The tenure of land in Coorg is somewhat peculiar and singular for India, so I beg to transcribe, as far as the 74th paragraph, some interesting particulars on the subject, gathered from Captain Le Hardy's Jummabundee Report for 1834-35.

Arable land, how divided.

50. The whole of the arable land of Coorg is divided into farms, averaging in extent, according to the nature of the land, from 25 and 70 butties* to 1,500 butties of wet land, besides a large quantity of high land bearing no assessment, attached to the farms. This unassessed dry land is divided into two classes, called "banny" and "barakay;" the former term being applied to high forest land, from which the farm is supplied with firewood, manure, grass, &c.; the barakay is a low, swampy, inferior description of soil on which the cattle are turned out to graze. This banay and barakay compose the greater portion of most farms. Though seldom more than a small garden patch of vegetables and plantains adjoining their houses was cultivated by the Coorgs in former times, the other castes planted small patches of chilies and tobacco; but now a considerable portion of the banay is everywhere planted with coffee, plantains and oranges, the cultivation of which is still extending.

Banay and barakay.

Jummah tenure.

51. Although all jummah ryots enjoy the privilege of claiming land to an indefinite extent upon the jummah tenure of five rupees per 100 butties of wet land, with its accompanying banay and barakay, they can only hold it upon those terms after being invested with the proprietary right to the soil by payment of a nuzzur of rupees, 10 per every 100 butties; this is termed "nuzzur kanakay," and the amount has to be paid to Government in three yearly instalments, besides paying down a fee of one rupee at the time, called "guttee jummah" fee, guttee meaning a lump of earth. In return each jummah ryot receives a handful of the soil of the land he applies for, and a formula of words is spoken, intimating that he has received the hereditary proprietary right of the land, with the banay and barakay attached. In the same way when a jummah ryot wishes to give up his farm, he brings a handful of earth taken from the soil of his farm and lays it down before the superintendent, and thereby intimates that he has resigned his farm, and all his rights thereto. Land cannot be taken on jummah tenure except in entire farms, and on paying rent for the uncultivated as well as cultivated wet fields of which they are composed. When part of a farm only is taken the portion occupied is invariably held by jummah as well as sagoo ryots, on sagoo tenure, and is assessed at 10 rupees per 100 buttees; on which terms most jummah ryots cultivate pieces of land in addition to their hereditary estates, which latter, as before-mentioned, are assessed at five rupees per 100 butties of land.

Jummah tenure.

52. No remission is ever made from the assessment of ryots holding land on jummah tenure, except in any very extreme cases of calamity. They may, however, claim remissions when the produce of their land has been so meagre as to render it advantageous to them to hold their estates on sagoo tenure, viz., paying 10 rupees per 100 butties for the quantity of land actually cultivated, instead of five rupees per 100 butties for the whole farm.

Jummah ryots.

53. Jummah ryots have also a right to be assessed on the same terms as sagoo ryots, when owing to the want of means, less than half the land of which their estates are composed has been cultivated. Jummah ryots also pay dhooly batta and house-tax.

Sagoo tenure and sagoo ryots.

54. Sagoo tenure at 10 rupees per 100 butties was the assessment originally fixed by Veerajainder on the whole of the arable wet land within the barriers of Coorg. But the aborigines of the Coorg caste have never paid this amount of rent, except under peculiar circumstances, or if found guilty of the commission of heinous crimes, when they were at that time disfranchised and disgraced by being transferred to the second class of sagoo ryots. Sagoo tenure is only applicable to inhabitants of other castes, who, not being deemed

* For an account of the Coorg butty, *see* page 713.

deemed qualified to carry arms in the service of the rajah, were called upon to pay the full amount of this tax. This class of sagoo ryots were, however, in the rajah's time, required to perform all other services not of a military nature. These ryots also pay dhooly batta and house-tax.

Sagoo ryots, 2d class. This class now abolished.

55. Sagoo ryots of the second class paid 12 rupees for 100 butties, and were exempt from the payment of dhooly batta, but paid house-tax. This class does not at present exist, having been transferred in 1835 to the first class. Originally most ryots holding under sagoo tenure were of the first class; but in Veerajainder's time being transferred to this class from the first, or in other words, paying 12 instead of 10 rupees per 100 butties, minus the dhooly batta tax, exempted the ryot so transferred from the performance of many services to the then State; consequently the majority of ryots come into this class. Latterly however, the circar service seems to have increased, so that the distinction was lost sight of, and both classes of sagoo ryots appear to have had to perform the same duties.

Sagoo tenure continued.

56. Lands under sagoo tenure have also attached to them the banay and barakay referred to in paragraph 50. Sagoo ryots pay only for the fields which they actually cultivate, and they are considered entitled to a remission of part of the rent of such lands as may have yielded a scanty crop. This, however, may be considered the ancient custom, as the practice now is, and seemingly very properly so, only to grant remissions in extreme cases.

Oomlee tenure.

57. Land is held on oomlee tenure at three different rates, viz., 3, 2½, and 1 rupee per annum per 100 butties. Estates were granted on these terms as a reward for service, the possessors, however, having to pay the same demands as jummah ryots in respect to dhooly batta and house-tax.

Land free of tax.

58. Persons holding land free of tax are exempted from the payment of all other circar demands, and they are allowed to sub-let their lands, but only on the common sagoo tenure, viz., 10 rupees per 100 butties, without imposing dhooly batta or house-tax.

Above tenures relate to land within the barriers.

59. The foregoing tenures are applicable to the whole of the country within the barriers of Coorg, including Kiggutnaad, but they do not affect Yelloosaweraseemay, or the small patch of country at the foot of the ghauts.

Yelloosaweraseemay land tenure.

60. The whole of this talook is, in the same manner as lands within the barriers of Coorg, divided into vergas or farms, which are composed of wet and dry lands, in about equal proportions. The assessment being supposed to be regulated at 1-6th of the estimated produce of the former, commuted into a money-rent of 5 butties of paddy per 4 rupees.

Ryots of Yelloosaweraseemay.

61. The ryots of Yelloosaweraseemay are divided into two classes, one consisting of the original inhabitants, by whom the greater part of the land is held direct from Government; the other is for the most part composed of emigrants and poorer description of ryots, who hold the land on "warum" tenure, *i. e.*, sharing the gross produce with the landlord; but this sub-letting is at variance with the older customs of Coorg.

Sub-letting.

Proportion of dry arable attached to wet land.

62. The proportion of dry arable land attached to a piece of paddy ground, assessed at 16 rupees, varies from 1 to 2½ cawnies, and the value of its gross produce, consisting generally of raggee, horse gram, or ginjely seed, is estimated at from 4 to 9 or 10 rupees. This portion is never assessed, except when taken for cultivation without the wet land, in which case it is held from the circar on "warum" tenure.

Grazing and forest land.

63. Waste, grazing, and forest land is not, as within the barriers of Coorg, attached to estates; but is considered as common to the village to which it belongs.

Pay house tax, but not dhooly batta.

64. The ryots of Yelloosaweraseemay talook are not called upon for dhooly batta, but they pay house tax.

Dry land within and beyond the barriers.

65. Excepting a few fields, there is no assessed dry land within the barriers of Coorg, dry cultivation prevailing only in Nunjarajputten, Ramasawmy Canaway, and in the northern part of Yelloosaweraseemay, where there is a scarcity of water for the purpose of irrigation. Its extent in these talooks is calculated at about 13,000 cawnies, assessed at about *Rs.* 7,478. 1. 10., the greater part of which has been brought under cultivation since the assumption of British rule.

Assessments how calculated.

66. The assessment here is calculated at about 1-5th to 1-6th of the gross produce, and the ryots cultivating these dry lands, which produce the same nature of crop as in Mysore, are the worst off in Coorg. The chief reason being that they each cultivate but very small patches of land, though here and there several families cultivate in common a large portion.

Coomaree land.

67. Coomaree cultivation is prohibited in Coorg; raggee is sometimes sown, looking like coomaree cultivation, but it is only preparatory to planting coffee the succeeding year.

Joree land.

68. A large quantity of land has been alienated to the office of the potails of Yelloosaweraseemay and Nunjarajputten, and for maintenance of religious establishments in all parts of Coorg, half the assessment of which has been relinquished by the circar.

Within the barriers, land enjoyed under this tenure differs very little from that which is held by jummah ryots. The amount paid to the circar is the same; it cannot be sub-let, and

and if left uncultivated, it is like jummah land, at the disposal of the district officers, and it may be given by them to ryots desirous of cultivating it on sagoo tenure. The difference in the latter case is, that when so disposed of, half of the assessment is paid to the circar, and the other moiety to the establishment to which it belongs. Another point in which it differs from jummah land is that no assessment is paid for cultivated portions of it. The holders of joree land in Yelloosaweraseemay are allowed to sub-let it on warum tenure, and in that talook the greater part of it is so disposed of.

Dhooly batta.

69. Ryots cultivating less than 25 butties of land pay no dhooly batta; from 25 to 50 butties they pay 3-4ths putta butties of paddy; and from 50 and upwards 1½ putta butties of paddy, excepting in Guddynaad and Yeddavanaad, where they pay 3-40ths of a putta buttie for each rupee of assessment.

Dhooly batta is not paid in Yelloosaweraseemay and Nunjarajputten, excepting in four villages. Neither was it paid by second class sagoo ryots when that class existed.

House tax.

70. The whole of the cultivating classes of the Naads to the south of the Harringhy river, and of Soorlabeemoothnaad to the north of it, pay house tax at the rate of 9 *a.* 7 *p.* per family, and the same amount is paid in the remaining divisions of Coorg by all classes, except pariahs, who in Yelloosaweraseemay, Nunjarajputten, Guddynaad, and Yeddavanaad, pay only half that sum. Merchants and other classes pay according to their caste or trade.

Proportion of gross produce paid to circar.

71. In calculating the proportion of gross produce paid by the different descriptions of ryots in Coorg, one is very apt to exaggerate the total gross produce, so that the following rough calculation is merely given to show the relative advantages enjoyed by each class of ryot. A jummah ryot pays, with dhooly batta, which in no case can exceed 1 ½ putta butties of paddy, valued now at 2 ½ rupees, about 15 per cent. of his gross produce to Government; he also pays house tax, 9 *a.* 8 *p.* A sagoo ryot within the barriers, including dhooly batta, pays in the same manner from 25 to 30 per cent. of his gross produce to Government; he also pays house tax. The sagoo ryots of Yelloosaweraseemay talook are, I believe, in a better condition than the sagoo ryots within the barriers, though those who cultivate as sub-renters to them are necessarily not so; and last of all come the ryots cultivating dry lands, who, for the reason stated in paragraph 66, appear to be the worst off.

By jumma ryots.

By sagoo ryots.

Coorg farms.

72. A Coorg cannot sell his farm, nor even sub-let it, without the permission of the circar, and then it can only be sub-let on warum tenure for a limited number of years, so that, excepting the permission to resign the farm to Government, a Coorg's property in his land may be considered unalienable.

Joint families.

73. In former times several farms constituted one estate, cultivated by the several members of one large family, living under the same roof; but of later years instances occasionally occur of relations dividing the family property and taking separate farms. This, however, can only be done by the consent of all parties; for, according to law or usage, any individual separating himself from the family in opposition to the general wish, can claim no share of the common stock. He is viewed as an outcast by the remainder, and is left to depend entirely on his own resources and industry for the means of livelihood. The most aged is generally regarded as the master of the house; the estate is registered in his name, and the whole of the family property, as well as the services of its inmates, are considered as being at his disposal.

Beginning of division.

74. The Rajahs appear to have rather encouraged, than otherwise, separation of families, probably as a means of decreasing the practice of polyandry, (N. B., this practice is now denied by the Coorgs, but I believe a Coorg may raise up seed to his brother's widow), as well as with the view of extending cultivation. The generality of the Coorgs, however, still view any deviation from this ancient custom with the greatest abhorrence, considering the separation of brothers (under which denomination is comprised the whole of the males of each generation being under the same roof, however distant their connexion), or their forming independent connexions, as the most serious calamity that can possibly befall a family. But estates do appear now to be sometimes divided into their separate farms, and these farms again are occasionally sub-divided amongst the several members of the same family. My information on this point, however, is not satisfactory, and time will not permit of looking further into the question; but I believe former Superintendents have set their faces against sub-division, and issued orders on the subject conformably to what would appear to be the old Coorg custom; and when the evils of sub-division of land, terminating eventually in minute partitions in other parts of India, are considered, perhaps the ultimate condition of the Coorg is bettered by the restriction.

Evils of sub-division.

Retrospect.

75. The above is mostly gathered from Captain Le Hardy's Report altered slightly to bring it down to the present time, and though the sketch is necessarily imperfect, owing to my short residence and personal unacquaintance with particulars, yet I have ventured to give it, and risk some inaccuracies, rather than not attempt some description of the singular and interesting tenures of Coorg, so different to those generally existing in Southern India and the Dekkan. A Coorg's house, nestled on a hill side, partially concealed by plantain, orange, and coffee trees, with his paddy land below, his forest above, and wild scenery around, presents a picturesque and striking scene, may soon become

civilized enough to resist the baneful influence of his increasing prosperity and growing vice, and learn to look upon the retention of his patrimonial acres and education of his children as a sacred duty dearer to him than easily begotten money.

Principles of settlement.

76. The principles of settlement, and the mode of ascertaining the reason for and method of granting remissions are, I think, what may be called, for want of a better name, ryotwarry.

Number of talooks, naads, and villages.

77. The following statement shows the number of talooks, their subdivisions into naads, and the subdivisions of the latter into villages:

No.	NAMES OF TALOOK.	Naads.	Villages.	Khan Villages.	Jagheer Villages.	Uninhabited Villages.	TOTAL.
1	Mercara talook - - -	7	57	57	- -	- -	57
1	Paddynacknaad talook -	5	55	55	- -	- -	55
1	Yeddanacknaad talook -	3	49	49	- -	- -	49
1	Kiggutnaad talook - -	4	63	63	- -	- -	63
1	Nunjarajputten talook -	5	115	105	3	7	115
1	Yelloosaweraseemay talook	3	168	167	- -	1	168
6	- - - - TOTAL - - -	27	507	496	3	8	507

Boundary settlement.

78. I believe there are no disputes regarding village boundaries; both village and naad boundaries having been settled, defined, and recorded in the former Rajah's time, and the "shisht" account, signed by the Rajah's Lingarajendar and Dodda Veerajainder, were referred to, and enabled the settlement of certain isolated disputes that occurred some years back. These shisht accounts are very complete, entering into full details, and will prevent a fertile source of disputes hereafter when land becomes more valuable.

Nature and sources of irrigation.

79. Although wet cultivation forms the chief agricultural element in Coorg, still it is altogether independent of artificial means of irrigation. The paddy land being situated in valleys or hollows between hills, is, in addition to the heavy rains, well supplied with water from mountain and hill streams, and rivulets, the courses of which, or of their minor streams, are dammed up, when necessary, with temporary erections, to raise the level of the water. These dams are of the narrowest and simplest description, and cost nothing beyond a small expenditure of labour in their construction.

Cultivated and cultivable wet land, area, and assessment.

80. The extent of land at present under wet cultivation is estimated at about 21,23,044 butties, assessed at *Rs.* 1,30,156. 5. 7., and about 3,15,658¾ butties is estimated as waste wet land; but for want of water about a lac of butties only is capable of being cultivated. The assessment on which would be about the sum of 10,000 rupees.

Artificial irrigation.

81. There are, however, I am told, five cuttays or small anicuts, erected of brick, with stone aprons, in two different localities of Coorg, where the nature of the country admits of artificial irrigation. Four of these cuttays were erected under native and one since British rule, and have been repaired subsequently, but are understood not to be in very good repair at present.

The following Table will give short particulars of this description of irrigation:—

NAME of TALOOK.	NAME of CUTTAY.	Number of Butties at present Irrigated.	Assessment upon the same.	Number of Butties waste, but susceptible of Irrigation.	Assessment, if Cultivated.
			Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
Nunjarajputten	Cheggali Cuttay -	7,475	544 - -	3,756½	375 10 -
Ditto - -	Igoor Cuttay - -	8,911½	582 10 10	3,192½	319 4 -
Ditto - -	Yelakanoor and Hoshully Cuttays.	9,351½	749 12 -	1,113¾	111 6 -
Mercara - -	Uthimugala Cuttay -	8,318¾	579 14 -	2,815	281 8 -
	TOTAL - - -	34,056½	2,456 4 10	10,877½	1,087 12 -

The

The irrigated cultivated land is thus divided :—

	Butties.	Rs. a. p.
Enam land	4,603	—
On sagoo tenure	20,437½	2,043 12 –
On jummah „	4,217½	210 14 –
On oomlee „	1,130	23 4 10
On jodee „	3,567½	178 6 –
TOTAL	34,036½*	2,456 4 10

Three reasons are assigned for there being so much waste, viz., that some of the lands are of a higher level than the existing irrigation channels. That population is but scant in those localities, which is accounted for in the third reason, viz., the extreme unhealthiness of some of the localities. The men being prostrated with fever and spleen disease, and the women bearing few or no children, those that are born seldom living beyond childhood.

Proposed anicuts or cuttays.

82. In 1854 the then Superintendent of Coorg advocated the construction of an anicut across the Lutchmunteertha River, in Kiggutnaad talook; and two more across two nullahs in Yellooswaweraseemay talook, by which means a considerable quantity of land now lying waste might be brought under cultivation. As coffee cultivation extends, the consumption of rice and other grains will be much greater, so that any increase of the quantity of land brought under wet cultivation will be very beneficial.

Cultivated and cultivable dry land, area, and assessment.

83. It is difficult to arrive at the area in acres of dry cultivation; but the present assessment on dry culture only amounts to *Rs.* 9,713. 9. 6; and an extent of land calculated to yield an assessment of but *Rs.* 1,134. 2. 10., is said to be the only cultivable dry waste land remaining. This, however, does not include forests, hills, and jungles.

Cultivating ryots and puttahs.

84. The number of cultivating ryots who have lands of their own, is given below at 11,272; but, by a statement prepared in the office, it would appear that other 7,649 persons are also mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving a total of 18,921 resident persons occupied either directly or indirectly in tilling the soil.

CULTIVATORS.	1861-62.	1860-61.	Increase.
Jummah ryots	3,553	0	0
Sagoo „	6,535	0	0
Oomlee „	347	0	0
Ryots cultivating dry land	837	0	0
TOTAL	11,272	11,208	64

It is not customary in Coorg to grant a paothee or puttah to each ryot, but only a general puttah for the whole village. This general puttah, and a memorandum under the talook authorities' seal is the ryot's title to the land; but jummah ryots hold for each vurga or farm a neeroopa or sunnad under the seal and signature of the Commissioner of Mysore, or of the former Rajahs.

85. The

* So in original.

CHAP. XVIII. Coorg Districts.

Rent-roll.

85. The subjoined statement is an approximate rent-roll for the district:—

RATE OF ANNUAL PAYMENT.	Number of Ryots.	Total Rent.	Average Payment of each Ryot.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
From 1 to 10 rupees - - - - -	6,444	33,400 6 11	5 2 11
„ 10 to 20 „ - - - - -	2,881	43,630 10 3	15 2 3
„ 20 to 30 „ - - - - -	1,027	25,494 5 8	24 13 2
„ 30 to 40 „ - - - - -	454	15,229 10 7	33 8 8
„ 40 to 50 „ - - - - -	224	10,266 8 1	45 13 3
„ 50 to 75 „ - - - - -	173	10,574 5 5	61 1 11
„ 75 to 100 „ - - - - -	51	4,398 2 5	86 3 9
„ 100 to 150 „ - - - - -	18	2,049 11 5	113 13 11
TOTAL - - -	11,272	1,45,045 12 9	12 13 10

In a similar average made for one of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the total was *Rs.* 20. 12., and the difference between the sum and *Rs.* 12. 13. 4. in some measure represents the difference of assessment, which is much lighter here. There are ryots, it is believed, who pay more than 150 rupees on the whole of their holdings; but which being situated in different talooks have been assessed separately on the individual.

The next form gives the same result, with particulars of the several classes of ryots:—

DESCRIPTION OF RYOTS.	Number.	Total Amount of Assessment.	Average Rate of Payment.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Jummah ryots - - - - - - -	3,558	45,211 15 11	12 11 7
Sagoo „ - - - - - - -	6,535	84,424 14 9	12 14 8
Oomlee „ - - - - - - -	347	6,902 14 4	19 14 3
Ryots cultivating dry land - - -	837	8,505 15 9	10 2 7
TOTAL - - -	11,272	1,45,045 12 9	12 13 10

N.B.—In all the above averages the house tax has been included, viz., *Rs.* 6,757. 11. 10., which distributed over the total number of ryots, viz., 11,272, gives an average payment for each ryot under this head of 9 *a.* 7 *p.* and a fraction.

Talookwar rent-roll.

86. Below is given the same average for each of the talooks, and which may be taken as a fair criterion of their present condition as regards agriculture, Kiggutnaad being the best agricultural talook, and Nunjarajputten and Yelloosaweraseemay talooks the poorest:—

No.	TALOOKS.	Number of Ryots.	Total Assessment.	Average Payment of each Ryot.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Mercara - - - - - -	1,278	16,641 7 8	13 – 4
1	Paddynacknaad - - - - -	1,372	17,945 – 7	13 1 3
1	Yeddavanaad - - - - -	1,598	32,364 13 3	20 4 –
1	Kiggutnaad - - - - - -	1,357	35,069 8 –	25 13 5
1	Nunjarajputten - - - - -	2,987	17,441 12 8	5 13 5
1	Yelloosaweraseemay - - - -	2,680	25,583 2 7	9 8 8
6	TOTAL - - -	11,272	1,45,045 12 9	12 13 10

87. And

87. And the following will serve to give an idea of the extent in butties of each ryot's holding :—

Average holding of each ryot.

EXTENT OF HOLDING.	Number of Ryots.	Number of Butties.	Average Holding, in Butties, of each Ryot.
From 15 to 50 butties	3,221	130,096½	40
„ 50 to 100 „	2,397	232,933½	97
„ 100 to 200 „	2,549	486,670	190
„ 200 to 400 „	1,505	558,262½	370
„ 400 to 800 „	522	346,797½	664
„ 800 to 1,000 „	177	167,213½	944
„ 1,000 to 1,500 „	50	68,141¼	1,362
„ 1,500 to 1,800 „	9	14,345	1,593
„ 1,800 to 2,000 „	1	1,961½	1,961½
„ 2,000 to 2,916 „	3	6,786	2,262
„ 3,000 to 4,000 „	1	3,741¼	3,741¼
TOTAL	10,435	20,16,948¾	193*

The total of butties given here excludes jagheer, service, and charitable enams, &c., and does not refer to dry lands, or ryots cultivating them. The dry land measurement differing so that it is difficult to estimate it.

Season.

88. The season for the year under report was a most favourable one. Crops of all descriptions came to maturity at the proper time, and in general yielded an abundant harvest. Rice, the staple product of the country, produced a plentiful crop, except in one locality, where high freshes of the Cauvery partially washed away some paddy fields, and necessitated a small remission. The coffee crop was favourable in some localities and unfavourable in others; but on the whole the yield was a good one. The cardamom crop, though good, was not so favourable as the year previous. And the few dry cereals, such as raggy, horse gram, and buller, and the small quantities of tobacco, mustard and oil seeds, grown to the east and north of Coorg, also produced a very fair out-turn.

Fall of rain.

89. The south western monsoon generally sets in about the latter end of May, and continues up to the end of September, and sometimes into the middle or end of the following month. The rains during the season under report were most plentiful and seasonable. The total rain fall having been no less than 210 inches, whilst the fall in an average year is but from 160 to 180 inches. The natives assert that the monsoons are not so heavy now as they used to be, and ascribe the cause to the vast clearance of forest land on account of coffee cultivation. This is most likely the case, yet the experience of the fall of last year tends in a measure to disprove it.

Sanitary state of the district.

90. The season generally has been healthy throughout, both for man and cattle. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent in but few villages. The chief mortality having been from fever and other diseases. The number of deaths is given below :—

Persons who died of cholera	150
„ of small-pox	53
„ of fever, dysentery, ague, and other diseases	3,377
Total	3,580

The year previous the total number of deaths was given at 3,506. There is a typhoid or low type of fever prevalent among the inhabitants resident in low marshy situations, one of the fatal signs of which is a blackened state of the tongue. Cases of this kind are of frequent occurrence, and often prove fatal. The cause of the disease is assigned to malaria, though a better acquaintance with the disease and cure is very desirable; fever being the depopulating and labour-strickening evil of the country. Maggots in the nostrils, prostrating the patient and often ending fatally, is another fearful disease comparatively unknown to medical science. If the fevers of Coorg could be systematically treated by medical practitioners, incalculable benefits would be conferred on the inhabitants. Much individual suffering would be averted, families would then multiply, and more emigrants be attracted to the place. No murrain has prevailed among cattle. In this respect I believe the country has enjoyed an immunity for some years back, whilst formerly large numbers of cattle were annually swept away by disease.

Future prospects.

91. The prospects of the approaching season are at present favourable, and though but slight showers of rain have as yet fallen, and a fall of about 115 inches is still due, yet they have fallen timely, and there is the general expectation of a mild but good monsoon. In consequence 25,361¼ additional butties of waste wet land have been taken up by the ryots. Considerable quantities of Government and other land still continue to be taken up

* So in original.

up by Europeans and Natives for the cultivation of coffee. The prospects of coffee in the coming season are promising, and the same may be said with regard to cardamoms. In short the state of the country is, and promises still more so to be, one of continued, though perhaps unequally divided, prosperity.

Prices of grain, &c.

92. The Table below shows the selling prices in the four principal marts of Coorg, of its chief indigenous grains and other agricultural products, as well as a comparison of the same with the year previous:—

NAME of TOWN.	Year.	Merchants' Retail Selling Price per Rupee, in Seers of 80 Rupees weight.					Wholesale Selling Price per Candy of 20 Maunds of 27½ lbs. each.	
		Paddy.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2d sort.	Raggy.	Horse gram.	Coffee.	Cardamoms.
Mercara	1860-61	50	14	18	38	22		
	1861-62	52	15	20	38½	20		
Veerajenderpett	1860-61	45	14	16	28	25	From 110 rupees to 125 rupees.	From 900 rupees to 1,000 rupees.
	1861-62	53	16	17	29	19		
Fraserpett	1860-61	40	14	17½	51	33		
	1861-62	46	14	18	53	20		
Soamawarpett	1860-61	62½	14	21¼	40½	31		
	1861-62	60	14	23	45	19½		

Paddy and rice, it will be observed, are selling at cheaper rates this than last season, which is owing to the greater yield, and to more land having been taken up; but more particularly to there having been a less heavy demand for rice on the Malabar coast, where also there was a plentiful harvest. Still, however, looking at the full crop, prices (which have risen most considerably, looking back only for a period of five years) have been most remunerative to the grower in this chief product of the country. On the other hand it will be noticed that horse gram, which is mostly imported, has risen very much in value, and this rise in price has happened in almost every article of import for Mysore and neighbouring countries. Oils, ghee, sugar, chillies, betel-leaves, areca-nuts and cocoa-nuts have all risen very considerably in price, and seemingly in accordance with the rise of prices perceptible all over Southern India, which, though it affects fixed incomes, is not felt by the large mass of the population, viz., the labouring and working classes, as the wages of labour have risen more than in proportion to the rise in prices. As a set off also against the above, the price of coffee has risen nearly 25 per cent. in value, and I calculate that the profits to growers in this enhanced price alone amounts to above 3 lacs of rupees.

Coffee.

Cardamoms.

The price realized by cardamoms in the year under report has reached the highest figure yet known, viz., from 900 rupees to 1,000 rupees per candy, being an increase in price of about 12½ per cent., and thus fully, if not more, than compensating the growers for the decrease in quantity of this season's crop. It has been well remarked by a known English writer on Coorg, that a good cardamom ground or garden is a mine of wealth to its possessor, and this saying is being in a measure verified, cardamoms are getting scarcer, and consequently dearer, as coffee cultivation extends into its limits, and as the Coorg cardamom is very much esteemed on account of its superior colour and aroma, the fortunate holders of unexpired portions of cardamom leases, who have not been induced to sell or otherwise part with them, will realize still larger profits next and succeeding years.

Remission.

93. The following Table shows the amount and particulars of remissions made at the last jummahbundee:—

TALOOKS.	For Losses incurred by Fire.	For failure of Crops from want of Water.	For Loss of Crops by Floods.	Total Remissions.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Nunjarajputten	6 7 –	27 7 –	– –	33 14 –
Yelloosaweraseemay	– –	2 10 5	– –	2 10 5
Paddynacknaad	45 6 –	– –	19 14 –	65 4 –
Yeddavanaad	12 – –	– –	– –	12 – –
TOTAL	63 13 –	30 1 5	19 14 –	113 12 5

The total amount of remissions granted the year previous was *Rs.* 181. 8. 3. The decrease being *Rs.* 67. 11. 10. The principle of remissions is liable to abuse, and sometimes countenances carelessness, and here where the soil is so fertile and assessment light, remissions

remissions do not seem necessary as a general rule. The amount of remissions is gradually decreasing, and doubtless the ryots will become more provident. Yet, perhaps, it is still too early to discountenance remissions when judiciously granted, as in the case of floods and fire, &c.

94. The following table exhibits the gross and net land revenue with particulars, and a comparison of the same with the previous year:— Gross and net land revenue.

Particulars of Land Assessment.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Wet land on sagoo tenure	85,503 1 3	89,656 11 11	4,153 10 8	—
Wet land on jummah tenure	42,530 4 —	45,217 0 11	2,687 2 11	—
Wet land on oomlee tenure	6,928 14 7	6,902 14 4	—	26 — 3
TOTAL of wet cultivation	1,34,962 3 10	1,41,777 1 2	6,840 13 7 26 — 3	26 — 3
Net Increase	—	—	6,814 13 4	—
Dry land on sagoo tenure	7,171 8 6	8,437 3 5	1,265 10 11	—
Garden land on sagoo tenure	438 14 1	440 6 2	1 8 1	—
TOTAL dry cultivation	7,610 6 7	8,877 9 7	1,267 3 —	—
GRAND TOTAL of wet and dry	1,42,572 10 5	1,50,654 10 9	8,082 — 4	—
Oomlee in kind of dhooly batta	14,403 10 7	14,442 6 2	38 11 7	—
Oomlee in kind of hoomury	279 1 1	—	—	279 1 1
Oomlee in kind of other grains	220 4 9	89 6 1	—	130 14 8
TOTAL in kind	14,903 — 5	14,531 12 3	38 11 7	409 15 9
Net Increase	—	—	7,710 12 2	—
Wet and dry land jodee enams	6,076 3 —	6,135 8 1	59 5 1	—
GRAND TOTAL of land revenue	1,63,351 13 10	1,71,321 15 1	7,770 1 3	—
DEDUCT—				
Reduction of waste land as per hookoomnamah	9,822 7 —	9,290 3 1	—	532 3 11
Amount of Potails' remuneration	2,316 4 2	2,340 6 7	24 2 5	—
Amount of remissions	181 8 3	113 12 5	—	67 11 10
TOTAL	12,320 3 5	11,744 6 1	24 2 5	599 15 9 24 2 5
Net Decrease	—	—	—	575 13 4
Balance net land revenue	1,51,231 10 5*	1,59,577 9 —	7,770 1 3	
Add decrease in deductions	—	—	575 13 4	
Net Increase	—	—	8,345 14 7	

95. Of the *Rs.* 6,814. 13. 4. net increase in wet cultivation, but *Rs.* 57. 1. 6. is an actual increase, the remaining *Rs.* 6,757. 11. 10. being amount of house-tax collected from cultivators and included in the land revenue, whilst formerly it was placed under the head of moturpha. The *Rs.* 57. 1. 6. real increase represents the higher rate of assessment now chargeable on wet land, which was given out on easy terms (or on cowl) when first taken up as waste for cultivation. Particulars of increase and decrease in wet cultivation.

The increase of *Rs.* 1,267. 3. in dry cultivation has been realised as follows:— In dry cultivation.

Rs. a. p.	
967 15 1	owing to increased cultivation.
299 3 11	from higher rate of cowl.
Total — — — 1,267 3 —	assessment as mentioned above.

The

* So in original.

In collections in kind.

The increase of *Rs.* 38. 11. 7. in dhooly batta is owing to increased cultivation. The decrease of *Rs.* 279. 1. 1. in koomary is owing to the cultivation having been prohibited. The decrease of *Rs.* 130. 14. 8. in value of other grain collections in kind arises from a decrease of warum cultivation, or bhuttaye, in Yelloosaweraseemay talook.

In deductions.

The decrease of *Rs.* 532. 3. 11. in reductions is on waste or cowl land brought under cultivation, and now falling into full assessment, as explained already; but it appears incorrect charging on land revenue the full amount of assessment of lands not at present due, and then deducting the same again, minus that portion of the cowl assessment actually collected; and that the more correct way would be only to charge the amount which falls in every succeeding year, and omit altogether the lump sum which is only due hereafter.

The decrease of *Rs.* 67. 11. 10. in remissions explains itself, and the increase of *Rs.* 24. 2. 5. in the remuneration paid to potails is accounted for in the increased collections, out of which they are paid their per-centage; though the debiting the land revenue for this item in the manner shown in the form appears hardly necessary.

Net increase in land revenue.

96. Deducting from the net increase of *Rs.* 8,345. 14. 7., as shown in paragraph 94, the sum of *Rs.* 6,757. 11. 10., apparent increase, by the bringing in of house-tax collected from cultivating ryots under the head of land revenue, there is left but the sum of *Rs.* 1,588. 2. 9., as representing the actual increase of land revenue last year as compared with the year previous. And apart from the consideration of jungle and forest land cultivation, the land revenue of Coorg appears to have almost reached its limit, and to be not susceptible of much further extension.

What the falling in of cowl lands will give in succeeding years is shown in the following table. This, and perhaps some 10,000 rupees more for extended wet, and two or 3,000 rupees more for increased dry cultivation, is apparently the greatest limit the land revenue of Coorg, as at present constituted, can reach; though irrigation works, &c., will necessarily bring a further increase.

Full Assessment of the Waste Land at present given out on easy Terms of Cowl.	Particulars showing in what Yearly Proportions the Cowl Assessment falls in as it becomes due.											
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
9,822 7 -	522 3 11	1,752 13 5	3,461 15 2	4,881 7 1	6,797 1 4	8,133 14 3	9,610 14 11	9,229 - 4	9,250 7 10	9,269 6 8	9,282 5 8	9,290 3 1

97. The progressive yearly increase in the land revenue derivable from new waste lands brought under cultivation on cowl assessment, is shown in the above table; and upon which full assessment is now charged in the accounts, with subsequent corresponding deductions, as alluded to in paragraph 95. This cowl revenue may not keep pace with the figures shown in the statement from subsequent relinquishing of the lands, and such like causes, or other land now under cultivation may be abandoned for it, but yet the table on the whole will not be far from the actual increase.

Miscellaneous or extra sources of revenue.

98. Subjoined is a comparative statement of the total of extra sources of revenue for this and the previous year, showing net increase of *Rs.* 60,224. 15. 7.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Miscellaneous, or extra revenue.	1,32,426 1 3	1,92,651 - 10	60,224 15 7	—

The net increase would be more by *Rs.* 6,757. 11. 10., if we consider that amount in house-tax collected from cultivators, transferred from this head to land revenue. Particulars of this increase will be given hereafter in a separate statement of the extra sources of revenue.

General revenue result under all heads.

99. Below is given a statement of the revenue under all heads, which shows a net increase of *Rs.* 68,570. 14. 2. in favour of the year under report:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Land revenue - - -	1,51,231 10 5	1,59,577 9 -	8,345 14 7	—
Extra sources of revenue -	1,32,426 1 3	1,92,651 - 10	60,224 15 7	—
Total - - - *Rs.*	2,83,657 11 8	3,52,228 9 10	68,570 14 2	—

The

The inelasticity of the land revenue has been explained before; but nearly one-third of the above extra revenue is realised from cardamoms and coffee. The nature of cardamom cultivation obliges the present system in lieu of a land tax, so that in a measure the revenue realised from cardamom grounds may be considered as land revenue; as also a certain proportion of the coffee haulut, as being raised from untaxed land.

Total demand, collection, and balance for the year under report.

100. The amount of demand of all sources of revenue for the year under report is *Rs.* 3,52,228. 9. 10., of which the sum of *Rs.* 2,72,208. 10. 7. was collected within the year, leaving a balance of *Rs.* 80,019. 15. 3. (against *Rs.* 75,101. 8. 5. similarly uncollected in 1860-61) remaining uncollected at the end of the official year. The greater part of this sum has since been collected.

Collection and balance of the previous year.

101. A sum of *Rs.* 75,101. 8. 5. being the amount of revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year previous, was also collected within the year under report, leaving a balance of *Rs.* 1,367. 14. 1. still uncollected, chiefly on account of cardamom tax. Measures will be taken to prevent an occurrence of similar delay in future.

Irrecoverable balances.

102. There will be no irrecoverable balance for the year under report, or for the year previous; but a sum of *Rs.* 122. 4. 1., an uncollected and irrecoverable balance on account of cardamom tax for the year 1856-57 still appears in the accounts, and for the striking off of which permission from the Government of India will shortly be solicited.

Uncollected balances accounted for.

103. To account for the seemingly heavy balance remaining uncollected at end of the year, it is necessary to state that, with the exception of the Nunjarajputten and Yellooseweraseemay talooks, in all other parts of Coorg, two out of three total kists, or instalments by which the land revenue is payable, do not fall due until after the expiration of the year. And two cardamom kists, and a proportion of coffee haulut, and abkarry also, is not paid within the year. It is calculated that about 70,000 rupees and odd, out of the *Rs.* 3,52,228. 9. 10. total revenue of the past year, was not due till after the expiration of the year. Though on a judicious apportioning of the time for the ryot paying his kist rests in a great measure his prosperity, and I am aware that a former Superintendent advocated the present period of payment of kists, yet it would simplify the accounts if measures could be devised for collecting the bulk of revenue, if not all of it, within the year itself.

Coercive process.

104. No coercive measures, either of distraint or sale, were resorted to in the collection of the revenue.

Tuccavee.

105. No tuccavee, or advance to cultivators, was made during the year.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS OR EXTRA SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Statement of extra sources of revenue.

106. The following Table gives particulars of the extra revenue under all heads for the year under report, and a comparison of the same with the previous year:—

ITEMS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Abkarry	47,926 2 7	70,651 1 6	22,723 14 11	—
Opium and other drugs	690 9 3	1,562 5 3	871 12 —	—
Coffee haulut	32,103 2 2	38,445 5 9	6,342 3 7	—
Cardamom rent	29,335 10 1	27,964 9 10	- -	1,371 - 3
Sandal-wood	- - -	26,942 11 3	26,942 11 3	—
Various jungle produce	374 6 —	429 2 8	54 12 8	—
Nuzzer kanicay fee	2,173 — —	1,239 — —	- -	934 - -
Guttee jummah fee	102 — —	63 — —	- -	39 - -
Moturpha	11,887 15 8	4,590 - 4	- -	7,297 15 4
Shop tax on market days	1,100 7 7	1,314 1 8	213 10 1	—
Income tax	1,095 5 —	8,017 14 —	6,922 9 —	—
Sale of judicial stamps	- - -	3,711 7 6	3,711 7 6	—
Judicial fines	2,707 5 11	3,056 10 10	349 4 11	—
Honey, bees' wax, resin and wood dye, petty contracts	1,024 — —	1,585 — —	561 — —	—
Unclaimed property	858 5 10	1,382 9 —	524 3 2	—
Sale of stray cattle	608 13 10	520 3 4	- -	88 10 6
Fines for cattle trespassing	- - -	648 8 2	648 8 2	—
Stoppages from public servants	- - -	9 14 9	9 14 9	—
Stamping cloth	117 13 7	111 5 8	- -	6 7 11
Gain by exchange	- 13 8	15 9 4	14 11 8	—
Total	1,32,105 15 2	1,92,259 8 10	69,890 11 8	9,737 2 —
Sundry miscellaneous items	320 2 1	391 8 —	71 5 11	—
	1,32,426 1 3	1,92,651 - 10	69,962 1 7	9,737 2 —
		Deduct decrease	9,737 2 —	
		Net increase - - *Rs.*	60,224 15 7	

CHAP. XVIII. Coorg Districts.

Reports on the above abkarry.

107. With the exception of a sum under 1,000 rupees, the remaining abkarry revenue is derived solely from the sale of spirituous liquor. The climate and country favour the consumption of strong drink, and it is feared that drunkenness is on the increase, which will require every precaution, and a strong hand to keep down. The manufacture and wholesale sale of the liquor is a Government monopoly, or under amanie management, which is better perhaps than farming the revenue, and thus making the contractors directly and pecuniarily interested in increased consumption, and sometimes in encouraging other vices and crimes growing out of drink. This amanie management doubtless causes some part of the present increase in the profits, which would otherwise go to the farmer, and further by the check to the practice of interdicted private distilleries. The illicit manufacture of rice-arrack being prevalent at one time, and still I believe occasionally resorted to, and the increase will be further accounted for in the growing prosperity of the country and inhabitants, and the additional number of emigrants and liquor-consuming coolies attracted to the country owing to increased coffee cultivation.

Opium. The same remarks apply generally to the increase in opium and other drugs.

Coffee. The increase in coffee indicates an extended cultivation and export of this important article of commerce.

Cardamoms. As the cardamom forests are leased out for a period of years on the same yearly rent, the revenue will remain much the same till the expiry of the present leases, viz. in 1865–66. The present decrease is partly owing to coffee haulut having been substituted for cardamom rent; in one or two instances where exported coffee grown on cardamom jungle has been charged, an amount in haulut equal to or exceeding the cardamom rent whereby the latter rent ceased on the imposition of the former. The decrease from this cause is 266 rupees, and the remaining decrease of *Rs.* 1,105. 0. 3. is in the amount realised by the sale of Government cardamoms, viz., such as are picked in isolated unleased localties, or have been zufted as encroachments upon Circar land, or such like causes; but *Rs.* 1,279. 6. 7. has been realised from these sources, the remaining revenue arising from cardamom rent.

Sandalwood. The increase under the head sandalwood is more apparent than otherwise, there having been no sales the previous year.

Jungle produce. This head comprises resin, areca-nuts, pepper, tamarinds and sandal chips; and the increase is owing to a better season for this description (excepting sandalwood chips) of produce.

Nuzzer kanikay and guttee jummah fees. The decrease here is owing to less land having been taken up on jummah tenure; this decrease, however, is a gain rather than loss, as on jummah tenure 5 rupees per 100 butties only would be realised, whilst on sagoo tenure it is double that amount.

Moturpha. As shown in paragraph 95, *Rs.* 6,757. 11. 10. of the decrease in moturpha is owing to this amount having been transferred to the head of land revenue. The remaining decrease has been caused by remissions in moturpha to persons paying income tax.

Shop tax on market days. The increase in tax on market stalls indicates the thriving state of the seven large weekly bazars held in various parts of Coorg.

Income tax. The working of the income tax has become better understood; this and payments in 1861–62 of the tax due in 1860–61, as well as increased profits, will account for the increase under this head.

Sale of judicial stamps. This was the first year of the Act coming into operation, or rather stamps were not supplied with the commencement of the operation of the Act, so that these sales do not represent those of a whole year, but only nine months. As the Stamp Act Rules become more widely known and enforced, this will become a very fertile, unobjectionable, and increasing source of revenue.

Judicial funds. The increase here requires no comment.

Petty contracts. Comprise bees' wax, honey, turmerick, resin, yellow and red bark dyes; and the increase is ascribable to the same causes as given for the increase in jungle produce.

Fee on stamping cloth. The remaining heads do not appear to call for particular remark, excepting that the fee on stamping cloth made by weavers of the Nunjarajputten and Yelloosaweraseemay Talooks appears to be an objectionable and worrying tax; and for these reasons, as well as owing to the small amount realised, and to the poverty of the weavers from whom the tax is collected, I would respectfully advocate its abolition.

Review of the above. 108. Deducting *Rs.* 26,942. 11. 3., sale of sandalwood, and *Rs.* 3,711. 7. 6., sale of judicial stamps, total *Rs.* 30,654. 2. 9. (as not admitting of a fair comparison with the year previous) from the net increase in extra revenue of *Rs.* 60,224. 15. 7., as above shown, it leaves a balance of *Rs.* 29,570. 12. 10., to which if be added the house tax transferred to land revenue, viz. *Rs.* 6,757. 11. 10., the total and *bonâ fide* increase of extra revenue this year compared with last is *Rs.* 36,328. 8. 8. I submit this as a most hopeful and encouraging sign. The extra revenue this past year has overtopped the land revenue; and with the present equitable and popular system of administration, the check to crime, and the growing prosperity of the country, it is expected that the elasticity of the extra revenue will become year by year yet more apparent, and settle the question (seeing how the present

present light assessment of Coorg has acted beneficially on the extra revenue) so far as Coorg is concerned, that the resolution of the Government of India concerning the sale of "Waste Lands" in "perpetuity discharged from all prospective demand on account of land revenue. And the permission to redeem the existing land revenue by the immediate payment of one sum equal in value to the revenue redeemed" will not only immensely add to the resources, productions and prosperity of the country, by attracting capitalists to the soil, and encouraging present proprietors to work and expend on their own, but as a natural sequence will also still further increase the extra sources of revenue.

Salt.

109. The increased and increasing consumption of sea salt, in the profits it gives to the Madras Government as a monopoly, ought not to be lost sight of in treating of extra revenue. Comparatively little, if any, earth salt is consumed in the district, so that the consumption of sea salt here, where the labouring classes are well paid, and can afford to consume as much as they like, is very considerable, and would add largely and increasingly to the extra revenue of the district, if the profits arose here; and the large exports of coffee from Coorg help indirectly to cheapen the cost of transit of sea salt into the Mysore country and interior, as the bandies that carry coffee to Cannanore and Mangalore mostly bring back a return load of salt.

PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

Local funds.

110. There appear hitherto to have been no funds set apart in the district for municipal purposes and local requirements. Under paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's Circular, No. 174, dated 12th May 1862, on the subject now treated of, it may be possible to create a small municipal fund for sanitary and other requirements of the town which contributes the funds. The creation of a municipal element of this sort will be very advisable.

For municipal purposes.

For general district requirements.

111. Regarding the second description of local funds alluded to in the above paragraph of the Commissioner's Circular, viz., for general district requirements, as no income is derivable here from plough tax or ferry funds, the sole source to look to for the creation of this fund will be "sale of stray cattle."

Sale of stray cattle, and fines on cattle trespassing, amounted for the past year to *Rs.* 1,168. 11. 6. If sanction is accorded, this sum will be appropriated for the purposes contemplated, and this amount, with the 950 rupees expected revenue from the same source for 1862-63, will enable a fair start to be made. A fund of this sort has been much wanted in Coorg. Coffee planters, sometimes at their own expense, make good roads leading up to their various estates, which, with their assistance and these funds, might be very advantageously extended to the next village, or to meet a neighbouring road; and though the fund is small, and much could not be done in each year, yet if yearly a few miles of bandy road, or even bullock track, were made, a jungle stream bridged, or a well dug, or travellers' chuttrum erected, the aggregate of benefit in a few years would be great.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Enams and cash payments.

112. The Statement below will serve to give an approximate idea of the nature and extent of land alienations, or enams, as also cash payments, with particulars under each head:

PARTICULARS.	Religious. Estimated Amount in Rupees.	Charitable. Estimated Amount in Rupees.	Service. Estimated Amount in Rupees.	TOTAL. Estimated Amount in Rupees.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Kham - - - - -	1,006 5 -	- -	- -	1,006 5 -
Rooson jagheer or joree -	3,949 7 2	13 4 -	2,172 12 11	6,135 8 1
Free jagheer - - -	1,023 6 5	4,244 - 5	5,983 4 -	11,250 10 10
TOTAL - - -	5,979 2 7	4,257 4 5	8,156 - 11	18,392 7 11
In Cash - - -	13,890 3 10	- -	1,334 1 7	15,224 5 5
GRAND TOTAL - -	19,869 6 5	4,257 4 5	9,490 2 6	33,616 13 4

Centage of same on gross land revenue.

The per-centage of the above to the gross land revenue, under the head Service, is not heavy, neither does it appear so under the head Charitable; but religious endowments show a heavy centage on the gross land revenue. Of the *Rs.* 9,490. 2. 6. service grants, para. 35 shows what amount goes to village potails and coolwaddies, viz., *Rs.* 3,998. 12. 6.

CHAP. XVIII. Coorg Districts.

Approximate statement of gross income to all landlords.

113. The statement below shows approximately the gross income on land from all sources, with detail of village expenditure of every landlord in the district. And this may be taken as a rough statement of the total land resources of Coorg.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of GROSS INCOME to all Landlords of COORG, for 1861-62.

Distribution of Revenue.		Amount of different Details.	Total of Items.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Net Government land revenue to be collected and realized for 1861-62, up to 30th April 1862 - - - - -		1,59,577 9 -	
Remuneration to Village Officers, &c., from 507 Villages:	*Rs. a. p.*		
Amount to potails - - - - -	3,145 14 5		
Amount to coolwaddies - - - -	852 14 1		
		3,998 12 6	
Amount to ferry-men - - - -	13 8 -		
Amount to carpenters - - - -	5 - -		
		18 8 -	
Proprietary profits to jummah ryots -	21,485 2 -		
Proprietary profits on oomlee lands - -	21,081 9 9		
Proprietary profits on joree lands of village temples - - - - - - -	3,949 6 7		
Proprietary profits on free land of village temples - - - - - - -	1,023 6 5		
		47,539 8 9	
Proprietary profits to jagheerdars - -	3,482 - -		
Proprietary profits to oomleedars - -	1,990 10 -		
Proprietary profits to batamonyem - -	883 9 8		
Proprietary profits to jungum muts free jagheers - - - - - - -	3,360 6 10		
Proprietary profits on joree lands - -	13 4 -		
		9,729 14 6	
Proprietary profits in cardamom grounds to jummah ryots -		9,460 - -	
			2,30,324 4 9
TOTAL Gross Land Rental of Coorg - - -		*Rs.*	2,30,324 4 9

Works of public utility executed by private individuals.

114. I am unable to get prepared in time a return of works of public utility executed by private individuals at their own expense, but the expenditure under this head for the year under report is, I am told, almost nothing. A small well or two dug, or a hut for the accommodation of native travellers, is the most, I believe, that has been done in this way by private individuals.

Slavery.

115. The question of slavery in Coorg attracted the attention of the authorities very shortly after the assumption of British rule. The first attempt at emancipation was made with the predial and disposable slaves attached to the former rajah's punnays or estates. Some of these slaves, after emancipation, took up lands on their own account, and one or two are now well-to-do cultivators; others accepted work as free labourers; whilst others, it is believed, through the agency of a converted Coorg and Dr. Moegling, became Christians, and settled down at Almanda, in Coorg, where they form the nucleus of an interesting rising Christian village. Some of these Christians were subsequently induced to leave the settlement and work elsewhere. Laziness was the motive, as they thought by becoming Christians they would be relieved from work. Thus the good-for-nothing ones have been weeded out, and the working men left. The emancipation of these punnay slaves doubtless bettered the condition of the remaining slaves, numbering some 4,000 at present, attached to private vurgas or farms. They are not termed slaves, but "jummah aloo," jummah servants. The more sensible of the Coorgs understand their uncertain position as regards claiming ownership over these men. Their labour is precious; coffee planters are ready to hire or succour them, and other Coorgs are not unwilling to inveigle them away from their masters. The result is an increasing disposition and necessity to care for, if not actually to be kind to them. Some masters may be harsh, and ill treat their slaves, and the Coorg talook authorities may sometimes connive at bringing back runaways; but slowly and surely is their condition bettering, and it may perhaps be safely left to time, to increased intercourse with independent Europeans, and the timely interference of the Superintendent, whenever requisite, and, more than all, to the master's self-interest, gradually but effectively to eradicate the evils of slavery. Slave, in the hereditary character implied in the offensive word slave, the "aloo mugga," servant's son, of the Mysore country, is not very different from the "jummah aloo" of Coorg, save the bondage in the former case is concealed under the form of bonded debt. Here it is open, and value

of

of labour and growing public opinion will as effectually make free the one as the other. There is no immorality connected with the present relation of master and jummah servant, and many slaves have their patches of coffee cultivation, and realize the profits for themselves, their masters doing all they can to attach them to the soil.

Miscellaneous revenue business.

116. A considerable amount of miscellaneous revenue business was transacted during the year. Indeed questions concerning breach of contracts, coffee lands, and coffee cultivation, become every day more frequent and troublesome, involving conflicting claims and rights, in proportion as the limits of available cultivable coffee land diminish and applicants increase.

SECTION IV.—EDUCATION.

State of education.

117. Education seems but little to have been attended to in Coorg till up to a very recent period, viz., in 1857, when the Anglo-vernacular school, established at Mercara in 1856, by Dr. Moegling, received, on the late Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon's recommendation to the Supreme Government, a liberal grant in aid. This grant is still continued to school, which, besides being the only educational establishment of its kind, enjoys, under the management of the present head master, Mr. Richter, the confidence of the Coorgs and Government officials, and is in a flourishing condition, which augurs well for its future working, when through more extended Government support and greater interest evinced in education by the inhabitants themselves, it will be able to enlarge its sphere of action.

Education in the Anglo-vernacular school.

118. The education afforded in the Anglo-vernacular school is sound and practical, and a plan has been lately submitted for not only affiliating the vernacular school to it, but making it, in a measure, supply the place of a normal school, to train up and send out qualified teachers, as also to properly instruct the 20 vernacular schoolmasters, who at present receive a small monthly pittance from Government. If the project is sanctioned, education, under Mr. Richter's able supervision, promises to make its first stride in Coorg.

Depôt for school books.

In connexion with the Anglo-vernacular school is a depôt for school-books and stationery, and which is the circulating medium for two Canarese publications, 13 copies of which are subscribed for by the scholars alone.

Attendance at Anglo-vernacular school.

119. There are two drawbacks at present to a better attendance of scholars at this school. The first being, that the Coorgs do not, as yet appreciate education so far as not to grudge the payment of a small school fee. The second is the detached nature of the villages and the few families that live in Mercara. Time, self-interest, and insisting upon candidates for Government employ, possessing a fair amount of elementary education, will doubtless soon tend to remove the first difficulty; whilst for the second a good remedy, and which is already being taken up in some parts of India, has been proposed by Mr. Richter, viz., the establishment of a boarding-house in the vicinity of the school. It will be left to the Superintendent to impress upon the Coorgs the necessity of educating their children, and to expose the absurdity and ignorance of some of their ideas, viz., that they have got on very well without education, and so will their children, who will get "spoilt" by learning English; and, further, to point out that they cannot hope to be so generally employed in Government service if they do not keep up in some measure with the times; and it is expected that the more sensible and enlightened Coorgs will subscribe to the erection of a boarding-house under their own control, to which, with scarcely any extra expense to themselves, they may send their children from distant villages (now debarred from any education) to be boarded and educated at the school. At present it may be said that those Coorgs only receive education in the Anglo-vernacular school whose parents or friends reside at Mercara. Eventually, with a small endowment, indigent children might also be clothed and boarded here, and educated at the school gratuitously: and I do not think it chimerical to state that a properly supervised boarding school of this sort, with healthy recreation, sound teaching, and separated awhile from the baneful influences of their own homes, will give the scholars a healthy rivalry and tone which must lead to good results.

Proposed boarding house.

No female scholars.

120. The usual prejudice and indifference to the education of girls seems also to exist here. The wife of the head master is very anxious to secure some scholars, and would give them her best attention. It is trusted that something may be devised to get together some girl scholars, whose education is as important as that of their brothers. I am told, however, that there are some Coorg and other girls under instruction in private vernacular schools.

Attendance at Anglo-vernacular school.

The average daily attendance in the Anglo-vernacular school has been 79 scholars last year, against 85 for the year previous.

Vernacular or indigenous schools.

121. The state of indigenous education will be shown by the table below, which shows a decrease of scholars; but as hitherto little or no control has been exercised over these schools, the above figures may be taken as only giving approximately the numbers; the attendance being most irregular and fluctuating throughout the year, not only from the usual agricultural and feast-day interruptions, but also from the indifference alike of parents,

parents, pupils and teachers; and thus education languishes for want of that first fair start, which, in a country like this, can only be effected by Government encouragement, sympathy, and support:

YEAR.	SCHOOLS.			SCHOLARS.		
	Canarese.	Persian School at Mercara.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1861 - - -	24	1	25	595	- -	595
1862 - - -	24	1	25	589	- -	589

Primitive system of education.

122. The education afforded in these schools is of the usual primitive and unsatisfactory kind; no books are used; caligraphy and spelling varies with each schoolmaster, a tedious burdening of the memory with tables and sentences, winding up with the reading and writing of urzees of the description used generally in the Talook and Sudder Cutcherries. Nothing is made attractive in the whole course of study; no other nor higher object inculcated or thought of than the increased chances of pecuniary gain to the possessor of a small smattering in reading, writing, and accounts.

Status of village schoolmasters.

123. And the status of the village schoolmaster is at present very low, and when it is known that 20 out of the 24 schoolmasters attached to the vernacular schools receive only a monthly pittance from Government of 2½ rupees, less by about half than what the commonest cooly receives as wages for his labour, no wonder will arise at vernacular education being what it is.

Four now in training.

124. But four out of the above 20 schoolmasters are now in training under Mr. Richter, at the Anglo-vernacular school, who, when they have passed a satisfactory examination, will resume their village duties on a proposed increased salary of seven rupees per month; four other schoolmasters will then be taken in hand, and similarly rewarded, provided they pass the prescribed examination, and the same course followed with the others. Such is what has been recommended, and what it is trusted will be sanctioned. A satisfactory beginning will then be made, the schools and masters will be brought under proper supervision, and the character of both will be raised in the eyes of the people (a subject of much importance as regards the master, who will be much more looked up to and respected as being a fairly paid and recognized Government official), and the system of teaching will become more systematic and rational.

Private vernacular schools.

125. In addition to the before-mentioned 24 Canarese vernacular schools, there are also about 21 private schools located in the principal towns and naads of the district, supported by the inhabitants, and the average attendance in these schools may be reckoned at from between 357 to 400 scholars daily. The course of instruction here is much the same as that noticed above in the case of the other vernacular schools.

Endowed school at Fraserpett.

126. A vernacular school exists in Fraserpett, established and endowed by General Fraser with the sum of 250 rupees, for which a soucar at Mercara allows interest of 3 rupees, which goes for the master's salary. The attendance in this school has been from 15 to 20 scholars daily.

Evening lectures.

127. A small but encouraging sign to those interested in education is the fact that some of the older pupils of Mr. Richter, who have left school, attend the evening lectures kindly and gratuitously given by that gentleman, which serves to keep up the remembrance of studies, too apt to be forgotten in their uneducated homes.

General remarks.

128. The concern which all seem to partake in these interesting and frank people, the Coorgs, has perhaps led me to leave other castes in the background; but of course the schools will be open to and are meant for all, and the Coorg will not be always the most forward to take advantage of them. Drunkenness, is, I fear, a prevailing and increasing vice among the Coorg population; and such is their present increasing material prosperity, ushered in since British rule, that it would appear to be a duty owing to them, to give them that education without which their increased comforts and comparative wealth promise to debase and prove a snare rather than an advantage to them.

Again, education is advancing with such rapid strides elsewhere that some corresponding efforts ought to be made here; and the codification of civil and criminal laws and procedures, stamp and income acts, and the like, all point out that if the people are to know the laws they live under, and what are their rights, if Government wish to have a better description of public servant, taken from the people themselves, and if the inhabitants are to make a better use of their increasing prosperity, and bear better the contact with Europeans, now fast gaining in numbers, then must the cause of education be taken up in Coorg, and its progress watched as carefully as its revenue or any other department of the State.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Project for new roads.

129. A comprehensive project for further opening up the interior of Coorg, and making additional roads to the coast and Mysore country has lately been submitted to the Commissioner in letter No. 628, dated 31st May 1862, to the Secretary's address. The road at present under construction from Coodlypett to Mercara will be a great boon. All the existing main lines of road are bandy roads; but it is sometimes made a matter of complaint that the Great Ghaut trunk roads to Mangalore and Cannanore are not always in good repair, particularly in the rainy weather. It is a novel, as well as encouraging feature, the ready manner in which both Native and European planters have lately come forward to contract for keeping portions of the Great Ghaut roads in repair, as also to construct parts of the Mercara to Coodlypett road. Here, where labour is generally difficult to be procured in the pouring rains, and but little work, without strict supervision, is done by coolies at that time of the year, a contract system undertaken by persons well supplied with labour, and who are the most interested as having a stake in the province, in keeping the road in thorough repair, will prove very beneficial, and independent of profit by timely attention to repairs, a healthy rivalry will arise between the various contractors, and I may add Government engineers also, as to the state of repair of their respective portions of road.

Existing main lines.

The contract system.

Cross roads.

130. As noticed before, no cross roads have as yet been made from local funds, owing to their hitherto non-existence. Mr. Mann, though, has in one respect, partially supplied the deficiency, for he has made a fair bandy road of about nine miles in length, leading to the Coorg Coffee Company estates, and which the general public already avail themselves of. This road opens out a large tract of country, where hitherto there has been no road whatever, and which, if continued towards Soolea, in the Canara district, as contemplated by Mr. Mann, will be a shorter cut by some 15 or 17 miles to the port of Mangalore. Under certain restrictions and conditions this last road is one where a Government grant-in-aid might be afforded. Other proprietors have also made various smaller roads leading to their estates, more or less helping to open out the country, and deserving, in some cases, of being taken up and extended. In fact, in the matter of communications, the coffee planters of Coorg have evinced both public spirit and forwardness.

PART II.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

131. This subject has already been treated of in paragraphs 79 to 82, but there may be some other feasible tank or other anicut projects, which the professional eye of an engineer might notice, and the construction of which, with the consequent clearance of jungle, might tend to make the marshy country more salubrious.

PART III.—CIVIL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

132. A suitable post office would seem to be required at Mercara, instead of the present insignificant rented building. The gaol is inconveniently situated, and the accommodation is not nearly enough.

SECTION VI.—POST OFFICE.

133. The general post lines work well, and so does the anchay; by a new arrangement Mercara is now in direct anchay communication with Hassan, the Munzerabad coffee country, and Nuggur.

SECTION VII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph communication with Mangalore wanted.

134. The extension of the line from Mercara to Mangalore would be a boon to the trading interest here. All messages from Mangalore have to be despatched by post to Mercara, and thence sent on to their destinations. Independent of the advantages to the Mangalore people by the extension, the European settlers and others here, especially those connected with coffee, rice, and cardamom transactions, would make frequent, and I think a paying use of the line, and *vice versâ*, and without this line the traders and settlers of this province labour under a great disadvantage from want of prior shipping intelligence, and the rise and fall of prices on the coast.

SECTION VIII.—RAILWAY.

135. The extension of the Madras Railway line to Beypoor as a natural consequence benefits Coorg; Mercara being about 168 miles distant from Beypoor, *viâ* Tellicherry and Calicut; and a traveller to Madras might also pick up rail, *viâ* Mysore, Chamrajnuggur, and the Hassanoor Ghaut, at the Avanashe station, in the Coimbatur district, distant about 182 miles from Mercara, and am not certain but that this latter route, if open throughout, would not be the preferable one during the rains.

SECTION IX.—FINANCE.

Total expenditure of district.

136. The following Table particularises the total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, for the year under report:—

PARTICULARS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
ORDINARY:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
General:				
Establishment of Coorg Commissioner.	2,676 – –	2,676 – –	—	—
Judicial:				
Durryaft Cutcherry	576 – –	576 – –	—	—
Gaol fixed establishment	1,236 – –	1,230 15 4	– – –	5 – 8
Cutwals' choultries	2,388 – –	2,387 15 11	– – –	– – 1
Cazee	120 – –	120 – –	—	—
Contingencies	3,816 – –	3,997 15 2	181 15 2	—
Total Judicial	8,136 – –	8,312 14 5	181 15 2 5 – 9	5 – 9
Net Increase	– – –	– – –	176 14 5	
Revenue:				
Superintendent	10,686 – –	12,000 – –	1,314 – –	—
English writers	4,740 11 10	4,764 – –	23 4 2	—
Dewan cutcherry	9,886 8 –	9,759 9 7	– – –	126 14 5
Treasury	1,320 – –	1,320 – –	—	—
Talook establishments	21,224 5 11	21,267 1 9	42 11 10	—
Servants in travellers' bungalows.	1,326 – –	1,326 – –	—	—
Coffe haulut establishment	1,228 1 1	1,320 – –	91 14 11	—
Total Revenue	50,411 10 10	51,756 11 4	1,471 14 11 126 14 5	126 14 5
Net Increase	– – –	– – –	1,345 – 6	
Posts (Anchay)	2,901 1 6	2,904 – –	2 14 6	—
Miscellaneous	6,320 9 9	7,799 8 4	1,478 14 7	—
Endowments to Religious Places of Worship:				
Devustans	13,890 3 10	13,890 3 10	—	—
Catholic priest at Veerajendrapett.	240 – –	240 – –	—	—
	14,130 3 10	14,130 3 10	—	—
Pensions;				
Ex-rajah's family	6,613 8 –	6,448 – –	– – –	165 8 –
Pensions on account of Canara Insurrection.	4,760 – –	5,950 – –	1,190 – –	—
Superannuation pension	– – –	312 14 5	312 14 5	—
Total Pensions	11,373 8 –	12,710 14 5	1,502 14 5 165 8 –	165 8 –
Net Increase	– – –	– – –	1,337 6 5	
Medical:				
Servant's wages, Medical department.	1,452 – –	1,452 – –	—	—
Dispensary establishment	840 – –	840 – –	—	—
Total	2,292 – –	2,292 – –	—	—
Educational institutions	3,870 – –	3,870 – –	—	—
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,02,111 1 11	1,06,452 4 4	4,341 2 5	—
EXTRAORDINARY;				
Department Public Works	11,536 5 1	14,646 10 –	3,110 4 11	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,13,647 7 –	1,21,098 14 4	7,451 7 4	—

137. The increase shown in judicial contingent charges is owing to the increased cost for dieting, clothing, &c., the gaol prisoners, who averaged 16 more this than the year previous (*see* paragraph 38). The actual increase owing to this cause is nearly double the increase now shown, so that in reality there has been a decrease effected generally in general judicial contingent charges. The main items of increase in revenue charges are superintendent's pay and coffee haulut establishment, owing, as regards the superintendent, to his staff corps salary also being included this year in civil charges. Two extra shroffs were temporarily sanctioned for the coffee haulut establishment, whose salaries amount to 86 rupees; and taking these additional items of expenditure into account, it will be seen that under this head also there has been in reality a slight decrease. The increase in miscellaneous charges can also be satisfactorily accounted for. The expenses on cutting and collecting the sandal-wood sold this year amounted to *Rs.* 663. 6. 10.; and whilst formerly the commissariat department at Hoonsoor furnished carriage for the superintendents cutcherry dufters, office tents, &c., for four months, and charged accordingly, the cattle have now been sent here, and their keep is chargeable the whole year round. The increase from this cause is *Rs.* 818. 13. 2. And whilst formerly the commissariat department paid the Government allowance of 600 rupees a year for the dieting of paupers in civil dispensary, &c., it is now paid by the civil department, and the extra charge under this head this year, and not appearing last year, is 600 rupees; total, *Rs.* 2,082. 4.

Increase in judicial charges accounted for.

Increase in revenue charges.

Increase in miscellaneous charges.

These are extra charges for the year, so that there has been no real increase upon last year's charges, but the reverse. The decrease in pensions to ex-Rajah's family is owing to one of the members having died. The increase of 1,190 rupees in pensions, on account of the Canara insurrection, is owing, that whilst formerly these pensions were payable half-yearly, they are now paid quarterly, and the above 1,190 rupees represents the additional quarterly payment that has come into this year's accounts. The superannuation pension is a fresh charge altogether, viz., pension to the late treasurer. I am unable to give particulars of the increase in the public works expenditure, but it is doubtless owing to the construction of the new line of road from Mercara to Coodlypett.

Increase in pension, and also decrease.

Increase in public works.

138. The Table below gives the same particulars in another form, and although there is an increase of *Rs.* 4,341. 2. 5. in ordinary or controllable expenditure, yet for the reasons shown in the preceding paragraph, and, independent of those reasons, looking at the net increase in the revenue of the district, the increase in ordinary charges does not appear disproportionate. The increased expenditure in the Public Works Department is perhaps a matter of congratulation:—

Abstract statement of expenditure.

General results.

Particulars.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
General charges	2,676 – –	2,676 – –	—	—
Judicial charges	8,136 – –	8,312 14 5	176 14 5	—
Revenue charges	50,411 10 10	51,756 11 4	1,345 – 6	—
Miscellaneous charges	6,320 9 9	7,799 8 4	1,478 14 7	—
Postal charges	2,901 1 6	2,904 – –	2 14 6	—
Medical charges	2,292 – –	2,292 – –	—	—
Pension charges	11,373 8 –	12,710 14 5	1,337 6 5	—
Educational charges	3,870 – –	3,870 – –	—	—
Roman Catholic priest	240 – –	240 – –	—	—
Endowments to religious places of worship	13,890 3 10	13,890 3 10	—	—
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,02,111 1 11	1,06,452 4 4	4,341 2 5	—
EXTRAORDINARY.				
Department Public Works	11,536 5 1	14,646 10 –	3,110 4 11	—
TOTAL ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY	1,13,647 7 –	1,21,098 14 4	7,451 7 4	—

139. The financial results, therefore, leave a sum of *Rs.* 2,31,129. 11. 6. in favour of receipts or actual surplus for the year under report, whilst the surplus for the year previous was but *Rs.* 1,70,010. 4. 8.

Financial result.

Actual surplus.

140. Next year there is every probability of a similar, most likely greater, surplus, whilst the exceptional causes increasing ordinary charges will not operate, and which it is trusted will admit of some small increased expenditure in additional establishment, and increased pay to a portion of the present English department, which is short-handed and over-worked.

Expected surplus next year.

English department wants an increase.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

141. The following, though scarcely having any political significance, may appropriately come in under the above head. At the former rajah's palace in Nacknaad, the scene of barbarous atrocities shortly before the last rajah's deposition, situated about 20 miles from Mercara, resides Neelamajee, daughter of Mullay Ursur, of Hormulnaad, a distant relative of Dodda Veerajender, but whose family is now altogether extinct; and an illegitimate granddaughter of Dodda Veerajender, named Neelamma Neelamajee, after her conversion to Mahomedanism, became one of Tippoo Sultan's wives, and after the taking of Seringapatam by the British she came to reside at Nacknaad, and was supported

Neelamajee, Tippoo Sultan's wife.

ported by her relatives the then rajahs. Since the deposition of Veerajainder she has been maintained by a monthly pension from the British. Neelamajee must now be upwards of 90 years of age.

Devamajee and Chennabassapah.

In addition to Neelamajee, at Appagolla, in Koinherry Naad, reside Davamajee and her husband, Chennabassapah. Devamajee is the sister of the late deposed rajah, and her husband, though a lingayat, was formerly a Coorg, though of no particular family, and poor. He was made a lingayat by Lingarajender, who married him first to one daughter, and after her demise married him again to another daughter of his, viz., the present Devamajee. These are the Devamajee and Chennabassapah, who in 1832 fled the Coorg country to save their honour and lives, and sought the protection of Mr. Casamajor, Resident of Mysore. The rajah demanded the restoration of the fugitives; the request was not complied with; they had revolting tales to tell, which led to inquiries, and a visit from the Resident to Coorg, ending in open rebellion on the part of the rajah, and the taking possession of his country in 1834. Devamajee and Chennabassapah enjoy a jagheer, and are also in receipt of a pension from the British. They have one son, about 11 years of age, and three daughters; one of them, widow of a Canara poligar, now resides with her parent, and the other two daughters are married to a pensioned poligar residing in Bangalore. One only, I believe, has a daughter, aged but a few months. Chennabassapah possesses no influence among the Coorgs.

SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

Population statistics.

142. The population returns give a grand total of 118,352 souls, being less by 328 persons than the year previous. The decrease is thus accounted for:—

			Souls.
Persons leaving Coorg numbered			8,184
Persons emigrating into Coorg			6,843
		Decrease being	1,341
Births for 1861-62	4,593		
Deaths for 1861-62	3,580		
Increase of births over deaths	1,013	Deduct	1,013
		Net decrease	328

The deaths give a per-centage of 3 to the population. The per-centage of births is about 3¾ to the population.

But from 130,000 to 140,000 souls is supposed to be the more correct census for Coorg, and this will slightly, and perhaps more correctly, modify the averages regarding litigation and crime to population, given in paragraphs 10, 11, and 23. The Table below may not prove uninteresting:—

PARTICULARS.	CENSUS.			Per-centage of Increase from 1839 to 1861-62.
	1839.	1856.	1861-62.	
Coorgs	17,096	-	23,341	37
Other castes	64,341	-	95,011	49
TOTAL	81,437	111,890	118,352	43

Which shows that in 22 years the Coorgs have increased by 37 per cent., and other castes in about the same proportion, the remaining increase of 12 per cent. being perhaps safely ascribable to emigration.

EMIGRATION.

143. Numbers of Mysore and Wynaad people, chiefly of the jungle tribe, yearly migrate to Coorg, and chiefly into the Kiggutnaad talook, for the purpose of assisting in harvesting the extensive rice crops, after which they return to their own homes. A constant stream of coolies and labourers may be said to be entering and leaving Coorg at all times of the year, connected with the numerous coffee estates scattered over the country. But few of these coolies remain for good in the district, or beyond the working seasons; but, altogether, though paragraph 142 shows an actual emigration from the district, I think this either to be incorrect or exceptional, and that Coorg, from coffee cultivation and other causes, annually receives a slight addition to its population from emigrants settling in the country.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice culture.

144. The usual primitive but generally successful system of agriculture obtains here as in other parts of India. The only plough cultivation worthy of notice is that of rice, and though the bullocks are wretched, and the implements used very simple, yet rice lands are generally manured and carefully prepared for the seed. This, and a naturally fertile soil, and

and exemption from drought (which places the agricultural community here in a far better and safer footing than their brethren on the plains) generally results in a very good rice crop, which, after deducting for home consumption, leaves a large margin for export. The value of the rice crop last year may be estimated at not less than 15 lakhs of rupees. Plantains and oranges are considerably exported from Coorg. The cardamom of Coorg is much esteemed "on account of its aroma, which is much superior to those raised in gardens in Mysore and elsewhere. An account of this singular branch of jungle horticulture is given in the Coorg memoirs. In the forests leased out for cardamom cultivation the steepest declivity of the hills are chosen for cardamom grounds. The steep must face west, or, still better, north, for the east wind and the sun are noxious. On the higher edge of the chosen ground, one of the largest trees is selected for the operation of shaking the ground. The slope below to a length of 250 or 350 feet, according to the height of the tree, is cleared of brushwood, thorns and weeds. This done, a platform is erected between the mountain side behind the tree and its stem, at a height of about 12 feet. The tree is cut, which falls from the height of its trunk down the mountain slope, top foremost, carrying with it in the great crash a number of smaller trees, and rushing on a long way towards the valley below. The sound of the tree striking the earth resembles the discharge of cannon, or a peal of thunder. The ground trembles, and the work is now done for the present. Within three months, cardamom plants show their heads, as fern do on newly cut ground, all over the space shaken by the fall of the great tree. They rise during the first showers of the monsoon, and grow to a height of two or three feet in the first rainy season. The ground is then once more carefully cleared of weeds, thorns and small bushes, which may have sprung up during the monsoon. The cardamoms must not be disturbed. The garden is left alone again for a year. In the month of October of the second year after the felling of the tree, and in the 20th month of the plantation, the stocks have reached man's height. A party sets out to clear the whole ground thoroughly the third time. After six months' more, in April, the fruit-bearing small branches shoot forth from the bulk, they are covered with clusters of beautiful lion-mouthed blossoms, and afterwards with oval triangular capsules. Other five months pass, when, in October, the first crop is gathered. The first full harvest, however, is collected only a year afterwards. The harvest continues good for six or seven years. When the crops begin to decline, another large tree must be cut down on the plantation. The whole business from, as it appears to the Coorg, the seedless springing up of the plants to the gathering of the crop is strangely mixed up with superstitions. Thus are spicy cardamoms grown in Coorg glens never penetrated by the sun's rays during the cloudless winter, or the gloomy monsoon."

Plantains, oranges, and cardamoms.

145. The revenue derived from cardamom plantations, according to the memoirs, is stated in the rajah's time to have been 80,000 rupees annually. At the onset of British rule the revenue at one time was but 4,000 rupees; in 1855-56 it was *Rs.* 7,781. 7.; from 1856-57 up to the present time, with slight variations, the revenue averages nearly the same (the forests having been leased out for a term of 10 years, which expires in 1865-66, viz., from 27,000 to 29,000 rupees and upwards yearly. It is hazardous to state how or for what term of years these forests* will again be leased out, seeing radical changes may be effected before then; but if again leased out similarly as now, a sum of *Rs.* 7,846. 7. 11. will have to be deducted from the present cardamom revenue, as being the rent of forest, where permission has been accorded to plant coffee. This, however, will only be changing the head of revenue, and the amount, under coffee cultivation, will most likely increase. If cardamom forests are again similarly leased out, it is estimated, from the growing value of cardamoms and competition for coffee lands and other causes, that the rise in the leases will be about 70 per cent. Already several leaseholders of cardamom forests have realized considerable sums in transferring their leases to others for coffee cultivation purposes. A rough guess gives the value of last year's cardamom crop at about two lakhs of rupees. The cardamom leases are all held by natives, with the exception of a few lately made over, for a consideration, to Europeans for coffee cultivation.

Cardamoms continued.

* Cardamom forest leases.

146. The following Table will serve to illustrate how, from small beginnings, coffee cultivation has grown to dimensions which, with the present rise in prices, promise in a few years to eclipse every other description of revenue in Coorg, save abkarry, which grows and increases with the cultivation of coffee:—

Coffee cultivation.

YEAR.	REALIZATIONS FROM COFFEE HAULUT.								
	From Europeans.			From Natives.			TOTAL.			Yearly Increase.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1857-58 - - -	136	1	4	11,447	12	1	11,583	13	5	—		
1858-59 - - -	460	15	7	16,254	10	4	16,715	9	11	5,131	12	6
1859-60 - - -	1,944	9	6	25,997	3	2	27,941	12	8	11,226	2	9
1860-61 - - -	2,797	3	1	29,302	15	1	32,103	2	2	4,161	5	6
1861-62 - - -	3,369	6	11	35,075	14	10	38,445	5	9	6,342	3	7
TOTAL - - -	8,708	4	5	1,18,081	7	6	1,26,789	11	11	26,861	8	4

Even as regards the native coffee, it will be seen that its extended cultivation could not have commenced much before the first advent of Europeans. European cultivation is yet in its infancy; and but one estate in full bearing, giving a crop that will justify favourable

anticipations as regards other estates. In the course of a very few years more there is no doubt, under present circumstances, that the European cultivation and yield will come up to, if not overtake, the present native coffee returns, whilst native cultivation may also be expected to go on increasing in about the same or perhaps a greater proportion than it now does.

Coffee statistics.

147. As the haulut charged on coffee amounts to four annas per maund, a rupee of revenue under the head of coffee haulut may be taken as representing a cwt. of exported coffee. As little coffee, perhaps not more than 400 maunds, or 100 cwts., is consumed within the district, the amount shown in the Table in the preceding paragraph may be taken as the total production of coffee in the province. Coorg then exported last year 38,445 cwts., or 1,922 tons of coffee, worth on the spot some 8½ lakhs of rupees, on the coast some 11 lakhs, and in the English market some 15 lakhs of rupees. It is hardly possible to give even approximately the number of acres under coffee cultivation at present, as great part of it is grown on the banay of jummah and sagoo land, considered as already taxed, and a further portion is unsurveyed cardamom jungles; but a rough statement prepared in the office of coffee cultivation in other localities, save the above, viz., in pysaree or sircar jungles, show that about 49,460 butties, or 2,964 acres (the dry land butty is here calculated at six acres per 100 butties) of land, have been taken up by Europeans, of which 15,800 butties, or 948 acres of land, are at present cultivated; and that about 174,715 butties, or 10,302 acres of land have been taken up by natives, of which about 8,025 butties, or 480 acres of land are at present under cultivation. These latter figures show that under the present coffee rules, with no land tax, holders of land ought to be required to cultivate the same, under certain penalties if necessary, within a certain number of years. European planters now hold *Rs.* 5,111. 10. 11. of cardamom forest, the greater portion of which is planted with coffee not yet in bearing; 6½ cwts. per acre is considered a fair yield in Ceylon, and one European planter's estate in Coorg is supposed to have yielded about six cwts. per acre last year; but taking three cwts. as the average yield all round per acre, it shows that about or under 13,000 acres of land are at present cultivated with coffee, returning *Rs.* 38,445. 5. 9. to Government, and from nine to 15 lakhs of rupees to the grower, according to where the coffee is sent; 65,000 acres of wet land may be said to be under rice cultivation, returning to Government *Rs.* 1,30,156. 5. 7., and to the growers 15 lakhs of rupees, whilst cardamoms paid *Rs.* 27,964. 9. 10. to Government, and returned two lakhs of rupees to the cultivators. As five times more land is under rice than coffee cultivation, in the same proportion the revenue to Government from rice cultivation ought to be some 1,90,000 rupees and odd, still the charge on coffee cultivation, in a land-tax point of view, is somewhat proportionate to the tax on paddy lands, whilst the same extent of land under coffee will produce a crop valued at nearly five times the amount as if sown with paddy. Coffee production in Coorg is now within, I believe, one-twentieth of what it is in Ceylon. Of the 38,445 cwts. of coffee exported this year, 27,000 cwts. or more was shipped at Cannanore, in the Malabar district. This exportation, I believe, is sometimes confounded with and placed to the credit of the Wynaad and Malabar planters, who are stated to have exported 73,915 cwts. in 1860-61.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

148. There are extensive forests in various parts of Coorg abounding in teak, blackwood, ebony, honnay, and other valuable timber. Poon trees, used as ship spars, are also comparatively abundant; as also sandal-wood in the lower table lands of the district. The forests of Coorg have never been systematically worked or conserved, the consequence being wastage, pillage, and loss of timber sale revenue to Government. On account of the nature of the country the difficulty of getting and putting out timber is great. Poon spars, for this and other reasons, are standing comparatively valueless in the forests, which, if transported to Bombay, would fetch upwards of 1,000 rupees each; but as the subject of an efficient forest conservancy for Coorg is now engaging the Commissioner's attention there is no need of entering here into further particulars under this head.

MINING.

149. There are no discovered mines in the district, nor is iron manufactured.

SURVEY.

150. A survey establishment in connexion with the fee simple and waste land rules is shortly expected to be granted to Coorg.

DISPENSARY.

151. The number of patients treated in the civil dispensary is given in the Table below. The prevailing diseases during the year were fevers, bowel complaints, rheumatism and catarrh.

PARTICULARS.	Remained from last Year.	Admitted in 1861-62.	TOTAL.	Died.	Average Daily Number of Sick.
In-patients - -	1	73	74	16	2⅔
Out-patients - -	14	957	971	- -	13
TOTAL - -	15	1,030	1,045	16	—

The inconvenient and distant locality of the dispensary diminishes in a great measure its utility, particularly in the rains, or else there would be a larger number of patients to show. A plan will be separately submitted for removing the dispensary into the Pettah, when no doubt it will be much more resorted to. Independent of medicines, the annual cost to Government of this institution is 1,440 rupees, but the benefits the dispensary affords are great, particularly to low land coolies and emigrants, who are so liable to be stricken down by the fever and other prevailing diseases of Coorg.

VACCINATION.

152. The vaccination returns for the year under report, as also those for the year previous, are as follows:

	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.
Total number vaccinated in 1861-62 - - -	1,874	1,707	167
Ditto - - - - - in 1860-61 - - -	1,708	1,516	192
	166		

which shows an increase by 166 over the previous year's number, and a smaller percentage of failure. The prevalence of small-pox in a few villages of Coorg for the year under report has been noticed in paragraph 90.

CONCLUSION.

153. It is feared that this Report will be found somewhat sketchy and superficial in its details; and it is hoped that any inaccuracies and shortcomings will be excused on the ground of short time of being in charge. I am indebted for much information to the intelligent manager, Ragavachary. The English office and Mr. Ball have performed their duties satisfactorily. The head and naib sheristadars, M. Appachoo and K. Appiah, are diligent in the performance of their duties, and the departments over which they respectively preside have generally given satisfaction.

Superintendent's Office, Fraserpett,
30 June 1862.

L. Ricketts,
In temporary charge of Coorg.

(signed) *L. Bowring,*
Commissioner.

ON THE COORG BUTTY.

It is difficult to give a clear idea of the extent of a butty of wet land, a butty not being a land measure, but one of capacity, holding 80 seers; and as fields were assessed according to the nature of the soil, a small but fertile field of say an acre might yield 100 butties of paddy, and be called 100 butties of wet land, and pay assessment as such; whereas in another locality, or even in neighbouring fields, double or, perhaps, treble the extent of land would only yield the same quantity, viz., 100 butties of paddy, which also would be called 100 butties of land, and pay assessment accordingly. The mode of ascertaining the number of butties of paddy each field yielded was this: the whole field was first surveyed, and the extent of land ascertained; a 16 feet square of this field was then (with a bamboo stick, 16 feet in length, called "aluttee ghuz" or "aluttee khole," viz., measuring yard or khole) demarcated at harvest time, and the number of seers of paddy produced on the square was measured out and ascertained, and the whole field was then charged with the same proportion of crop as the square produced. It follows, therefore, that a given number of butties of land is not decisive as to the real extent of the land, unless the quality of the field is known, *i. e.*, how many seers were originally fixed as the yield for each square of 256 feet. There are seven different qualities of fields ascertained, or supposed to produce 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 seers respectively on each square of 256 feet; therefore 100 butties of land may be taken to represent a land measurement of from one to six acres, according to quality; the average calculation would be about three acres, or safer to reckon, about two acres to every 100 butties.

I am indebted to Mr. Ritcher for this information.

L. Ricketts,
In temporary charge of Coorg.

(signed) *L. Bowring,*
Commissioner.

Abstract Statement of Jummabundy for the Year Doormathee of A.D. 1861-62.

No.	Names of Talooks.	Number of Towns or Hobulies.	Number of Villages.	Number of Cultivators.	LAND.											
					Land Revenue Rented.				Assessment of Dry Land on Sagoo Tenure.	Assessment of Dagyet Land on Sagoo Land.	Land Revenue in Kind.			Total.	July on Enams Wet and Dry Land.	Total Land Revenue.
					Assessment of Land on Sagoo Tenure.	Assessment of Land on Jemmah Tenure.	Assessment of Land on Oomboo Tenure.	Total.			Amount Value of Grain and Dhooly Paddy.	Amount Value of other Species of Grains.	Total in kind.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Mercara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Mercara Talook	7	57	1,979	10,058 6 5	5,770 11 4	1,701 12 7	17,479 14 4	97 2 6	- - -	2,986 4 -	- - -	2,986 4 -	20,563 4 10	409 7 7	20,972 12 3
2	Puddyankaud Talook	5	55	1,572	5,851 10 3	10,367 14 5	2,050 13 -	18,269 5 8	- - -	443 6 2	3,601 4 -	- - -	3,601 4 -	21,731 15 10	230 14 -	21,962 13 10
3	Yeddawanad Talook	3	40	1,208	24,702 - 9	9,754 13 4	1,465 9 10	35,922 7 11	12 10 2	- - -	3,781 4 -	- - -	3,781 4 -	39,676 6 1	703 10 -	40,440 - 1
4	Kigguttanad Talook	4	69	1,957	20,803 7 5	15,307 8 7	1,272 3 1	37,443 3 1	- - -	- - -	5,316 12 -	- - -	5,316 12 -	40,764 15 1	1,039 5 -	42,005 4 1
5	Nunjarajpatten Talook	5	115	2,987	5,845 3 5	4,187 7 3	242 8 3	10,275 2 9	7,266 8 3	- - -	1,554 14 2	5 13 4	1,560 11 6	18,852 6 6	766 9 5	19,618 15 11
6	Yellooweresemmy Talook	3	164	2,680	22,402 15 10	- - -	9 15 7	22,504 15 5	1,030 14 6	- - -	- - -	63 8 9	63 8 9	23,017 6 8	2,334 10 1	25,352 - 9
	Total - - -	27	507	11,572	89,663 11 11	45,377 6 11	6,902 14 4	1,41,777 1 2	8,437 3 5	443 6 2	14,443 6 2	69 6 1	14,531 12 3	1,65,186 7 -	5,155 8 1	1,71,321 15 1

Superintendent's Office,
30 June 1862.

General Statement of Demand, Collection, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in Coorg, for the Year 1861-62.

No.	Names of Talooks.	DEMAND.																COLLECTION.		
		Current Revenue.																On Account of		
		Arrears up to last Year, 1860-61.	Land Revenue.	Coffee Hasilat.	Abkarry, and other Rent of Farms.	Ordinary Revenue.						Extra Revenue.	Income Tax.	Stamps.	Total Revenue.	Total, including Arrears.	Arrears up to the last Year, 1860-61.	Ordinary Revenue.	Extra Revenue.
						Molcurrie.	Miscellaneous.				Total Ordinary.									
							Sunkulwand.	Customs.	Sundry.	Total.										
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Mercara - - -	16,964 12 7	- - -	18,818 6 9	19,707 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,19,039 12 6	1,562 9 7	2,302 14 -	989 8 -	4,54,877 12 1	1,37,500 6 9	69,998 12 7	68,501 10 2	1,999 9 7
1	Mercara Talook - -	15,387 7 2	19,827 11 1	- - -	- - -	324 1 3	315 9 7	3,39 - -	20 11 3	3,541 4 3	69,701 1 7	2,133 1 4	1,810 9 -	1,024 8 -	89,543 - 11	41,085 2 3	19,150 - 3	19,150 1 3	2,945 1 4
2	Puddyankaud Talook	6,208 6 6	28,842 4 7	- - -	- - -	607 2 2	- - -	10,557 1 10	128 14 1	10,289 11 11	69,754 6 6	443 14 6	902 - -	208 - -	69,141 12 3	30,772 2 3	6,389 6 6	30,947 6 -	445 10 6
3	Yeddawanad Talook -	16,761 13 7	36,108 1 2	- - -	- - -	1,661 15 6	323 4 10	3,01 12 -	24 15 -	4,011 12 10	89,961 14 7	1,481 - 10	2,255 7 -	1,288 1 -	43,987 - 3	60,748 11 -	17,961 6 6	25,813 10 11	1,991 4 10
4	Kigguttanad Talook -	14,984 11 1	30,308 4 -	- - -	- - -	314 2 1	1,617 6 5	660 12 -	15 2 9	2,307 5 3	49,605 11 5	1,207 1 10	340 - -	147 3 6	45,921 - 7	27,797 11 8	14,944 11 1	26,748 - 4	1,043 3 10
5	Nunjarajpatten Talook	3,440 1 -	15,502 9 3	- - -	- - -	1,666 4 5	6,886 4 10	414 - -	202 13 5	10,169 2 6	29,013 3 11	1,152 15 4	480 - -	65 13 -	31,541 10 3	31,982 15 3	3,440 1 -	29,894 4 10	1,127 3 5
6	Yellooweresemmy Talook	286 7 3	22,904 11 1	- - -	- - -	237 7 1	13,019 13 1	- - -	14 - -	13,260 13 2	61,751 - -	703 1 4	600 8 -	70 2 -	63,125 2 6	63,425 9 7	286 7 3	59,441 6 3	702 1 4
	Total - -	73,701 8 6	1,53,377 9 -	18,818 6 9	19,707 9 9	4,809 - 4	22,361 9 10	18,091 7 9	405 5 8	45,668 7 6	8,84,824 13 7	8,218 5 9	8,617 14 -	3,811 7 6	3,95,938 9 10	4,67,398 9 5	73,606 13 4	3,93,158 10 11	9,339 5 4

Superintendent's Office, Coorg,
30 June 1862.

Abstract Statement of Jummabundy for the Year Doormathee or A.D. 1861-62.

DEDUCT.				Remainder or Net Amount of Land Revenue.	Coffee Haulet.	Abkarry and other Rent of Farms.	Mohatorfa, including House Tax.	Sundries.	Cardamoms.	Sundries.	Total.	Income Tax.	Stamps.	Total, including Land Revenue.
Amount reduced on Account of Waste Lands as per Hookoonamah.	Amount of Salary of Potails, &c.	Amount of Remission for the Failure of Crops.	Total.											
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,302 14 -	809 8 -	1,15,415 2 6
801 6 7	453 10 2	- - -	1,345 - 9	19,027 11 8	- - -	- - -	601 1 2	545 9 7	4,708 - -	29 11 2	5,140 4 9	1,018 8 -	1,204 6 -	28,014 15 7
402 11 7	548 9 8	65 4 -	1,016 9 3	20,040 4 7	- - -	- - -	607 2 3	- - -	10,032 1 10	126 10 1	13,160 11 11	962 - -	220 - -	41,890 2 9
3,008 2 6	673 12 4	12 - -	4,293 14 10	30,146 1 3	- - -	- - -	1,062 15 6	803 4 10	3,144 12 -	24 13 -	5,472 13 10	5,020 - -	1,008 1 -	43,825 15 7
2,852 11 4	354 4 9	- - -	4,207 - 1	30,388 4 -	- - -	- - -	314 2 1	1,377 6 5	605 12 -	10 2 9	2,193 5 2	543 - -	147 3 6	41,565 14 9
656 7 2	104 2 7	33 14 -	794 7 9	19,832 8 2	- - -	- - -	1,006 4 3	2,466 8 10	414 - -	222 13 9	10,103 6 6	466 - -	65 12 -	30,983 14 11
276 11 11	5 15 1	2 10 5	285 5 5	23,660 11 4	- - -	- - -	647 7 1	15,249 13 7	- - -	14 - -	15,303 13 7	630 8 -	76 9 -	42,254 1 -
9,299 2 1	2,140 6 7	113 12 5	11,744 6 1	1,80,577 9 -	28,445 5 9	73,797 6 9	4,500 - 4	20,942 11 3	27,964 9 10	429 2 8	55,336 7 9	8,017 14 -	3,711 7 6	3,43,470 3 1

L. Richetts,
In temporary charge of Coorg.

General Statement of Demand, Collection, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in Coorg, for the Year 1861-62.

COLLECTION.

CURRENT REVENUE.						On account of Arrears up to last Year, 1860-61.	CURRENT REVENUE.																			
											ORDINARY REVENUE.															
															Miscellaneous.											
Income Tax.	Stamps.	Total.	Total, including Arrears.	Remission.	Total, including Remission.		Land Revenue.	Coffee Haulet.	Abkarry, and other Rent of Farms.	Mohatorfa.	Sundries.	Cardamoms.	Sundry.	Total.	Total Ordinary.	Extra Revenue.	Income Tax.	Stamps.	Total Current.	Total, including Arrears.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,302 14 -	809 8 -	1,15,415 2 6	1,15,415 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,018 8 -	1,204 6 -	17,028 - 9	28,134 1 6	- - -	- - -	1,106 11 -	7,486 7 3	- - -	- - -	615 6 -	4,410 - -	21 3 -	4,464 3 -	13,504 - 3	81 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,585 - 3	13,647 12 3
962 - -	220 - -	14,473 - 6	40,363 7 -	- - -	- - -	3,651 - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,701 13 -	- - -	2,701 13 -	2,701 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,786 13 9	7,786 13 9
2,020 - -	1,008 1 -	28,124 5 9	43,995 14 3	207 2 1	207 2 1	13,510 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 13 2	2,981 13 6	12 10 -	3,172 6 6	13,165 14 8	180 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,326 10 8	13,507 13 0
543 - -	147 3 6	10,472 13 6	43,418 8 9	- - -	- - -	13,007 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 9 -	130 8 -	1 0 -	140 1 -	14,156 10 11	108 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,265 2 11	14,480 3 11
466 - -	65 12 -	27,221 3 7	30,053 4 7	- - -	- - -	4,267 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 - -	- - -	32 - -	4,319 14 1	- 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,330 8 8	4,330 8 8
630 8 -	76 9 -	10,022 8 7	38,084 13 10	- - -	- - -	83 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,053 1 -	- - -	13,053 1 -	13,136 9 2	193 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,330 - 2	13,330 9 2
8,017 14 -	3,711 7 6	3,72,208 10 7	3,95,677 9 11	207 2 1	207 2 1	1,34,626 11 2	7,486 7 3	- - -	- - -	697 8 -	12,253 1 -	34 13 -	20,471 3 -	40,954 13 3	564 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,518 14 3	41,867 15 4*

* This sum includes the following items :—

	Rs. a. p.
Khist of the land revenue which fell due after the official year, since partly collected - - - - - - - - - - - -	13,053 1 7
Instalment of abkarry, and other rent of farms which fell due after the end of the official year (paid since realised) - - - - - - - - - - - -	13,053 1 7
Nazarkaneeay fees, payable by instalment (not yet due) -	322 - 7
On account of enchlemem tax which fell due after the official year (since part collected) - - - - - - - - - - - -	16,127 14 1
Coffee haulet, which fell due after the official year (since collected) -	7,486 7 3
Sundries of extra revenue, the instalment of the collection of this (not yet due) part since realised - - - - - - - - - - - -	13,053 13 6
Khist of mohatorfa, which fell due after official year, since realised -	697 6 -
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 82,307 13 4

L. Richetts,
In temporary charge of Coorg.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of LAND REVENUE with other sources in COORG, between the Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

HEADS.	Amount as per Jummabundy for the Current Year 1861-62.	Amount as per Jummabundy for the Preceding Year 1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
LAND REVENUE RENTED:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Assessment of wet land on sagoo tenure	89,656 11 11	85,503 1 3	4,153 10 8	—
Assessment of wet land on jummah tenure	45,217 6 11	42,530 4 —	2,687 2 11	—
Assessment of wet land on oomlee tenure	6,902 14 4	6,928 14 7	—	26 — 3
Total	1,41,777 1 2	1,34,962 3 10	6,814 13 4	—
Assessment of dry land on sagoo tenure	8,437 3 5	7,171 8 6	1,265 10 11	—
Assessment of garden land on sagoo tenure	440 6 2	438 14 1	1 8 1	—
Total	8,877 9 7	7,610 6 7	1,267 3 —	—
TOTAL Rented	1,50,654 10 9	1,42,572 10 5	8,082 — 4	—
LAND REVENUE IN KIND:				
Amount value of grain in koomery and dhooly batta.	14,442 6 2	14,682 11 8	—	240 5 6
Amount value of other species of grain	89 6 1	220 4 9	—	130 14 8
Total in Kind	14,531 12 3	14,903 — 5	—	371 4 2
Jodee on enam wet and dry lands under cultivation.	6,135 8 1	6,076 3 —	59 5 1	—
TOTAL Land Revenue	1,71,321 15 1	1,63,551 13 10	7,770 1 3	—
Deduct,—				
Amount reduced on account of waste lands as per hookoomnamah.	9,290 3 1	9,822 7 —	—	532 3 11
Amount reduced on account of salaries of potails, &c.	2,340 6 7	2,316 4 2	24 2 5	—
Amount reduced on account of remission for the failure of crops, &c.	113 12 5	181 8 3	—	67 11 10
Total	11,744 6 1	12,320 3 5	—	575 13 4
Remainder, or Net Amount of Land Revenue	1,59,577 9 —	1,51,231 10 5	8,345 14 7	—
Coffee haulut	38,445 5 9	32,103 2 2	6,342 3 7	—
Abkaree and other rent of farms	73,797 6 9	49,640 11 10	24,156 10 11	—
Mohaturfa	4,590 — 4	11,887 15 8	—	7,297 15 4
Total	1,16,832 12 10	93,631 13 8	23,200 15 2	—
SUNDRIES:				
Sandalwood	26,942 11 3	— — —	26,942 11 3	—
Cardamoms	27,964 9 10	29,335 10 1	—	1,371 — 3
Sundries	429 2 8	374 6 —	54 12 8	—
Income-tax	8,017 14 —	1,095 5 —	6,922 9 —	—
Stamps	3,711 7 6	— — —	3,711 7 6	—
Total	67,065 13 3	30,805 5 1	36,260 8 2	—
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	3,43,476 3 1	2,75,668 13 2	67,807 5 11	—

Superintendent's Office, 30 June 1862.

L. Ricketts,
In temporary charge of Coorg.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS for the Official Year 1861-62.

RECEIPTS.	Amount for 1862-63.*	DISBURSEMENTS.	Of 1862-63.*
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
* Cash Balance	2,41,967 15 9	A. Allowance, Refunds, and Drawback	—
		B. Charge against Income	—
I. Land Revenue, &c.:		I. Revenue Departments:	
1. Land Revenue	1,62,089 0 11	1. Land Revenue, Sayer, and Abkaree	42,842 4 9
2. Sayer	42,871 4 8	2. Assessed Taxes	—
3. Abkaree	79,277 — —	3. Customs	—
Miscellaneous	1,419 8 8	4. Salt	—
		5. Opium	—
II. Assessed Taxes:		6. Stamps	—
1. Income Tax	8,127 3 —	7. Mint	—
2. Other Imperial Taxes, if any	—	8. Post Office — *Vide* J.	
		9. Electric Telegraph — *Vide* J.	
III. Customs:		Superannuation Pensions	212 14 5
Imports	—	Miscellaneous	6,191 9 7
Exports	—	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	2,429 13 3
IV. Salt:		TOTAL	51,676 10 —
Customs Duty, &c.	—		
Sales	—	II. Allowances and Assignment under Treaties and Engagements	5,910 — —
V. Opium	—	III. Allowances to District and Village Officers	—
VI. Stamps	3,711 7 6	IV. Miscellaneous	—
VII. Mint	—	V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary	—
VIII. Post Office — *Vide* XIX.		TOTAL	5,910 — —
IX. Electric Telegraph — *Vide* XIX.			
X. Law and Justice	2,177 15 2	C. Army	—
XI. Police	2,125 15 10	D. Navy	—
XII. Marine	—	E. Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience	—
XIII. Public Works	—	F. Civil Services:	
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States.	—	I. Civil Buildings	—
XV. Miscellaneous:		II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	10,511 8 —
Civil	40,946 9 2	III. Law and Justice	8,899 0 3
Military. *Vide* Remittances.		IV. Police	3,863 3 7
		V. Education, Science and Art	3,547 8 —
TOTAL	3,42,542 9 11	VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	—
		VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes.	18,285 3 3
XVI. Interest:		VIII. Marine	—
1. On Imperial Loans (over-payments recovered)	—	IX. Miscellaneous	1,380 1 11
2. On Local Loans (over-payments recovered)	—	X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	—
3. On Advances to Service Funds	—	TOTAL	46,386 2 —
4. On other accounts	—		
TOTAL	—	G. Interest:	
		I. On Imperial Loans	—
XVII. Public Debt:		II. On Local Loans	—
1. Public Loans Imperial (subscriptions)	—	III. On Service Funds	—
2. Local Loans (subscriptions)	—	IV. On other Accounts	—
3. Local Taxes	—	TOTAL	—
4. Service Funds	587 14 —		
5. Local Funds	—	H. Public Debt:	
6. Deposits	2,145 3 3	I. Imperial Loans under Liquidation and Transfer	—
7. Miscellaneous (advances repayable, &c.)	797 14 7	II. Local Loans under Liquidation	—
8. Railway Traffic Account	—	III. Service Funds	—
9. Local Remittances:		IV. Local Funds	—
Cash Received	6,250 — —	V. Deposits	—
Bills Drawn	1,13,383 10 10	VI. Miscellaneous (Advances repayable, &c.)	—
Military Remittances	4,135 10 7	VII. Railway Traffic Account	—
Marine Remittances	—	VIII. Local Remittances:	
Public Works Remittances	6,843 6 6	Cash Remitted	—
Service Remittance	11,281 — 11	Bills Paid	1,79,544 — —
TOTAL	1,44,424 12 10	Military Remittances	1,60,687 4 7
		Marine Remittances	—
XVIII. Adjusted Receipts:		Public Works Remittances	14,040 10 —
1. On account of other Governments, as per particulars annexed.	—	Service Remittance	15,386 15 10
2. On account of Provinces	—	Privilege Remittance	10,160 14 7
TOTAL	—	TOTAL	3,80,425 15 —
		I. Adjusted Charges:	
XIX. Remittances from other Governments. *Vide* annexure.		I. On account of other Governments, as per particulars annexed	4,329 11 4
Government of India	—	II. On account of Provinces	—
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London	—	TOTAL	4,329 11 4
Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China	—		
Ditto ditto Labuan	—	J. Remittances to other Governments. *Vide* annexure.	
Ditto ditto Ceylon	—	Government of India	—
Ditto ditto Mauritius	—	Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London	—
		Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China	—
Account Current with London:		Ditto ditto Labuan	—
Receipts from Railways on Capital Account	—	Ditto ditto Ceylon	—
Miscellaneous	—	Ditto ditto Mauritius	—
General Government of India:		Account Current with London:	
Post Office Remittances	—	Advances to Railways on Capital Account	—
Electric Telegraph Remittances	576 5 —	Miscellaneous	—
		General Government of India:	
		Post Office Remittances	—
		Electric Telegraph Remittances	2,870 2 3
TOTAL	576 5 —	TOTAL	2,870 2 3
		Cash Balance	2,37,925 4 11
GRAND TOTAL Rs.	7,29,531 11 6	GRAND TOTAL Rs.	7,29,531 11 6

* So in original.

Coorg Superintendent's Office,
1 May 1863.

J. A. Campbell,
Officiating Superintendent.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHAP. XIX. British Burmah.

BRITISH BURMAH.

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CHAPTER XIX.

CHAP. XIX. British Burmah.

BRITISH BURMAH.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of BRITISH BURMAH, for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

Formation of the province of British Burmah.

1. ON the last day of January 1862 the three maritime provinces of India beyond the Ganges, which had been conquered from the Burmese Empire, were united under one local administration, and called British Burmah. These provinces comprised the ancient kingdoms of Pegu and Arracan, with the long line of sea-coast, known as Tenasserim. The two last of these were acquired by treaty after the war of 1825-26. Pegu was occupied and retained consequent on the war of 1852.

Geographical position and extent.

2. The Province of British Burmah lies along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, extending from the mouth of the Nâf Estuary, in about 20° 50′ north latitude, to the Pak-chan river, in about 10° 50′. It possesses a direct line of sea-coast of not less than 900 English miles, and a total area of 90,000 square miles. Each division possesses one

Principal sea-ports.

principal sea-port, that is to say, Tenasserim has Moulmein; Pegu, Rangoon; and Arracan, Akyab. The first and last mentioned have risen entirely under British rule. Rangoon was founded by Alompra, the Burmese conqueror of Pegu, and was peopled by the inhabitants of the ancient capital, who were brought away for that purpose.

Arracan—physical aspect.

3. Arracan, the most northern division of the province, is separated to the eastward from Pegu and Upper Burmah by a range of mountains, which attains at its greatest elevation about 7,000 feet. The range runs nearly parallel with the line of sea-coast, and gradually lowers towards the south. The northern portion of the country has a large area of alluvial soil in the lower course of the river Kuladen and its numerous confluents. The breadth of the land there, from the sea-shore to the water-shed, mountains, is from 80 to 90 miles. A large portion of the country is hilly, covered with forest, and difficult of access. The water-shed range, separating Arracan from Pegu, extends southerly, and between that range and the sea-shore, for a length of nearly 200 miles, as far as a point of land near Cape Negrais, the country is a mere narrow strip of land. For the last 150 miles the hills seldom exceed 500 feet elevation. That portion of Arracan was united with Pegu when the latter was occupied by the British.

Pegu and Martaban —physical aspect.

4. Pegu and Martaban lie in the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sitaug rivers. These valleys, bounded east and west by mountain ranges, are narrow in the upper portions, but expand at the delta of the Irrawaddy into a magnificent alluvial region, penetrated by a vast number of tidal creeks, and extending over 10,000 square miles.

Tenasserim, its physical aspect.

5. Northern Tenasserim is bounded to the west by the last 100 miles of the course of the great river Salween. This river, without a delta, and with passless rapids 100 miles from its mouth, which bar the ascent of boats to Central Asia, is joined at Moulmein by two streams, which facilitate communication with the interior. The breadth of land from the sea-shore to the central mountain range, which divides the province to the eastward from Siam, is about 80 miles. This space is gradually narrowed to 40 miles at the southern extremity in 11° of north latitude. There is no river of importance southward of the mouth of the Salween. The interior of the country is a wilderness of hills, thickly wooded, running in a general north and south direction, with long narrow valleys.

The people belong to the Indo-Chinese family.

6. Throughout the whole country the people belong to various branches of the Indo-Chinese family. They probably have come down, at a remote period, from the plateau of Central Asia by the courses of the Salween and of the eastern confluents of the Irrawaddy. The most advanced race is the Burmese, which, at the period of the British conquest, possessed the ruling power over the whole country. The Arracanese are of the same race as the Burmese, have the same name, and speak the same tongue, but have been isolated

isolated for many generations by their geographical position. The other tribes are the Mon or Talain, the ancient people of Pegu, also the Karen, Khyeng, Kamee, and other mountain races, which need not be enumerated. These tribes all have a general resemblance to each other; and as their dialects differ, the Burmese language, which is the mother tongue of three-fourths of the people, serves as a means of communication one with another.

Social status of the people.

7. The social condition of the people throughout the three divisions is generally similar. Everywhere in the plains the occupied land is an allodial possession. The estates on the average do not exceed eight to ten acres. The agriculture is rude, but the fertility of the soil is exuberant; there is only one grain crop in the year, and one cereal; rice is cultivated almost exclusively. The laws of inheritance and of marriage, the religious faith and the superstitious practices, the traditions, the feelings, the sympathies and the prejudices are generally alike among the people in the plains. But the hill tribes have not been won over to Bhudism; they have no idols and no priesthood; they still retain the ancient worship of the deities of the woods, the hills, and the streams; their languages are unwritten. Many of them are gradually settling in the plains, as the Karens commenced doing ages ago. All the tribes, as a general characteristic in the ordinary affairs of life, are frank, truthful, and hospitable. They have plenty of food and clothing, with reference to the climate. Whether in the hills or plains, the houses of the peasantry, built of bamboo, have the floors raised on platforms, and never placed on the ground.

Hill cultivation.

8. On the hills the people practise the barbarous mode of tillage called toungya, which consists in clearing a fresh patch of forest each season and burning the timber on the ground. They change their village sites at uncertain intervals, as the soil of the surrounding country becomes exhausted; while such wandering habits last, their condition cannot be materially improved. The remoter hill tribes are still in a savage state of isolation and independence, save in the district of Toungoo, where the ameliorating influence of education and Christianity has wrought an entire change. Even the wilder among the hill tribes, however, grow cotton, and weave cloth of strong texture and various colours.

Foreign settlers at the sea port towns.

9. At the principal sea ports Europeans and foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers. Their knowledge, enterprise, and capital have opened out markets for the timber, the rice, the petroleum, and other products of the country which could not have been accomplished under the native government. The people generally, since the British conquest, have acquired a considerable amount of personal property. The small landed proprietors are independent and prosperous. The high rate of wages for a common day labourer, from six to eight annas a day, nine pence to a shilling, shows that the condition of the labouring classes is comfortable. Yet, among the Burmese and other indigenous people there is no class that can be called wealthy.

Scope of the present report.

10. In the present Report the result of the judicial and police administration of the three divisions for the year 1861, and that for revenue and general affairs up to the end of April 1862, have been combined. But as the divisions were not during the whole period subject to one local authority, and the various statements and returns were not always rendered in the same forms, the means for strict and close comparison do not exist. The present Report, however, will serve as an index for comparison between the several divisions in future Reports upon British Burmah.

Reference to Appendix A.

11. In Appendix A. will be found a tabular statement of the area, population, and revenue of each division of the province.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Fewer suits than in the previous year.

12. The number of civil suits, original and appellate (both regular and miscellaneous) instituted in the several courts of the province during the past two years was as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Appeals and original suits - -	33,494	21,990
Miscellaneous - - - -	16,370	11,627

showing a decrease of 11,504 appeals and original suits, and 4,743 miscellaneous cases. This decrease, which is nearly uniform in all three divisions, is owing to the Stamp Act, which did not come into operation until June 1860, affecting, therefore, only the latter half of that year, whereas its effects have been felt during the whole of 1861.

CHAP. XIX. British Burmah.

Cause of diminution.

13. As stated in last year's Report, this diminution of suits is not to be attributed to any defect in the working of the courts, or falling off in the prosperity of the people. It has simply relieved the courts and the people from much hasty and vexatious litigation, to which the former excessive cheapness of legal proceedings offered every temptation.

Value of stamps filed as compared with amounts litigated.

14. In Pegu the cost of stamps filed in the several suits is in appeals 6 per cent., in original suits not quite 7 per cent. of the amount, or value of the property litigated. In Arracan it is in appeals 16 per cent., in original suits 8¼ per cent. The Stamp Law being the same in each province during the year, it is not apparent why there should be this difference, especially in the cost of stamps in appeals. This point is being inquired into.

Number of cases instituted.

15. In Table B. of the Appendix will be found a complete statement of the number of remaining suits pending from last year, instituted during the year, and pending at the close of the year in each division of the province.

Number pending.

16. The number of cases pending at the close of 1860 and 1861 respectively, is as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Appeals and original suits - -	665	565
Miscellaneous - - - -	194	219

being 2·6 per cent. of the original suits and appeals, and 1·3 of the miscellaneous cases instituted during the year.

Working of the civil courts.

17. Table C. of the Appendix shows the comparative working of the Civil Courts in the two divisions of Pegu and Arracan. Owing to different forms having been in use in the three provinces before they were united into one, it has not been practicable to complete this statement by adding a similar return from Tenasserim.

Average duration of suits.

18. The average duration of cases has not been excessive. There are only two cases which have been long on the file, one in Pegu and one in Arracan; the reason for their remaining undisposed of is in each case satisfactorily accounted for, and the delay has been owing to causes beyond the control of the court.

Administration of civil justice generally efficient.

19. The administration of civil justice in the province generally has been efficient and satisfactory. Each of the Commissioners reports very favourably of his district and subordinate judges. That substantial justice is afforded by the several courts the paucity of appeals is a convincing proof. Of 1,314 decisions passed by the Deputy Commissioners of the eleven districts into which British Burmah is divided, only 62 or 5 per cent. are appealed against, and in a large majority of these appeals the original decree was confirmed. The appeals from the subordinate courts to the Deputy Commissioners, in like manner, bear a very small ratio to the number of decisions, and in these the decree of the court below is more frequently confirmed than modified or reversed.

Complete information called for as to the year 1862.

20. The information regarding the administration of civil justice in the courts of British Burmah during 1861 is not so full as desirable; but attention has been called to this want in order that the returns for 1862 may be complete.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of persons apprehended on criminal charges, and how disposed of.

21. In the Appendix will be found a statement marked D., showing the number of persons apprehended on criminal charges, and how they were disposed of. That portion of the statement will be remarked on under the police section. In this section the information, which refers to the working of the Criminal Courts, will alone be considered.

Under trial or committed to Sessions at close of the year.

22. The number of prisoners remaining under trial or committed to the sessions at the close of the year was 215, or ·08 per cent. of those brought to trial.

Examination and detention of witnesses.

23. Twenty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-six witnesses were examined, of whom 17,358, or four-fifths, were not detained more than one day. In this respect the divisions of Tenasserim and Arracan leave nothing to be desired. Pegu does not appear so favourably, but in this division the undue detention of witnesses is confined to the districts of Bassein, Myanoung, and the town of Rangoon, in the order in which they are named. The detention of witnesses in the Bassein district was noted as excessive in last year's report; and though considerable improvement is manifest during the year under review, it is not creditable that this district should be again distinguished from all the other districts of the province by the length of time witnesses are kept waiting before they are examined and discharged.

24. The

24. The committals to the Sessions Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, are shown below:—

Committed to Sessions, and how disposed of.

DIVISION.	Committed to Sessions.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died or Escaped.	Pending.
Pegu - - - -	73	48	12	4	9
Tenasserim - - -	73	55	17	- -	1
Arracan - - -	70	57	13	—	—
	216	160	42	4	10

Number of appeals.

25. Out of all the sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, only 123 were appealed against with the following result:—

DIVISION.	Instituted.	Confirmed.	Modified or Reversed.	Pending.
Pegu - - - - - -	23	17	3	3
Tenasserim - - - - -	37	27	10	—
Arracan - - - - -	63	38	25	—
	123	82	38	3

Nothing can prove more satisfactorily that the sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioners in charge of districts and the town magistrates are generally sound and just.

Administration of criminal justice satisfactory.

26. The Commissioners of the several divisions report very favourably of the manner in which the several officers under them have discharged their magisterial functions, and the administration of criminal justice throughout the province is satisfactory.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

New constabulary established.

27. Early in the year 1861 the organization of the police in Pegu, on the plan recommended by the police commission, which was subsequently embodied in Act V. of 1861, was commenced. The duty was entrusted to Captain H. T. Duncan as Inspector General. He began with the district of Prome, which, from being a border district, liable to the attacks of banditti from the Burmese territory, required early attention.

Frontier posts of Pegu occupied.

28. There were at that time two lines of posts along the frontier, extending from the Arracan hills on the west to the central ridge on the east, which divides the valley of the Irrawaddy from that of the Sittang. The more important of the posts were garrisoned by men of the Pegu Light Infantry. As the plan on which the police was to be embodied rendered it necessary to disband that battalion, those men who volunteered to enter the constabulary were enrolled therein, and at once, with others who were transferred from the former police corps, were stationed in the frontier posts. These men were all armed with muskets as being liable to attacks by armed parties from without.

Nature and position of frontier posts.

29. The front line of posts, facing to the north, is situated close on the border. It consists of eighteen stockaded posts, about eight miles apart from each other. The second line of posts is about 15 miles in rear of the advanced line; it consists of 10 posts. None of the posts on the Prome frontier have less than 20 men. Each communicates daily with the posts on its flanks. The superior officers constantly patrol along the lines.

Police established throughout the country.

30. After the more important object of posting men at the frontier stations had been completed, police posts were gradually established in such other parts of the Prome district as the nature of the country and the dangers to be guarded against rendered requisite. The duties of the gaol guards, the court-house guards and the treasuries were taken, and the municipal police of the towns was brought under the same discipline in every respect as the Government force.

Composition of the police.

31. The police is composed mainly of Burmese, who are the only men fit for service on the frontier and in the interior. In the sea-port towns and cantonments natives of India are chiefly employed, as being more likely to understand those with whom they are brought in contact. Captain Duncan, the Inspector General, observes as to their qualities:—

qualities:—"The marauding bands who cross our northern frontier are well armed and bold in their attacks, but the police have shown no reluctance to encounter them, even when considerably outnumbered."

Village police.

32. The village police remains as it was before, but much reduced in number. It works in communication with the constabulary. In each hamlet, where deemed necessary, an inhabitant receives the title of Kyedongyee. He is appointed by the district officer. He is exempted from payment of capitation tax, and is bound to report to his immediate superior, the goung, all crimes occurring within his hamlet. The goung is a paid village or parish constable. He works in close communication with each adjoining police post. He has under him an average area of 80 square miles. Both of these village policemen are found to be of the greatest use to the constabulary, and are, as a body, respected by the people.

Police in Tenasserim.

33. It will not be necessary to describe the introduction of the constabulary into each district or division of British Burmah. It will suffice to record that by the end of August the work was accomplished in Pegu, and the Inspector General proceeded to carry out the same plan in Tenasserim. The north eastern portion of that division, where only a river forms the boundary with the Shan States subject to Siam, required careful attention. There the incursions of banditti were frequent, chiefly with the object of plundering timber dealers proceeding into the forests with specie to carry on their work. They also attacked such villages as seemed likely to yield plunder. By the end of the year the work of that part, and down the long line of coast to the southward, was accomplished.

Villagers armed in frontier districts of Pegu.

34. In the districts near the frontier it has been found desirable to allow some of the villagers to possess fire-arms for their own defence; but great care has been taken to allow this privilege to well-known men. The arms are paid for by the recipients, and a register is kept of them. The owners are not allowed to dispose of the arms without sanction. Many villagers have shown themselves well worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

Reference to Statement E.

35. In Statement E. of the Appendix will be found a statement showing the full strength and cost of the police in two divisions of British Burmah. That of Arracan has not been added, as the police was not formed there until the middle of the year 1862. The return shows a force of 4,401 men of all ranks in the regular police; 217 boatmen and 670 village police. The annual cost is 9,71,003 rupees, exclusive of the Inspector General.

Crime during 1861.

36. Having described the existing police force, the next point will be to narrate the amount and nature of crime, and the success which has been obtained in preventing it, or in discovering the perpetrators during 1861.

Reference to Returns and Appendix.

37. In Appendix F. will be found a statement of the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed in each division during the last two years. The former classification of crime has been retained, but in future, one suited to the penal code of India will be adopted. In Statement D., as showing the working of the police, the number of persons arrested, convicted and acquitted, with the value of property stolen and recovered, are shown. The two documents together will fairly illustrate the state of crime and the efficiency of the police in British Burmah.

A diminution of violent crime during 1861.

38. A reference to Appendix F. will show that in 1861 there has been a diminution in violent crime compared with what occurred in 1860. Still not less than 67 crimes, which involved murder or wounding with intent to murder, were committed. This is a very large number to occur in a population of about a million and three quarters of souls. But it must be remembered that the majority of the worst crimes were perpetrated by armed bodies who crossed into British territory to plunder, and in Arracan the plunderings committed by large bodies of armed men are the wars of hill tribes, either among themselves or attacks upon villages in the plains. But the number of simple murders within the province, without the accompaniment of plunder, shows a terrible disregard of human life.

Crimes of the First Class of Atrocity, or all attended with Murder, or with wounding with intent to murder.

Year.	Number.
1860 - - -	78
1861 - - -	67
Less - -	11

Difficulty in defending the northern frontier against banditti.

39. On the border of Pegu, notwithstanding the numerous posts and the vigilance of the guards, the country is so rugged, so thinly inhabited, and so covered with jungle, that it is easy for armed parties to enter at various points, by twos and threes, penetrate within the line of stations, and unite at an appointed spot for attack, without being perceived by patrolling parties.

Increase in thefts and culpable homicides.

40. While in crimes there has been a decrease, yet in ordinary thefts there has been an increase, except in Arracan. It is probable that, under the new police, petty thefts are more fully reported than formerly. The number of cases of culpable homicide is large, being 28 against 17 of the previous year, and shows the readiness with which quarrels and disputes among these people are followed by blows, which too often prove fatal.

Number of persons concerned in crimes.

41. Throughout the province, in 1861, there were 31,500 persons supposed to be concerned in crimes of every description; of these, 25,401 were arrested, of whom 9,159 were acquitted, and 15,912 convicted. The rest were otherwise disposed of, or were still under trial at the close of the year. In future years, the number of persons concerned in heinous and in petty offences will be separately shown.

42. The

42. The proportion of convictions to arrests for the two years, omitting fractions, is 64 and 62 per cent. respectively, and the amount of property stolen was 2,96,809 rupees in the former year, against 2,16,346 rupees in the latter; that recovered being 72,852 rupees and 52,909 rupees, being nearly 24 per cent. for each year. Number of convictions to arrests, and of property stolen and recovered.

43. On the whole there has been a marked decrease in crime, especially in violent crime, during the year; but no satisfactory explanation has ever been given of the strange variation in the amount of crime in British Burmah. Up to the year 1858, crime had much diminished in Pegu. During that year gang robbery especially prevailed, after having been effectually controlled in the two or three preceding years, when the disturbances, consequent on the year 1852, had subsided. Since 1858, crime has gradually diminished, and, with the new police arrangements, it is hoped will be put down, as far as is possible in a country, nine-tenths of which is covered with jungle, and affords such facilities for gangs of robbers to lurk in. Diminution of crime.

44. The sums raised for municipal objects, including police, in each division during the year, were as follows:— Municipal funds.

	Rs.
Pegu - - - - - - - - - -	92,414
Tenasserim - - - - - - - - -	37,370
Arracan - - - - - - - - -	—
Rs.	1,29,784

SECTION V.—GAOLS.

45. THE total number of gaols existing in the province during the year was 13, but of these, two in Pegu, namely those at Henzadah and Mengyee (Tharrawaddy), were abolished during the year. The convicts were transferred to Rangoon. Two gaols abolished in Pegu.

46. The following Table shows the cost for each prisoner, the mortality, and the escapes in each gaol of the province during the year 1861:— Table of cost per prisoner, mortality and escapes.

Divisions.	GAOLS.	Average Daily Number.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per Cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.	Total Cost per Prisoner.	Number of Escapes.	Number of Re-captures.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.			
Pegu	Rangoon	803	20	2½	71 2 11	8	3	
	Bassein	294	10	3½	66 9 7	1	3	
	Prome	216	16	7	85 3 1	4	2	
	Henzadah	283	17	5	63 14 5	6	6	Gaol abolished, 11 Sept. 1861.
	Mengyee	170	2	1¼	76 7 2	5	3	Gaol abolished, 6 Aug. 1861.
	Toungoo	142	21	17	92 12 8	9	9	
	Total	1,908	86	6	76 — —	33	26	
Tenasserim	Moulmein	1,510	113	14	57 1 8	53	43	
	Shoay Gyeen	78	5	6	95 3 11	17	1	
	Tavoy	259	—	—	77 3 7	—	—	Returns defective.
	Mergui	292	20	6	68 8 2	25	19	
	Total	2,139	138	6½	74 — —	95	63	
Arracan	Akyab	380	30	7·90	49 9 3	3	1	
	Ramree	296	23	7·77	54 13 —	—	—	
	Sandoway	225	16	7·11	39 12 3	—	2	
	Total	901	69	7¼	48 — —	3	3	
	GRAND TOTAL	4,948	293	6¾	69 — —	131	92	

47. The rates of mortality among prisoners in all the gaols of the Pegu division are lower than they were last year. The rates are excessive in none but the Toungoo gaol. Five died of small pox, and the medical officer, Dr. Gordon, remarks, "that the prisoners were generally healthier than the inhabitants of the town." In the gaols of the other division the rates are all moderate, except at Moulmein. In that gaol there are a large number of life prisoners, and many are kept in out-gaols for the purpose of being near to their work. A larger number of deaths might, therefore, be expected than in gaols where the convicts are all sentenced to stated terms of imprisonment, and are all within one enclosure. Mortality.

48. There has been a general decrease in the cost of maintenance for each prisoner. In some gaols the decrease has been very great.

Cost per prisoner.

In the gaols of the Arracan division the cost is lower than in any of the other gaols. A good deal has yet to be done in the Pegu division, and also in the Shoay Gyeen gaol, for the reduction of expense on account of prisoners.

Escapes.

49. The number of escapes from the gaols of the Pegu and Arracan divisions is not large. In the Tenasserim division, the large number of escapes from the Moulmein gaol is said to be owing to the prisoners having heard that they were to be transferred to the Andamans. Most of those who escaped were recaptured.

Labour.

50. Owing to the high price of common labour in British Burmah, it is generally more profitable to employ the convicts outside than inside the gaol walls. Only a very small proportion of them are employed on the manufactures which can be carried on within the gaol walls. This description of work was carried on with much success in the gaols of Arracan.

Cost of maintenance.

51. The following Statement shows the gross cost of maintenance of each gaol, with the exception of two, of which returns are wanting, and the value to Government, or the municipal authorities, of the labour obtained from the working convicts, *i. e.*, the actual cash profit derived from the gaol manufactures, and the value of the other labour performed by the convicts for Government, for which cash was not required, calculating the daily hire of a convict at three-fourths of that of a free labourer:—

Divisions.	1. GAOLS.	2. Total Cost of Maintenance.	3. Actual Cash Earnings.	4. Value of Labour supplied to Government not paid for.	5. Total Value of Labour.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Pegu	Rangoon	56,872	2,811	56,138	58,949	Only the value of the labour of those convicts who are employed by Government in other departments than the gaol, is included in column 4. The value of labour of those employed as gaol servants, or in other offices connected with the gaol, is excluded.
	Bassein	19,050	—	22,989	22,989	
	Prome	18,401	—	14,041	14,041	
	Henzadah	12,524	1,318	11,205	12,532	
	Mengyee	7,797	—	5,978	5,978	
	Toungoo	10,671	—	6,891	6,891	
	Total	1,25,914	4,129	1,17,242	1,21,371	
Tenasserim	Moulmein	86,799	16,905	71,940	90,845	
	Shoay Gyeen	—	—	—	—	
	Mergui	19,840	3,176	16,894	20,070	
	Tavoy	—	—	—	—	
	Total	1,06,639	22,081	88,834	1,10,915	
Arracan	Akyab	18,840	3,174	4,611	7,785	
	Ramree	16,224	3,309	3,457	6,766	
	Sandoway	8,947	2,493	3,618	6,111	
	Total	44,011	8,976	11,686	20,662	
	GRAND TOTAL — *Rs.*	2,76,564	35,186	1,12,244	2,52,948	

Financial results.

52. The gross financial results of the year, exclusive of the two small gaols of which the returns are wanting, therefore, were as follows:

	Rupees.
Gross cost of maintenance	2,76,564
Value of labour	2,52,948
Balance against Gaols	*Rs.* 23,616

Daily average number of prisoners.

53. The average daily number of prisoners in the gaols was 4,948, the average annual cost per prisoner, therefore, is only *Rs.* 55. 14. 3.

Value of convict labour to Public Works Department.

54. At Rangoon and Moulmein the great majority of the labouring prisoners were employed by the Public Works Department. The value of the labour performed by them was estimated by that department as follows:

	Rupees.
Rangoon	35,408
Moulmein	71,156
Total	*Rs.* 1,06,564

Excellent management of the Moulmein Gaol.

55. The gaol of Moulmein, under the superintendence of the executive engineer, Captain J. G. R. Forlong, was a model as regards the use to which the labour of the convicts

convicts out of doors was turned; the general discipline maintained, and the economy of expenditure. In all the gaols discipline has been maintained as far as is practicable when convicts go outside the walls to work, and as much work as possible has been exacted from them.

Convict guards.

56. The system of employing convicts, instead of hired peons, as guards over prisoners has been largely introduced into the Pegu gaols during the year, and has met with success. The convict warders have portions of their sentences remitted for good behaviour. Colonel Fytche, the Commissioner of the Tennasserim Division, states on this subject, as regards the Moulmein gaol:

"The convict police have been found more efficient than the free police, and with very few exceptions faithful to the trust imposed upon them. The guards in the interior of the gaol are entirely composed of convict peons. The free police are distributed amongst the guard of convict gangs working outside the gaol, and are useful more as spies than guards."

Convicts under sentence of transportation to be sent to Port Blair.

57. Orders have been received for all transported convicts at Moulmein to be transferred to the Andaman Islands. This measure will be carried out when the season admits of the men being shipped for a sea voyage.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

General result of the year's revenue.

58. The year 1861-62 has been a prosperous one for each Division of British Burmah. Plentiful harvests have been accompanied by an increasing trade; and though the amount of annual taxation falls on each person about double what it does on the people of any other British possession in the East, yet there is no symptom of the burden being generally too great, although partial alleviation is in some instances desirable. The amount demand of revenue for the two past years, omitting fractions, has been as follows:—The amount for each Division, shown separately, will be found in the Statement of the Appendix marked (J).

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
1. Land	26,14,152	26,56,710
2. Capitation	14,60,519	17,33,035
3. Fisheries	4,77,055	5,06,568
4. Salt	95,830	73,704
5. Forest Produce	6,893	9,073
6. Excise	8,43,608	7,90,115
7. Sea Customs	11,86,192	14,33,312
8. Inland Customs	5,78,971	5,31,769
9. Port Dues and Marine Receipts	1,90,523	2,85,863
10. Timber	5,46,842	6,84,297
11. Fines and Fees	1,74,493	1,47,362
12. Unclaimed Property	9,517	5,789
13. Postage Stamps	40,875	40,793
14. Stamps in Civil Suits	52,243	2,42,591
15. Income Tax	2,14,341	3,33,907
16. Karen Chiefs' Tribute	3,874	3,874
17. Miscellaneous	30,997	48,886
TOTAL *Rs.*	86,26,925	96,27,648

Land to the amount of 16,097 rupees was sold in the town of Rangoon.

Ditto 466 „ in Bassein.

Ditto 3,884 „ in Moulmein.

Ditto 98 „ in Mergui.

Ditto 478 „ in Akyab.

These sums are not included in the regular revenue.

The following was the demand for local taxes:—

	1860–61.	1861–62.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Municipal	1,30,269	1,29,784
Bazars	79,614	67,768
Ferries	17,638	19,503
Rent on Town Lots	63,323	56,978
Cattle Pound Fund	4,915	4,804
Convict Labour Fund	1,60,855	10,700
Revenue Record Fund	-	24
Tulabana Fund	-	484
TOTAL Rs.	4,56,644	2,90,045

LAND REVENUE.

Crops raised without irrigation.

59. In British Burmah the annual grain crop is dependent solely on the fall of rain for its growth, and failing which the cultivator has no resource. This is somewhat hazardous; but in the greater part of the country the cultivators generally keep grain in reserve to the following year. The rain has never been known to fail, though some seasons, especially in Upper Pegu, are more favourable than others. The past season was, on the whole, a good one; but there was not a sufficiency of rain in the northern portion of the Prome district.

Increase of cultivation in Pegu.

60. In Pegu the greatest increase of cultivation occurred in the district of Rangoon. In Myanoung, which is the name of the combined districts of Henzadah and Tharawaddy, a serious loss occurred from the bursting of a large embankment mentioned in last year's report as having been built to keep out the inundation of the Irrawaddy.

In Tenasserim.

61. In Tenasserim there was an increase, due partly to extension of cultivation, and partly to more careful measurement of the area cultivated.

Decrease in Arracan.

62. In Arracan there was a decrease of land revenue, owing to a murrain among the cattle, which caused much land to be left fallow.

Export of grain.

63. The land revenue is mainly dependant upon the export of grain. The quantity sent away from each division is shown as follows:—

	Tons.
Pegu	216,144
Tennasserim	30,705
Arracan	106,830
Total	353,679

Land Revenue Settlement.

64. During the quarter the arrangements for the settlement of the land revenue were carried on in the districts of Rangoon and Bassein under the direction of Captain McMahon. As has been explained in former reports, the object is two-fold:—First, to fix rates per acre on each queng or block of land having well known boundaries; and second, to settle with the cultivators the annual revenue payments for 10 years, instead of the annual re-assessment heretofore prevailing.

Operations during the year.

65. The field work for the year commenced on the 22d November 1861 and closed on the 10th May 1862. The operations extended over country containing 9,400 square miles, within which area 131,000 acres were assessed. More might have been accomplished had the cultivated lands been less scattered, but they were much further apart from each other than the lands assessed in former years. The result of the revision of previous rates per acre has been, that on 687 quengs the rates per acre have been increased; on 132 quengs the rates have been decreased; and the rates on 278 acres have remained unaltered. The net increase of annual assessment in consequence of the season's operations will be 35,800 rupees.

Settlement for 10 years.

66. With reference to leases, or a settlement of land revenue for 10 years, the year's operations cannot be termed successful. The inhabitants of 40 village tracts, representing 7,600 cultivated acres of land, paying annually 14,800 rupees to Government, have accepted leases. Fifteen separate cultivators, possessing 794 acres, paying annually 312 rupees, have also taken leases. But that is a small proportion of the whole area visited and assessed. The prejudice or opposition to the leases still continues strong in the Rangoon district. In that of Bassein the cultivators were found less determined in their opposition.

CAPITATION TAX.

Rate of capitation tax increased.

67. The rate of capitation tax was increased 25 per cent. in Pegu and Tenasserim in consideration of the license and tobacco taxes not being imposed, and also on account of the income tax not being extended beyond the chief towns. The present rate of capitation tax in Pegu is five rupees per annum for a married family. This amount, there is no doubt, is now more readily paid by the people than was the rate of four rupees when the tax was first imposed in 1853. The increased amount collected partly arises from the increased population. In some of the towns, where a considerable non-Burmese population exists, a tax upon the area of houses has been substituted for the capitation tax.

FISHERIES.

Method of taxing fisheries.

68. The nature of this item of revenue has been explained in former reports. The lakes, fens, and ponds are rented out within defined limits for a fixed annual sum to the villagers in the vicinity. Licenses are granted to applicants at fixed rates for the right to work nets and other implements used in fishing on the sea coast and in the rivers and navigable streams. The greater part of the fish caught is made into fish paste, for sale in the interior. No revenue is raised on fisheries in Arracan.

SALT.

Duty how levied.

69. A small duty is levied on the manufacture of salt. A fixed rate for the year is placed on the vessels used throughout the season for boiling the brine. As the people pay a capitation tax, the amount of duty on the manufacture of this mineral is not rated higher than about three per cent. on the value thereof. The rates of duty, however, have hitherto varied in the different divisions of British Burmah, and it will now be necessary to equalise them. The amount realised from this source of revenue varies considerably in different years. In Pegu and Arracan there has been a decrease during the past year. In Tenasserim there was a slight increase.

FOREST PRODUCE.

Forest produce.

70. In this are included the sums paid to Government for the right to collect bees' wax and edible birds' nests, found in caves on islets off the coast.

EXCISE.

Excise.

71. Under excise are included the abkaree collections, being fees on distilleries and licenses to sell liquor; also net profit on the sale of opium.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Increase in amount of sea customs.

72. The increase has been considerable, arising chiefly from the large export of rice from Pegu and Arracan. In the Appendix will be found Tabular Statements, marked G., H., I., giving full details of the trade and customs duty. The duty realised on account of sea customs, including fines and confiscations during the year, has been 144,500*l.* The total value of the trade for the year by sea was as follows:—

	Rs.
Imports	2,62,55,849
Exports	2,88,56,079
TOTAL	*Rs.* 5,51,11,928
	or, £. 5,511,192

INLAND CUSTOMS.

Increase in inland customs.

73. Inland customs exist only in the Pegu division. In the year under review there was a fair increase arising from the augmented export of salt, salted fish, and grain. The total amount collected was 61,900*l.*

Reference to Section XI., Marine.

74. Port dues and marine receipts are explained in Section XI., Marine.

TIMBER.

Timber revenue.

75. The revenue arising from timber consists of fees derived from the issue of permits to work in the Government forests; the price paid on logs brought down from the Government forests by permit-holders; the price realised by sale of timber brought down by the forest department; the duty on foreign timber brought within the British territory, and duty on timber from forests owned by private persons. These sources of revenue are more particularly explained in Section XVII., Forests. But the timber revenue department in the Tenasserim division is a distinct office, where duty is levied on timber, whether from British or foreign forests, as passed from the bonded station for sale, or otherwise. The sum collected on this account at Moulmein during the year amounted to 2,87,412 rupees. This large amount arises from the vast quantity of foreign teak timber brought down, amounting to 106,432 logs.

Stamps.

STAMPS.

76. There is a steady increase in stamps used in civil suits and for law papers.

Income tax.

INCOME TAX.

77. The income tax is limited in British Burmah to the chief towns. The amount yielded appears sufficient to show that excessive concealments do not take place, but that, on the whole, incomes and profits are fairly taxed.

There are no other items of revenue which call for special remark.

Waste land not yet sold.

No land has yet been sold under the Resolution of Government, dated the 17th October 1861.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

Pegu Government School at Rangoon.

78. IN the report of last year on Pegu, it was stated that the Government school at Rangoon was not in a satisfactory state. The classes were examined by the committee at the close of the term of 1861. The report states that no improvement had then taken place. There were 29 scholars.

Karen High School and others.

79. The Pegu High School at Kemendine, near Rangoon, for Karens, under the charge of Mrs. Vintor, had an average of 110 pupils during the year. At a public examination at the close of the year they acquitted themselves satisfactorily. The first class study English. There are in connexion with this school 25 village schools for elementary instruction, having 350 scholars.

A separate school for Pwo Karens is under the care of the Rev. Mr. Brayton. It has an average attendance of 50 scholars, and, though lately established, is making good progress.

A theological institute, for the instruction of Karens who are designed for the ministry, may also be noticed here. The principal is the Rev. Dr. Binney. The study is designed to be biblical and theological only, but in some cases a previous elementary course of instruction is necessarily given. There were 57 students during the past year.

Toungoo schools.

80. At Toungoo, the Karen Young Men's Normal School has progressed favourably. It had an average of 70 pupils during the session. A powerful telescope, given by Government to the institution, was received during the year, and has been turned to good account. The Karen Female Institute is superintended by Miss E. Mason; had from 40 to 50 young women students. Their progress was satisfactory.

Toungoo village schools.

81. One hundred and thirty-five village schools were in operation in the mountains during the year, having 2,186 scholars. On the progress of the course of education among the mountain Karens, the Rev. Dr. Mason remarks as follows:—"Judging the Karens by their deeds, there is no lack of interest in the work of education. Their contributions for the two boarding schools in town amount to 1,488 rupees, and their contributions in money to their teachers in the jungles were upwards of 1,100 rupees. Besides this, they brought in 450 rupees this year towards the erection of a dwelling-house on the institution grounds for the American or European teacher of the young men's school."

Henzadah schools.

82. At Henzadah, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, in consequence of sickness in the district, reduced the Karen Normal School in the town, and commenced some schools in the interior of a higher order than heretofore. The benefits of more advanced education were given to a greater number of pupils, but they could not be so thoroughly superintended as if all had been assembled at the town. There were in all 90 scholars instructed through the Karen language. In addition to the studies of former years, surveying with the prismatic compass has been commenced last year.

Prome schools.

83. In Prome, four elementary schools, having 100 scholars, have been established, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Kincaid. Burmese and Khyengs are chiefly taught.

Bassein school.

84. At Bassein there is a very flourishing school under the Rev. Mr. Beecher, having 97 scholars in the vernacular department, and 108 in the Anglo-Karen department. This school has no grant-in-aid yet. It well deserves one.

Village schools.

85. In the interior there were 25 village schools, with 611 scholars; also a Pwo Karen high school, with 78 pupils, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, and 109 of the same race in village schools.

Burmese female school.

86. The school maintained in Rangoon by the Burmese Female School Society contains 20 pupils. They are taught, through the Burmese language, in elementary knowledge, and sewing and weaving.

Schools in Pegu maintained by the Catholic Mission.

87. From the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, the following information has been derived regarding the schools of the Catholic Mission in Pegu. A boys' school at Rangoon has an average daily attendance of 125. The boys are chiefly Eurasians and Burmese. The instruction is through the English language, but Burmese is also taught. There is likewise a girls' school, having 35 pupils. Schools have been established in the interior of the

the district of Rangoon, Bassein, and Myanoung. These are chiefly for the instruction of Karens. They contain altogether 120 pupils. The boys' school at Rangoon is especially deserving of a grant-in-aid, which it is hoped will soon be given.

Tenasserim—Moulmein schools.

88. In Tenasserim, there is a Government school at Moulmein, which the Commissioner reports "has been falling off in the number of pupils for some years past, and it has been recommended that it be abolished altogether, and grants-in-aid bestowed upon the schools attached to the different missions and private schools." The average number of pupils attending throughout the year was 61.

School of the Propagation of the Gospel Society.

89. A school maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel exists at Moulmein; it was established in 1859, and during the past year has been under the direction of Mr. E. Marks. The school had 285 pupils, chiefly Burmese and Talaings; all pay a school fee; there are 40 boarders. The instruction is given almost entirely in English. The school has been very successful. The progress it has made, and the consideration in which it is held by the people of the country are very creditable to the management of Mr. Marks, and of those who preceded him; it well deserves a grant-in-aid.

Other schools.

90. The other schools at Moulmein are a boys' and a girls' school under the American Baptist Mission, having 70 and 40 pupils respectively; these are chiefly Burmese and Talaings. A boys' school of 135, and a girls' school of 70 under the Catholic Mission, and a Church of England Orphanage with 20 pupils. In all these institutions the education given is plain and useful. Grants-in-aid, it is hoped, will be bestowed on them when funds are available.

Arracan Government schools.

91. In Arracan there are two Government schools,—one at Akyab and one at Kyouk Phyoo. The former contained during the year 107 paying pupils; they are taught in English and Burmese; they all pay schooling fees. The head master is Mr. Fell. The Commissioner reports favourably on the school. At the Kyouk Phyoo School there were 71 pupils studying English and Burmese; there is no first or head class to this school; the boys, it is stated, having left, and no others being sufficiently advanced to rise into that class. The master is a Mr. de Costa.

Means for vernacular education in the interior.

92. On the whole the means for giving a sound education to the masses of the people in British Burmah are, as compared with their numbers, not inadequate. There is ample scope for the beneficial extension of grants-in-aid from Government to the schools maintained by the several missions in the province, and such aid will probably lead to more schools being established. There are no existing means for carrying out a general plan of vernacular education in the interior by direct Government agency, and the best substitute for such a plan will be that of supporting the village schools already established by missionaries, in which a sound elementary education is imparted.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Accounts, how rendered.

93. THE accounts of the Public Works Department in British Burmah have only been made up for the two divisions of Pegu and Tenasserim. The Arracan Public Works Accounts for 1861-62 are included for that year in the Bengal disbursements.

Total outlay.

94. The total Imperial outlay during the year on public works, including an advance of 94,056 rupees made to local funds, has been 14,16,354 rupees, in addition to which 34,954 rupees have been defrayed from local resources, and convict labour has been given to the value of 75,096 rupees, forming an aggregate total of 15,26,404 rupees.

Budget allotment not exceeded.

95. The budget cash allotment for Pegu was 11¼ lakhs of rupees, of which 11,48,855 rupees were drawn; and for Tenasserim 2¼ lakhs, of which only 1,72,200 rupees were required owing to reductions effected. No money has been drawn within the year from the 1 per cent. income tax assignment, the allotment having been received too late to be turned to profitable account within 1861-62. It will be used in the current year 1862-63.

One per cent. income tax assignment not spent.

MILITARY.

Military works.

96. The total outlay on military works and repairs has been 8,52,451 rupees, of which 6,12,393 rupees have been expended on new works.

Fortifications.

97. At Thayetmyo the north and south guard-houses to the redoubt have been constructed. At Toungoo the redoubt is not yet completed owing to restrictions on expenditure and the withdrawal of the sappers. At both these frontier stations arrangements have been made for placing the Government treasure within the redoubts.

Accommodation for troops.

98. At Rangoon the barracks for the European Artillery and Infantry have been shingle-roofed as a precaution against fire; also the accommodation has been similarly extended so as to provide for a full regiment, and three large shingle-roofed barracks have been built for the married families. At Thayetmyo temporary accommodation has been completed for a wing of European infantry, as also for the Artillery Driver Company, and

for their married families. The temporary barracks at Meeaday have been removed and re-erected at Thayetmyo, and stables and other minor buildings have been erected for the artillery. At Toungoo the European infantry barracks have been shingle-roofed, and many of the minor buildings improved. At Moulmein the barracks have been adapted for the accommodation of the married families of the Pegu Sapper Battalion. The outlay upon new works for accommodation for troops has been 3,76,412 rupees.

Ordnance.

99. At Rangoon the arsenal buildings in progress last year have been completed. A guard-house has been built for the magazine; iron verandahs have been put round the general store-room, and the enclosure wall of the arsenal is in progress. At Thayetmyo a gun-shed, laboratory, workshop and forge, a second magazine, and an ordnance godown have been built. At Toungoo the ordnance godown in the redoubt has been all but completed, and the magazine quite so. At Moulmein a magazine guard-room has been built. Total ordnance outlay for new works 1,27,090 rupees.

Commissariat.

100. At Thayetmyo the commissariat depôt has been completed. This fine block of permanent buildings has altogether cost 1,14,265 rupees. A fire at Thayetmyo would have cost Government three times that sum in the value of commissariat stores. At Toungoo a bakery and some minor buildings have been constructed. Total commissariat outlay for new works 50,579 rupees.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Outlay on civil buildings.

101. The outlay on civil buildings and repairs has been 2,42,249 rupees.

Court houses.

102. At Henzadah the court-house has been shingled. At Myanoung court-house accommodation has been provided by purchase, and by the conversion to that purpose of the buildings of the late Pegu Light Infantry. The new court-house at Moulmein has been well advanced towards completion, and that at Mergui is in progress. A circuit house has been provided at Moulmein by purchase. Outlay on new works 67,550 rupees. A new court-house is in progress at Kyouk Phyoo, not included in the above expenditure.

Gaols.

103. At Bassein the gaol surrounding wall has been completed. At Rangoon two new wards have been built for debtors and females; also a gaoler's house and gate guard-room. At Tavoy a gaol was commenced but postponed; and at Moulmein gaol work-sheds have been built, and several other minor works. Outlay, 59,725 rupees. Six new temporary wards were also completed in the Akyab gaol in the early part of the year.

Customs.

104. For the Customs Department nothing has been done during the year beyond the re-roofing of the Moulmein Custom-house.

Ecclesiastical. General.

105. At Rangoon, Trinity Church, in the town, has been commenced, and the construction of a permanent post-office is in progress.

WORKS OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

Total outlay.

106. The total outlay on works of public improvement has been 2,89,587 rupees.

Municipal.

107. At Rangoon a commencement has been made upon the permanent surface drainage works for the town, and iron tramways have been laid down for the conveyance of earth for filling in low ground. At Rangoon 38,472 rupees, and at Moulmein 33,891 rupees have been spent in the repairs and maintenance of the town roads, besides numerous minor works executed. At Bassein the bazar has been completed, and bazars have been ordered for Prome, Thayetmyo, Shoay Gyeen and Toungoo, and one is in progress in Mergui.

Marine.

108. The Dalla Dockyard has had its store godown completed, and the guardhouse gate and surrounding wall have been constructed. A new marine office is in progress at Moulmein, and extensive works in connexion with a new harbour jetty and sea-retaining wall have been in progress at Akyab.

Agricultural.

109. A large embankment, termed the Anouk Pek bund, has been constructed in the Henzadah District to protect land from inundation. About 15,000 acres of cultivation are thus protected.

Communications.

110. The mountain road leading from Prome into Arracan has been cleared, repaired and improved, as have also the roads from Prome to Poungday and to Meeaday. The road from Moulmein towards Yey has been opened out for upwards of 20 miles, a branch road has been constructed to Mopoon, a road made to Tongwine, and another nearly completed from Oboo to Nanutay. Roads have been projected towards the Shan frontier from Moulmein. The total amount expended on the improvement of communications has been 1,17,010 rupees.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Arrears of office work brought up.

111. Great progress has been made in the adjustment of arrears of Public Works Accounts; 1,314 bills, aggregating 43,24,340 rupees, have been prepared, and Executive Engineer's accounts, including unadjusted arrears from 1859-60, have been passed to the amount of 29,21,912 rupees.

112. The

Cost of establishments.

112. The cost of establishments in the Public Works Department has been 229,367 rupees, or 15 per cent. on the total expenditure, or nearly 17¾ per cent. on the net expenditure.

Services of officers.

113. The Chief Engineer notices with approbation the services of the undermentioned Officers:—

Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant S. T. Trevor.
Deputy Controller of Accounts, Major F. N. Smith.

Executive Engineers.

Captain G. de P. Falconnet, at Thayetmyo.
Captain E. Leeds, Rangoon Cantonment.
Captain J. M. Williams, Rangoon Town.
Mr. P. Magrath, Division of Roads.

SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

Lines of post office communication.

114. The post-office communication from Eastern Bengal to Arracan is maintained by land as far as Akyab. From thence the mails are carried by boat to the southern portion of Arracan. From Calcutta mails are conveyed fortnightly by steamer to Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein. There is no land mail between Arracan and Pegu; it has been tried, and was abandoned as expensive and slow. From Rangoon mails are conveyed fortnightly up the Irrawaddy by steamers, and to the frontier station of Toungoo by boats on the Sittang River. From Moulmein there is a land mail to Shoay Gyeen on the Sittang River, and the mails there meet those from Rangoon going to Toungoo. The southern stations on the Tenasserim coast receive their mails by steamer from Moulmein monthly.

Post office chiefly used by foreign residents.

115. In British Burmah almost the only persons who use the post office are the foreign residents, that is, Europeans and Indians. The receipts are slowly increasing.

Number of covers received and despatched.

116. The following are the statistics from the chief post offices of Tenasserim and Arracan. No returns have been received for Pegu:—

	Total Covers Received during 1861-62.	Total Covers Despatched during 1861-62.
Moulmein - - - - - - -	97,499	82,280
Akyab - - - - - - -	61,144	84,435
Total - - -	1,58,643	1,66,715

SECTION X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Line connecting British Burmah with Bengal.

117. No addition has been made to the lines since last year. The frequent stoppage of communication by the deep sea cable between Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo shows the necessity of seeking a land route by which to lay the wire to Prome, instead of the present line, which crosses one broad bay and a wide arm of the sea.

Line to connect Rangoon and Moulmein.

118. A line to connect Rangoon with Moulmein has been sanctioned by Government, and will be proceeded with when the season permits. It will be a land line from Shoay Gyeen.

SECTION XI.—MARINE.

Marine of British Burmah.

119. The marine establishments of the province consists of two sea steamers, the "Nemesis," of 110 horse-power, and the "Pluto," of 90; they are attached to the divisions of Tenasserim and Arracan respectively. For the coast service of Arracan also there are two schooners and four row-boats. For the Pegu division there is the Irrawaddy flotilla, which will be more particularly described below.

Port establishments and rules.

120. The port establishments at Moulmein, Rangoon, Bassein and Akyab consist of buoy vessels, several boats, one light-ship at Rangoon, and a light-house at Akyab. These are under the immediate orders of the master attendant or harbour master of each

port. The pilots at the several ports receive licenses, after examination. All vessels entering any of the ports pay dues at the rate of four annas a ton of the ship's burden. At Rangoon, where the outlay to benefit the port is greater than elsewhere, the dues amount to six annas a ton. A tonnage rate of two annas was imposed on vessels entering the port of Amherst, by Act VIII. of 1861.

Irrawaddy flotilla.

121. The strength of the Irrawaddy flotilla during the year consisted of two steamers and two troop-boats kept running, two steamers and a troop boat laid up, and one steamer kept in reserve with a reduced establishment for any such emergency.

Cost of the flotilla and dockyard for the year.

122. In Appendix (K.) will be found the total expense of the flotilla and dockyard at Rangoon for the year ending the 30th April 1862. The cost of each was—

	Rs.
Flotilla - - - - - - - -	1,44,373
Dockyard - - - - - - - -	55,199
Total - - - Rs.	1,99,572

The expenditure thus shown includes everything incurred on account of pay of all ranks, for stores and repairs of the vessels of the flotilla, together with the cost of establishment for the dockyard, and for office contingencies.

Disbursements not belonging to the marine of British Burmah.

123. The following sums are not included in Statement (K.) as having been incurred on account of British Burmah, because they pertain to other Governments, or only indirectly to British Burmah, and the proportion to be debited against that province cannot yet be fairly ascertained. These sums are 10,544 rupees on account of the Alguada Reef light-house, 9,655 rupees for Bengal, Bombay, and other vessels, and 58,000 rupees for coal and pilotage to ships of the Indian navy and of the Bengal marine. A considerable portion of this expenditure is undoubtedly on account of the military charges of British Burmah, not for marine requirements.

Receipts, actual and *pro formâ*.

124. Taking the above sum of 1,99,572 rupees as the actual expenditure on account of the Irrawaddy flotilla and dockyard as far as relates to British Burmah, the following are the offsets for the year:—

	Rs.
(I.)—Cash earnings of the flotilla for freight, passage and towage - - - - - - - - - -	55,048
(II.)—Fines and refunds - - - - - - - - -	513
(III.)—*Pro formâ* credits on account of transport of troops, commissariat and ordnance stores - - - - -	1,02,055
(IV.)—Cash collections for work done in the yard for private persons, hire of dock, &c., and actually collected during 1861-62 - - - - - - - - -	55,538
(V.)—*Pro formâ* credits for wages of artificers employed on repairs of vessels belonging to the Indian navy, the Bengal Presidency, &c. - - - - - - - -	16,393
Total - - - Rs.	2,29,547

This shows then, on the whole, a small profit of 29,975 rupees on the transactions of the flotilla and dockyard, not including wear and tear, and cost of buildings.

Receipts and disbursements on account of ports in Pegu.

125. As regards the ports of Pegu, the receipts and disbursements have been as follows:—

PORTS.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon* - - - - - - -	60,072	44,940
Bassein - - - - - - -	7,393	12,555
Total - - - Rs.	67,465	57,495

showing an increase in the receipts of nearly 100 per cent. over the previous year. The increase is owing to the greater number of vessels which arrived during 1860-61. The port dues claimable on Government vessels in the ports of Pegu, and not collected, amounted to 4,488 rupees.

126. The

* Including wharfage.

126. The following Table exhibits the numbers and tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed during the year:—

Vessels arrived and cleared out at ports in Pegu.

PORTS.	DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
		Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Rangoon	Private vessels	438	187,472	429	137,787
	Government vessels	19	16,252	19	16,052
Bassein	Private vessels	83	29,606	83	29,571
	Government vessels	—	—	—	—
	Total	540	203,330	531	183,410

During the year the sum of 5,174 rupees was received on account of wharfage, for vessels unloading at the main wharf at Rangoon.

Tenasserim steamer "Nemesis."

127. In Statement (K.) will be found the cost of the marine department in Tenasserim. The steamer "Nemesis" is employed to communicate with the stations on the southern coast, and also with Port Blair. The cost of her establishment, stores, and expenses, is estimated as amounting to 50,000 rupees during the past year.

Moulmein Port Fund—receipts and disbursements.

128. The receipts and disbursements of the Moulmein Port Fund were as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts	36,541
Disbursements	19,052

There has been a considerable increase in the receipts during the past year, and the balance against the fund is now trifling; when the new light-house on Double Island is completed, the cost of that building and the establishment will have to be debited against this fund.

Steamer "Pluto" on Arracan coast.

129. The cost of the steamer "Pluto," including establishment and fuel, during the year, amounted to 44,694 rupees; the amount for stores is not given separately. The several boats of the flotilla cost, including everything, for the year 25,275 rupees. To balance these charges, the cash receipts on account of private freight and passengers by the steamer amounted to 26,890 rupees, and the *pro formâ* credit for conveyance of Government freight and passage by steamer amounted to 8,505 rupees. The steamer, therefore, paid her expenses within 10,000 rupees.

Port funds.

130. The receipts and disbursements in the fund were as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts	25,155
Disbursements	11,436

The vessels which arrived and departed during the year were—

PORTS.	DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
		Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab	Private vessels	239	117,177	234	114,458
	Government vessels	2	638	1	238
Kyouk Phyoo	Private vessels	11	665	13	1,044
	Government vessels	2	530	2	530
	TOTAL	254	119,010	250	116,270

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

Amount demand on account of the year.

131. A reference to Statement (J.) of the Appendix will show that the total amount of demand for imperial revenue in the province of British Burmah, on account of 1861-62, amounted in round numbers to 96¼ lakhs of rupees, or 962,700 *l.*

Expenditure for civil administration and all other departments.

132. By reference to Statement (K.) of the Appendix it will be seen that the expenditure on account of the civil administration during the same period was in round numbers 40 lakhs. The whole of the expenditure on account of the military establishments during the

the year has not yet been ascertained, but the following is believed to be a close approximation to the actual amounts:—

	Rs.
Artillery.	
One horse battery complete	1,95,000
Two reserve companies	1,40,000
Mountain train howitzers, ponies	5,000
Total	Rs. 3,40,000
Infantry.	
Two European regiments	14,00,000
Three native infantry regiments	9,30,000
One local corps	2,00,000
Total	Rs. 25,30,000
Staff	2,00,000
Ordnance, commissariat and medical departments	1,30,000
Cattle	1,93,000
Total	Rs. 5,23,000

or, in round numbers, 34 lakhs of rupees. The only remaining item of expenditure is the Public Works Department, which in 1861-62 expended in Pegu and Tenasserim 15,26,000 rupees. To this sum has to be added about one lakh for Arracan; and the whole expenditure of British Burmah is shown to be in round numbers as follows:—

	Rs.
Civil administration	40 lakhs.
Military „	34 „
Public works „	15¼ „
Ditto for Arracan	1 „
Total	Rs. 90¼ lakhs.

Miscellaneous expenditure.

This leaves about six and a quarter lakhs of rupees for the expenditure in the electric telegraph, the Post Office, the geological survey, the mail steamers, and the steamers employed in the relief of troops; the disbursements on those accounts cannot be estimated here.

Financial condition satisfactory.

133. The financial condition of British Burmah, however, may be considered as satisfactory.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

Burmah.

134. No event of importance has occurred in the intercourse with the Government of Burmah.

Karenee.

135. The Karenee States have had the usual petty disturbances among themselves.

Siam.

136. The Commissioner of Tenasserim reports that the Shan States, tributary to Siam, continue to show a friendly desire to suppress robbery and cattle-stealing on the border.

Yunan.

137. No certain information has been received relative to the state of affairs in Yunan. But the absence of caravans of traders shows that the country is still disturbed.

SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

Great reduction in the strength of the troops composing the Pegu Division.

138. In the Report for last year on Pegu it was stated that considerable reduction had been made in the native infantry force, and in the artillery of the Pegu division. The whole of the proposed reductions have now been carried out. The strength of the regular troops, European and native, now in British Burmah, amounts to 2,232 of the former, and 3,305 of the latter, or a total of 5,537, not including officers. The force is larger than it will be eventually; as the death vacancies in the Pegu sapper battalion will not be filled up, and the battalion will be replaced by a regiment of native infantry one-third less in number.

The

The strength of the regular troops in the Pegu division at the close of the year 1860 was 2,373 Europeans and 9,405 natives, or a total of 11,778, not including officers.

Pegu Light Infantry and Arracan battalion.

139. The Pegu Light Infantry has been finally broken up, and the Arracan battalion is now in course of being disbanded.

Meeaday abandoned.

140. Consequent on these reductions the Fort of Meeaday, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, and six miles from the frontier, has been abandoned, and the defences have been dismantled. The troops on that part of the frontier are concentrated at Thayetmyo, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, three miles below Meeaday.

Arracan battalion disbanded.

141. The final disbandment of the Arracan battalion may be noticed here, though the measure was not completed until after the close of the year. This was a light infantry corps, raised during the first Burmese war in 1824. It was composed of Arracanese, and latterly with a portion of Munipoorees and men of adjoining hill tribes. The battalion has done good service in the hill warfare of Arracan, a country where regular troops have great difficulty in moving. On the occupation of Pegu the corps was brought round to be employed in subduing those portions of the country where partisan chiefs carried on a desultory but harassing war. In such jungle skirmishes the commanding officer, Captain H. Barry, was killed, but the battalion did its duty well and quieted the country; some of the men have been drafted into the constabulary, and the native officers and non-commissioned officers have received pensions or gratuities.

SECTION XV.—POPULATION.

The rural population numbered yearly.

142. Throughout British Burmah a census of the whole population is taken yearly at the time that the rolls for the capitation tax are made out. This census does not extend to those towns where a house-tax is levied in lieu of the poll-tax; but the population of the towns is numbered at intervals, and the total number of people, as shown in the annual statements, is believed to be substantially accurate.

Population of each division.

143. Of the three divisions of British Burmah Pegu is by far the most populous, and has made the most rapid progress within the last three years. This is shown by the following figures:

DIVISION.	Total Number of Souls in		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
Pegu	948,371	1,041,340	1,150,189
Tenasserim	- -	332,542	371,402
Arracan	- -	- -	376,306
TOTAL	948,371	1,373,882	1,897,897

In Pegu the large increase is to be attributed to the immigration which set in steadily from the Burmese territory four years ago, and which still continues.

Various races in British Burmah.

144. The various races in the country are as follows:—

RACES.	Divisions of			TOTAL.
	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan.	
1. European and their descendants	1,252	1,146	164	2,562
2. Burmese, including Arracanese and Talaings.	886,264	211,594	301,329	1,399,187
3. Karens	184,006	100,358	62	284,426
4. Shans and Tounghoos	24,892	18,144	3,892	46,928
5. Chinese	2,001	8,118	135	10,254
6. Khyengs	16,647	- -	20,183	36,830
7. Indians	17,907	28,731	26,841	73,479
8. Mahomedans of Burmah	- -	- -	19,343	19,343
9. All races not included in the above	17,220	3,311	4,357	24,888
TOTAL	1,150,189	371,402	376,306	1,897,897

In addition to the Karens herein entered, there are mountaineers of that race in the district of Toungoo numbering 62,326 souls.

 145. The

Numbers of both sexes.

145. The numbers of both sexes were as follows:—

Men	574,178
Women	552,666
Boys	404,733
Girls	366,320
TOTAL	1,897,897

These returns do not include the population within the military cantonments.

SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

Experimental cotton cultivation.

146. The experimental cultivation of cotton has been continued by Dr. Brandis. The seed used was of two kinds, New Orleans and Sea Island, both raised in Pegu. The first yielded 120 lbs. of cleaned cotton per acre; the second, being longer in arriving at maturity, was withered by the heat of the early summer sun, and produced very little. The New Orleans variety appears well suited to the climate, but to induce Burmese peasants to cultivate it is an object rather to be hoped for than expected.

Variety of tobacco from Bengal.

147. The Rungpore variety of tobacco has been successfully introduced into Pegu.

Tea plantation.

148. A tea plantation has been commenced in the district of Akyab by Mr. A. L. M'Millan. The quantity of land under cultivation is not stated.

SECTION XVII.—FORESTS.

Teak forests formed in three divisions.

149. The forest regions of British Burmah brought under regular administration lie in the divisions of Pegu and Tenasserim; for teak timber, though known in Arracan, is not in sufficient quantity to be worth preserving. The teak forests of Pegu and Tenasserim are arranged in three grand divisions, marked out by the courses of the main rivers and their tributaries. Each grand division is placed under the control of a deputy superintendent, and is subdivided into sections, which form convenient groups for working and watching the tracts where the trees grow.

Forests worked by private enterprise.

150. During the year 1861-62 the principal feature of administration has been the further development of the plan of working the forests by means of private enterprise, instead of by direct Government agency. But the results of that plan are not yet apparent.

Salween Division.

151. In the Salween or Tenasserim division the plan does not appear to have been so successful as was hoped, from the results of the system in the previous year. In 1860, not less than 11,714 logs were brought down by the permit holders, but in the past year only 2,105. It is considered this resulted from the discontent of the Karen inhabitants of the Shoay Gyeen forests, who had been superseded as permit holders, and would give no assistance to those who succeeded them. It is understood, however, that they have since worked willingly.

Sittang Division.

152. Permits were issued in the Sittang division last year, and the plan has worked well in 1861-62. The holders brought down 6,748 logs.

Irrawaddy Division.

153. In the Irrawaddy division the timber brought down by the permit holders was not much, but arrangements for future years were made, as follows:—All forests, except those of the Tharawaddy section, and a portion of the southern section, which were reserved to be worked by Government, were made over to permit holders. The terms for the southern forests were competition by tender for the amount to be paid on account of permit fee, and a payment of 10 rupees for each log of full size brought out; a proportional payment being made for undersized logs. The permit holder only to fell trees killed and marked by the Forest Department, and the permit to hold good for three years. The Eastern Prome forests were disposed of in like manner, but for a term of six years. The forests west of the Irrawaddy were dealt with on a different principle. They are poor, and would not bear the expense necessary to preserve them; they were, therefore, offered on a lease for 12 years; the lessee to girdle for himself, and to pay, on the timber he brought out, the amount he had tendered to give for his annual lease. The price to be paid for each full-sized log was seven rupees, and three and a half for each under-sized. Tenders were not made for all groups of the western section, but such as were made were accepted, and the remaining groups have been allotted for shorter terms.

Amount received during the year for permits.

154. The amount derived by permit fees during the year has been—

	Rs.
Salween Division	22,835
Sittang Division	14,030
Irrawaddy Division	24,600
TOTAL	*Rs.* 61,465

155. Considerable

Works for improving communication with the forests.

155. Considerable progress has been made during the year in opening out streams by blasting rocks which obstructed the channels. In the upper part of the Pegu River a succession of rocks, extending for 10 miles, was thus removed. This work has been carried on not only at spots near to each other, but at places hundreds of miles apart,—a circumstance to be remembered when estimating the difficulties to be overcome, and the value of the work accomplished. Numerous streams have also been cleared of jungle and drift timber which obstructed them. Similar work has been carried on by one of the permit-holders, Mr. W. Wallace. Thus some hundreds of square miles of forest, hitherto sealed up by nature, have been opened to the axe of the forester.

Various operations in the Forest Department.

156. The young trees in the forest have been preserved and protected as far as possible. The teak plantation at Prome is reported to have progressed favourably. The number of trees girdled during the year in the three divisions has been 24,201. Useful timber of other kinds than teak, to the amount of 658 tons, has been brought down. A collection of such timber has been made and catalogued, and experiments to test their strength have been commenced.

Number of logs yielded.

157. The total yield of teak timber by the forests during the year has been as follows:—

	Number of Logs.
By Contractors and the Forest Department - - - -	20,436
By Permit-holders - - - - - - - - -	9,236
Total - - -	29,672

The whole of the above-mentioned logs have been delivered at the timber depôts.

Number of logs brought from beyond the British frontier.

158. Not less than 96,366 logs of teak were brought from foreign states down the Salween River. Down the Irrawaddy and Sittang Rivers 9,879 logs were brought.

Financial result.

159. The last point to be noticed is the financial result of the year; the expenditure has been—

	Rs.
Works - - - - - - - - - - -	1,86,614
Maintenance - - - - - - - - - -	52,778
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	82,942
Total - - -	*Rs.* 3,22,334

This sum is the *bonâ fide* forest expenditure. In the Timber Revenue Department at Moulmein 13,000 rupees were expended in establishments, which, added to the above sum, = 3,35,334 rupees, as shown in Statement (K). The amount actually realised during the year by sale of timber-permit fees, and various items, was 3,96,885 rupees, thus showing a profit of 74,000 rupees. But a good deal of this expense has been incurred on account of timber not yet brought into account, and the department has now on hand 54 elephants, of which 12 were purchased during the year. To the above sum, realised on account of the forests, has been added the sum of 2,87,412 rupees, collected on account of timber revenue at Moulmein, and the total will be 6,84,297 rupees, as shown in Statement (J).

The total quantity of timber sold by the department during the year amounted to 14,912 logs; the prices realised were on the average about one-third less than for similar timber in the previous year. Thus, from the state of the timber market, no adequate increase has accrued to the income of the department, though the quantity of timber sold has been augmented 80 per cent.

The superintendent, Dr. Brandis.

160. The energy, skill, and excellent administration of the Superintendent, Dr. Brandis, have been conspicuous during the year. He reports favourably of the management of his deputies, Mr. H. Leeds and Lieutenant W. J. Seaton, and also of Mr. W. C. Graham, in charge of a section of the Prome forests.

SECTION XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

PEGU.

General sketch of work done during the year.

161. The operations of the year commenced with mapping out the results of past surveys, and, as this progressed, surveyors were despatched to make good gaps and deficiencies that appeared in the process of plotting. Later in the season the superintendent was engaged in surveying a portion of the Yoma or central range of hills for about 50 miles to the north of Rangoon, and afterwards in surveying the lower portion of the chain of the Arracan hills, forming part of the Bassein district, and lying between the 16 and 17½ degrees of north latitude.

Field work.

162. The field work done during the year comprised 87 miles of traverse, 37 of river triangulation, 185 of river survey, 407 of detached linear survey, and an area of about 4,000 square miles.

Mapping.

163. The two maps compiled in the previous year formed two sheets of a series of six into which it was proposed to divide the province; but these sheets were found to require re-construction. In re-casting them they have been re-projected as two sheets of a series of four into which it is now proposed to divide the province. Of these one sheet is intended to be published in July; and the second will, it is hoped, be published in December next.

Establishment and cost.

164. The establishment during the year consisted, besides the superintendent, of 10 native surveyors, one artificer and one writer. The cost was 17,726 rupees during the year, exclusive of the military pay of the superintendent, giving for the year an average of *Rs.* 4. 6. per square mile.

Completion.

165. It is stated by the superintendent that he anticipates being able to complete the survey by the 1st May 1864.

TENASSERIM.

Survey operations in the Tenasserim Division.

166. In the Tenasserim Division the only survey in progress has been a partial one in the Amherst District; it is carried on by townships; it has been more or less in progress since 1857, and about 1,000 square miles have been surveyed. The establishment has also been employed on a variety of miscellaneous work, such as surveying forest grants, &c. The monthly cost is only 650 rupees at a maximum, and 508 rupees monthly during the recess.

ARRACAN.

No survey during the year in Arracan.

167. In the Arracan Division no survey operations have been carried on during the past year, the establishment having been withdrawn to the Chittagong District. In Arracan the district of Akyab has had its survey completed, and those of Ramree and Sandoway remain to be surveyed.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

More extensively practised than heretofore.

168. Dr. Graham, the deputy inspector general of hospitals, reports that during the past year vaccination has been more extensively practised and with greater success in Pegu than heretofore. The following is the Table of the results:

STATIONS.	Europeans, including East Indians.	Natives of India.	Natives of Burmah.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Unknown—failed to attend again.	Gross Total Vaccinated.
Moulmein	57	165	94	271	45	- -	316
Shoay Gyeen	13	52	31	96	- -	- -	96
Toungoo	44	26	1,226	1,027	5	264	1,296
Thayetmyo	30	7	125	154	8	- -	162
Rangoon	70	7	23	82	2	16	100
Total	214	257	1,499	1,630	60	280	1,970

No cases at Henzadah or Prome were successful. It is noticed by nearly every medical officer that the Burmese do not place much reliance on vaccination as a protection against small-pox. Inoculation is extensively practised by Burmese medicine men.

SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Pegu—Rangoon Dispensary.

169. In Pegu two dispensaries are maintained partly by public subscriptions and partly by Government; one of them is at Rangoon, and one at Thayetmyo. The former institution was not in a satisfactory state last year; it has, however, considerably improved in 1861-62. The number of patients has very much increased, and the expenses, which were far too high, have been much reduced; 1,118 out-patients, and 230 in-door, were treated during the year. The institution is now in a satisfactory state.

Thayetmyo.

170. At the Thayetmyo Dispensary 690 out-door, and 70 in-door patients were treated. The funds of this institution are small, but they are turned to the best account.

171. The

171. The Moulmein General Hospital is an institution well maintained and well administered; it is chiefly useful as a hospital for the treatment of European seamen, but it also receives natives, and large numbers of out-door patients are relieved. The funds are derived partly from Government, and partly from the paying patients, and partly from public donations, but the last-mentioned are not extensive. Tenasserim—Moulmein General Dispensary.

172. During the past year 382 Europeans and 766 Asiatics were admitted into and treated in the hospital; at the same time not less than 5,944 out-door patients were treated. The Commissioner observes in his report, "This very useful institution has fully sustained its character during the past year under the very able and zealous management of the civil surgeon Dr. Marr. He reports most favourably of the assistant apothecary Mr. d'Roza." Number of patients.

173. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained in Arracan are a general and seamen's hospital at Akyab, and charitable dispensaries in connexion with the usual civil hospitals. The Seamen's Hospital at Akyab is supported by a monthly donation from Government of 327 rupees, and an allowance from the port fund of 120 rupees; the patients also pay. The hospital does not appear to be of that degree of use to seamen resorting to Akyab, which the amount of expenditure would lead us to expect. During the past year only 37 patients were admitted. Arracan—Akyab.

174. At the dispensary of Akyab 276 in-door patients were treated, and 1,980 out-door. At Kyouk Phyoo 239 in-door and 299 out-door. There is nominally a dispensary at Sandoway; but being within the gaol inclosure, few patients resort thereto. Dispensaries.

SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

175. The geological survey proceeded during 1861-62 under the direction of Mr. W. F. Blanford. The portion of country examined was that portion of the district of Bassein which lies between the Bassein river and the mountains of Arracan. The rocks are described as "beds of sandstone, shale, and occasionally of limestone belonging to the nummulitic series." Limestone was found at several localities; the most important lie to the south of the town of Bassein, and of these, the richest are near the village of Thamandewa. The rock is described as "inexhaustible, the quality good, and access thereto easy." No traces of petroleum were met with. Strings of lignite of small thickness and trifling extent occasionally occur. "The coal supposed by some to exist in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie is only an instance of these deposits." Geological survey.

176. The cantonment garden at Rangoon continues under the direction of the Assistant Commissary General, Major Harris, to fulfil the objects for which it was established by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, and to extend its usefulness. Rangoon Cantonment Garden.

177. During the past year 150 soldiers of the 68th Light Infantry worked at plots within the portion of the ground allotted to a kitchen garden. They raised during the season—very short in the latitude of Rangoon—not less than 41,000 lbs. of vegetables. These are partly purchased by the commissariat and partly sold by the men themselves. The commanding officer reserves permission to work in the garden as a reward to the best behaved men. Work done therein.

178. A bed of aluminiferous shale has been discovered by Dr. Brandis in the Zoonzaleng district of the district of Martaban. It is doubtful, however, whether this will be of practical value. Aluminiferous shale.

179. A deposit of Galena ore has been discovered in the Tavoy District on a small stream running into the Tenasserim river. The spot is difficult of access, and the Deputy Commissioner, Major Stevenson, was unable to reach it during the present year on account of the lateness of the season, so that particulars regarding the position of the ore are still wanting. Galena ore.

180. The local administration has been deprived during the year by death of the services of Mr. C. M. Crisp, a gentleman for several years resident at Rangoon, and who rendered essential service to General Godwin during the operations which terminated in the capture of the stockaded portion of the Burmese force round the great pagoda at Rangoon. Since the close of the year also, the Chief Commissioner has heard with regret of the murder of Lieutenant C. M. Halhed, while on duty on the Toungoo frontier, by a band of robbers from the Burmese territory. Death of Mr. C. M. Crisp, and murder of Lieutenant Halhed.

181. British Burmah was visited during 1861 by the Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras Presidency. His report will, no doubt, contain his observations on British Burmah generally; but the Chief Commissioner cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording his grateful thanks for the many useful suggestions received from Dr. D. M'Pherson on sanitary subjects as regards the gaols, the hospitals, the towns, and the general welfare of the inhabitants. Visit of the Inspector General of Hospitals.

SECTION XXII.—CONCLUSION.

Officers of the local administration.

182. The Chief Commissioner desires to return his best thanks to the officers of the local administration of British Burmah for their services during the past year. To the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch, Secretary in the Public Works Department, the Chief Commissioner is much indebted for the efficient state of that department in every respect. To Captain H. Nelson Davies, his secretary, the Chief Commissioner conveys his best thanks.

The following officers also the Chief Commissioner desires to bring to notice for the efficient manner in which each has done his duty:—

Commissioners.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Fytche.
Major T. P. Sparks.
Major G. Verner.

Inspector General of Police.

Captain H. T. Duncan.

Superintendent of Forests.

Dr. D. Brandis.

Deputy Commissioners.

Major S. R. Tickell.
Major R. D. Ardagh.
Major J. P. Briggs.
Lieutenant Colonel D. Brown.
Major F. W. Ripley.
Captain E. J. Spilsbury.
Captain M. N. S. Lloyd.
E. O'Riley, Esq.
Major J. J. F. Stevenson.
Captain H. A. Browne.
F. Shepperd, Esq.
Lieutenant W. P. Harrison.
H. W. Beddy, Esq.
Major E. M. Ryan.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain C. P. Hildebrand.
Lieutenant A. G. Duff.
F. J. Fallon, Esq.
Captain R. C. Breda.
Major R. F. Leigh.
G. Hough, Esq.
Lieutenant C. W. Street.
Captain E. B. Sladen.
J. Macrae, Esq.
Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton.
Lieutenant C. E. Watson.
Lieutenant W. C. Plant.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

G. E. Barr, Esq.
C. Phillips, Esq.
J. Hind, Esq.
De Courcy Ireland, Esq.
Moung Khaing.
Moung Sheve Hlan.

Settlement Officers.

Captain A. R. M'Mahon.
J. Treacy, Esq.
Lieutenant W. Munro.

Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla.

Captain A. Brooking.

Collectors of Customs.

R. S. Edwards, Esq.
W. Twemlow, Esq.
C. P. Brown, Esq.
D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.

Master Attendants.

Lieutenant F. W. Aylesbury, I. N.
Captain J. C. Harton.
Captain W. Porter.

Medical Officers.

Dr. G. Marr.
Dr. J. E. Dickinson.
Dr. J. Cowie.
Dr. J. Davis.
Dr. J. Heffernan.
Dr. J. Hook.
Dr. J. M. Donally.
Dr. H. G. Gordon.

The officers of the police force who deserve special notice are—

Captain J. Duval.
Major B. Ford.
J. B. Doyle, Esq.
Lieutenant C. T. Hill.
Lieutenant J. Lowndes.
Lieutenant J. C. Middleton.
Lieutenant W. G. Grove.
Captain C. Coote.
Captain S. C. Montgomery.
Lieutenant W. G. Hughes.
Lieutenant C. A. Mackenzie.
Lieutenant F. S. FitzPatrick.

Rangoon, 14 July 1862.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the Administration of Province of BRITISH BURMAH, for the Year 1861-62,

APPENDIX (A.)

STATEMENT of the AREA, POPULATION, CULTIVATION, and REVENUE of BRITISH BURMAH, for 1861-62.

1. DIVISION.	2. Area in Square Miles.	3. Population, Number of Souls.	4. Number of Townships.	5. Area of Cultivation.	6. Land Revenue.	7. Capitation Tax.	8. Customs, including Fines, Confiscations, &c.	9. Fisheries.	10. Abkaree, including Opium.	11. Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts.	12. Grand Total of Revenue.	13. REMARKS.
				Acres.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Pegu - - - -	34,290	1,150,189	66	907,561	13,98,353	11,92,044	15,68,750	4,19,993	3,13,663	9,77,425	58,70,228	The area of cultivation refers to that for 1860-61, as that for 1861-62 had not been fully ascertained when this Statement was made out.
Tenasserim - - -	38,000	371,402	31	301,415	5,25,361	2,20,507	1,36,370	86,575	3,43,263	6,51,857	19,63,933	
Arracan - - - -	17,780	376,306	10	399,132	7,32,996	3,20,484	3,59,961	- -	1,33,189	2,46,857	17,93,487	
Total - - -	90,070	1,897,897	107	1,608,108	26,56,710	17,33,035	20,65,081	5,06,568	7,90,115	18,76,139	96,27,648	

APPENDIX (B.)

STATEMENT of APPEALS and Original SUITS, regular and miscellaneous, instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the Authorities, European and Native, in BRITISH BURMAH, in the Year 1861.

DIVISION.	Number of Cases pending at the Close of 1860.				Number of Cases instituted during 1861.				Number of Cases disposed of.				Number of Cases pending at the Close of 1861.				REMARKS.
	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Pegu - - -	54	244	91	389	528	14,042	2,449	17,019	548	14,065	2,450	17,063	34	221	90	345	This includes the cases disposed of by the Commissioners.
Tenasserim - -	70	204	83	357	455	5,557	5,443	11,455	509	5,497	5,442	11,448	16	264	84	364	
Arracan - - -	48	46	58	152	177	1,231	3,735	5,143	225	1,247	3,748	5,220	-	30	45	75	
Total - - -	172	494	232	898	1,160	20,830	11,627	33,617	1,282	20,809	11,640	33,731	50	515	219	784	

APPENDIX (C.)

RETURN showing the working of the CIVIL COURTS of the several Divisions of BRITISH BURMAH, during the Year 1861.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1861.																								Longest Period any Cases on the File has been Pending.			
	ORIGINAL REGULAR.							ORIGINAL MISCELLANEOUS.						REGULAR APPEALS.						SUMMARY APPEALS.									
	Decided in favour of Plaintiffs.	Decided in favour of Defendants.	Withdrawn or Dismissed in Default.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total Disposed of during the Year 1861.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Decided in favour of Plaintiffs.	Decided in favour of Defendants.	Withdrawn or Dismissed in Default.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total Disposed of during the Year 1861.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Decided in favour of Appellants.	Decided in favour of Respondents.	Withdrawn or Dismissed in Default.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total Disposed of during the Year 1861.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Decided in favour of Plaintiffs.	Decided in favour of Defendants.	Withdrawn or Dismissed in Default.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total Disposed of during the Year 1861.	Pending at the end of the Year 1861.	Original Regular.	Original Miscellaneous.	Regular Appeals.	Summary Appeals.
																												Mo. dys.	*Mo. dys.*	*Mo. dys.*	*Mo. dys.*
Pegu Division - - -	6,745	2,471	1,529	3,263	27	14,035	201	1,799	291	98	181	5	2,374	80	233	258	33	8	4	536	24	7	2	–	–	–	9	–	13 29	9 13	3 11	–
Tenasserim Division - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arracan Division - -	611	232	168	236	–	1,247	30	3,419	42	146	23	1	3,631	45	42	109	14	13	–	178	–	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	11 14	4 0	5 10	3 24

DIVISIONS.	Average Duration of Suits Disposed of during the Year 1861.				Total Amount or Value of Cases instituted during the Year 1861.				Costs of every Description incurred by Parties on Suits disposed of during the Year 1861.				Value of Stamps on Law Papers filed during the Year 1861.				REMARKS.
	Original Regular.	Original Miscellaneous.	Regular Appeals.	Summary Appeals.	Original Regular.	Original Miscellaneous.	Regular Appeals.	Summary Appeals.	Original Regular.	Original Miscellaneous.	Regular Appeals.	Summary Appeals.	Original Regular.	Original Miscellaneous.	Regular Appeals.	Summary Appeals.	
	Mo. dys.	*Mo. dys.*	*Mo. dys.*	*Mo. dys.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Pegu Division - - -	1 11	0 7	0 17	0 2	9,19,482 4 8	– –	53,706 7 5	– –	1,08,315 4 10	3,121 8 3	4,419 5 –	– –	62,052 4 9	2,264 2 6	3,336 12 –	72 8 –	The cases disposed of in the Commissioners' Courts are not included in this Return. Returns for Tenasserim Division not received.
Tenasserim Division - -	–	–	–	–	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	
Arracan Division - -	1 6	0 17	2 1	0 1	95,738 15 3	– –	8,006 – –	– –	17,192 7 8	2,592 7 10	5,533 11 8	29 13 –	8,372 5 –	2,054 8 –	1,432 8 –	4 – –	

APPENDIX (D.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of PERSONS Apprehended on all CRIMINAL CHARGES, including those under Trial at the Beginning of the Year, and how Disposed of, in each Division of BRITISH BURMAH, during 1861; also the Value of Property Stolen and Recovered.

1. DIVISIONS.		2. Number of Persons supposed to be concerned in Crime of every Description.	3. Number of Persons Arrested and brought to Trial.	4. Number of Persons Convicted.	5. Number of Persons Acquitted.	6. Number who Died, Escaped, or were Transported.	7. Awaiting Trial or Committed to the Sessions at the Close of the Year.	8. Proportion of Convictions to Arrests, omitting Fractions.	9. Amount of Property Stolen, omitting Fractions.	10. Amount Recovered, omitting Fractions.	11. Proportion of Amount Recovered to that Stolen, omitting Fractions.	12. Proportion of Persons concerned in Heinous Crimes to Population.	13. Proportion of Persons concerned in Petty Crimes to Population.
								Per Cent.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Pegu	1860	22,292	20,596	12,898	7,357	150	191	62	1,65,495	36,328	22	- -	- -
	1861	19,898	18,225	10,979	7,018	67	161	60	1,32,000	26,840	20	- -	- -
Tenasserim	1860	6,417	5,629	3,703	1,752	24	67	64	78,960	24,538	31	- -	- -
	1861	5,580	5,282	3,313	1,911	13	45	63	55,934	20,480	36	- -	- -
Arracan	1860	5,184	2,172	1,724	429	76	16	82	52,354	11,986	22	- -	- -
	1861	6,022	2,188	1,747	426	6	9	80	28,412	5,589	19	- -	- -
TOTAL for British Burmah	1860	33,893	28,397	18,325	9,538	250	274	69	2,96,809	72,852	24	- -	- -
	1861	31,500	25,695	16,039	9,355	86	215	67	2,16,346	52,909	24	- -	- -

DIVISIONS.		14. DETENTION OF WITNESSES.												15. Amount of Fines.	16. Amount of Fines imposed in addition to other Punishment.	17. Amount of Fines realised.
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 22 Days.	23 to 30 Days.	Above 30 Days.	TOTAL.			
															Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Pegu	1860	11,204	2,026	901	322	234	56	37	10	100	74	53	-	15,017	—	—	—
	1861	9,492	1,865	567	273	163	12	29	-	38	3	-	-	12,442	1,05,769	4,832	85,437
Tenasserim	1860	3,870	538	161	55	12	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	4,649	—	—	—
	1861	3,446	692	181	54	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,380	31,013	3,709	22,904
Arracan	1860	4,275	460	72	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,811	—	—	—
	1861	4,420	203	135	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,764	9,190	307	7,945
TOTAL for British Burmah	1860	19,349	3,024	1,134	293	246	66	40	12	100	74	53	-	24,391	—	—	—
	1861	17,358	2,760	883	333	170	12	29	-	38	3	-	-	21,586	1,45,972	8,848	1,16,322

APPENDIX (E.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH and Yearly Cost of the POLICE in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions of BRITISH BURMAH, 1st May 1862.

CLASSIFICATION of the CONSTABULARY (including Superintendents) in each DIVISION.	Population, Number of Souls,	Area.	STRENGTH OF CONSTABULARY.						Goungs.	Proportion to Population, 1 to	Proportion to Area, 1 to	Yearly Cost, including Clothing, Office Allowance, Travelling Allowance, and Contingencies of all kinds.	Total Cost for each Division.
			Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Serjeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Boatmen.					
PEGU:		*Sq. Miles.*									*Sq. Miles.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
1. General or *bonâ fide* Police			15	42	114	1,924	2,095	160				3,87,691	
2. Guards* over Treasuries and Gaols				2	20	356	378					54,120	
3. Municipal	1,150,189	34,290	3	3	37	282	325		415	410	12	51,320	5,96,931
4. Village												49,800	
5. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents												54,000	
TENASSERIM:													
1. General or *bonâ fide* Police			12	29	76	1,086	1,203	50				2,46,689	
2. Guards* over Treasuries and Gaols				1	12	192	205					31,503	
3. Municipal	332,542	38,000	2	5	8	181	196	7	255	182	24	26,880	3,74,072
4. Village												30,600	
5. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents												38,400	
Add—													
Inspector General												19,200	19,200

* Those furnished to the Military Department are not included. In Pegu the municipal police is paid entirely from municipal funds. In Tenasserim partly so.

Note.—This statement shows the yearly cost of the police when at full strength throughout the year, except for guards to the Military Department.

APPENDIX (F.)

STATEMENT of the Nature and Number of CRIMES ascertained to have been Committed in the Three Divisions of BRITISH BURMAH during 1860 and 1861.

No.	CRIMES.	PEGU.		TENASSERIM.		ARRACAN.		TOTAL.	
		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	FIRST CLASS.								
	All Crimes attended with Murder or with Wounding with intent to Murder.								
1	Murder	22	22	8	6	4	3	34	31
2	Gang robbery and dacoity	12	8	6	2	12	11	30	21
3	Highway robbery	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2
4	Burglary	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
5	Theft	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
6	Cattle stealing	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	—
7	Wounding with intent to murder	5	5	1	1	-	4	6	10
	Total	45	36	17	11	16	20	78	67
	SECOND CLASS OF ATROCITY.								
1	Culpable homicide	6	11	1	2	10	15	17	28
2	Gang robbery with wounding	36	23	8	5	1	3	45	31
3	Highway robbery with wounding	3	2	2	5	-	1	5	8
4	Burglary with wounding	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
5	Theft with wounding	5	5	-	-	2	1	7	6
6	Cattle stealing with wounding	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
7	Assault with wounding	27	29	25	23	32	17	84	69
8	Arson and incendiarism	15	6	2	4	4	1	21	11
9	Rape	41	39	7	6	2	-	50	45
10	Affray or riot with violent breach of the peace	4	4	1	4	1	-	6	8
	Total	139	120	47	49	52	38	238	207
	THIRD CLASS OF ATROCITY.								
1	Gang robbery on land or river	129	81	15	10	17	18	161	109
2	Highway robbery	40	19	3	5	3	3	46	27
3	Burglary	99	94	12	15	2	3	113	112
4	Theft	2,018	2,250	480	537	288	222	2,786	3,009*
5	Cattle stealing	168	144	53	55	-	-	221	199
	Total	2,454	2,588	563	622	310	246	3,327	3,456
	FOURTH CLASS OF ATROCITY.								
1	Receiving stolen property	56	25	32	26	8	8	96	59
2	Child stealing for selling into slavery, or other illegal purposes	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	—
3	Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin	6	1	1	-	-	-	7	1
4	Forgery	6	9	4	-	2	4	12	13
5	Perjury and subornation of perjury	30	27	4	3	5	-	39	30
6	Adultery	26	6	-	-	3	-	29	6
7	Attempts to commit any of the above	64	34	27	24	15	14	106	72
	Total	191	102	68	53	33	26	292	181
	FIFTH CLASS OF ATROCITY.								
	All crimes not specified in the preceding Classes	8,859	6,602	2,759	2,370	1,571	1,856	13,189	10,828
	GRAND TOTAL	11,688	9,448	3,454	3,105	1,982	2,186	17,124	14,739

* Arracan cattle stealing included under "Theft."

APPENDIX (G.) - - - - - - - - -

STATEMENT showing the principal Articles of IMPORT and EXPORT entered at the

Division.	EXPORTS BY SEA.					IMPORTS BY SEA.					Total of Exports and Imports by Sea from each Division.
	Number.	Articles.	Unit of Weight or Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Articles.	Unit of Weight or Number.	Quantity.	Value.	
					Rs.					*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Pegu.	1	Copper	maund	859	20,879	1	Betle-nut	maund	78,004	4,31,493	
	2	Cotton, raw	„	34,114	3,09,799	2	Cotton twist and yarn	lb.	1,501,144	10,05,208	
	3	Cutch	„	107,176	5,09,717	3	Crockery-ware	-	-	96,547	
	4	Hides	number	68,287	75,816	4	Cutlery	-	-	1,09,697	
	5	Horns	„	40,557	10,971	5	Gunny bags	number	1,479,846	5,03,958	
	6	Ivory	maund	150	24,233	6	Hardware	-	-	81,616	
	7	Lead	„	13	182	7	Piece goods, cotton	piece	954,455	24,23,215	
	8	Orpiment, yellow	„	808	14,121	8	„ silk	„	506,216	15,04,001	
	9	Petroleum	„	61,603	2,50,081	9	„ woollen	„	19,787	2,65,028	
	10	Rice and paddy	ton	152,591	50,73,245	10	Silk, raw	lb.	70,866	4,28,825	
	11	Stones, precious	-	-	1,59,765	11	Spirituous liquors	gallon	59,143	2,54,703	
	12	Stick lac	maund	3,265	52,528	12	Sugar	maund	12,428	1,31,699	
	13	Timber	ton	12,579	7,02,648	13	Timber	ton	2,312	1,27,307	
	14	Tobacco	maund	5,492	67,927	14	Tobacco	maund	41,646	4,42,600	
	15	Treasure	-	-	-	15	Wines, beer, &c.	gallon	422,334	4,02,111	
		a. for Government	rupee	-	10,00,000	16	Treasure	—	—	—	
		b. for private parties	„	-	27,39,433		*a.* for Government	rupee	-	13,000	
	16	All other articles not included above	-	-	24,49,302		*b.* for private parties	„	-	35,92,599	
						17	All other articles not included above	-	-	26,73,424	
		Total of Pegu Division	-	*Rs.*	1,34,60,647	-	-	-	-	1,45,77,031	2,80,37,678
Tenasserim.	1	Copper	maund	231	8,280	1	Betle-nut	maund	14,864	84,623	
	2	Cotton, raw	„	1,534	6,132	2	Cotton twist and yarn	lb.	216,173	1,64,649	
	3	Cutch	„	3,843	26,098	3	Crockery ware	-	-	9,900	
	4	Hides	number	271	819	4	Cutlery	-	-	1,03,237	
	5	Horns	„	5,684	1,666	5	Gunny bags	number	253,461	60,105	
	6	Ivory	maund	9	1,975	6	Machinery	-	-	1,05,744	
	7	Lead	„	886	31,157	7	Piece goods, cotton	piece	240,107	8,02,582	
	8	Orpiment, yellow	„	-	-	8	„ silk	„	47,141	3,38,147	
	9	Petroleum	„	102	534	9	„ woollen	„	2,877	1,23,812	
	10	Rice and paddy	ton	30,705	8,77,487	10	Silk, raw	lb.	6,891	38,190	
	11	Stones, precious	-	-	4,530	11	Spirituous liquors	gallon	4,499	32,701	
	12	Stick lac	maund	147	1,745	12	Sugar	maund	7,740	63,407	
	13	Timber	ton	97,970	60,60,228	13	Timber	ton	657	26,098	
	14	Tobacco	maund	4,941	74,198	14	Tobacco	maund	26,272	3,44,358	
	15	Treasure	-	-	-	15	Wines, beer, &c.	gallon	340,024	1,01,961	
		a. for Government	rupee	-	-	16	Treasure	—	—	—	
		b. for private parties	„	-	1,37,863		*a.* for Government	rupee.	—	—	
	16	All other articles not enumerated above	-	-	9,47,672		*b.* for private parties	„	-	45,15,580	
						17	All articles not enumerated above	-	-	17,25,366	
		Total of Tenasserim Division	-	*Rs.*	81,86,384	-	-	-	-	86,46,460	1,68,32,844
Arracan.	1	Copper	maund	90	2,530	1	Betle-nut	maund	32,551	2,43,354	
	2	Cotton, raw	„	5,020	34,751	2	Cotton twist and yarn	lb.	211,052	3,02,019	
	3	Cutch	„	9,693	65,867	3	Crockery-ware	-	-	12,306	
	4	Hides	number	3,721	3,550	4	Cutlery and hardware	-	-	8,577	
	5	Horns	„	8,105	4,803	5	Gunny bags	number	1,224,110	3,57,079	
	6	Ivory	maund	7	1,712	6	Piece goods, cotton	piece	183,736	8,29,904	
	7	Lead	„	-	-	7	„ silk	„	3,975	29,820	
	8	Orpiment, yellow	„	-	-	8	„ woollen	„	119	10,289	
	9	Petroleum	„	-	-	9	Silk, raw	lb.	—	—	
	10	Rice and paddy	ton	106,830	35,17,009	10	Spirituous liquors	gallon	4,569	12,999	
	11	Stones, precious	-	-	-	11	Sugar	maund	1,352	21,941	
	12	Stick lac	maund	-	-	12	Timber	piece	26,115	23,195	
	13	Timber	ton	2,804	4,902	13	Tobacco	maund	37,033	4,68,082	
	14	Tobacco	maund	21,555	2,50,503	14	Wines, beer, &c.	gallon	12,706	40,087	
	15	Treasure	-	-	-	15	Treasure	—	—	—	
		a. for Government	rupee	-	-		*a.* for Government	rupee	-	5,75,539	
		b. for private parties	„	-	4,95,612		*b.* for private parties	„	-	19,09,666	
	16	All articles not enumerated above	-	-	2,27,579	16	All articles not enumerated above	-	-	7,27,131	
		Total of Arracan Division	-	*Rs.*	46,08,818	-	-	-	-	56,32,588	1,02,41,406
									Value of Exports and Imports by Sea	*Rs.*	5,51,11,928

APPENDIX (G.)

Customs Houses of BRITISH BURMAH for the Year 1861 62, omitting Fractions.

EXPORTS BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) BEYOND FRONTIER.					IMPORTS BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) BEYOND FRONTIER.					Total of Exports and Imports by Land from each Division.	Total of each Division.	Grand Total for the Province.
Number.	Articles.	Unit of Weight or Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Articles.	Unit of Weight or Number.	Quantity.	Value.			
				Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Betle-nut	maund	42,090	1,87,016	1	Cotton, raw	maund	43,080	3,28,373			
2	Cotton twist and yarn	lb.	492,835	3,51,602	2	Copper	,,	50	840			
3	Crockery-ware			58,812	3	Cutch	,,	31,224	1,13,796			
4	Ngapie, dried fish, &c.	maund	553,706	16,64,343	4	Dyes	,,	1,724	11,090			
5	Piece goods, cotton	piece	374,219	5,71,353	5	Earthenware			20,584			
6	,, silk	,,	59,734	3,07,752	6	Gold leaf	packet	16,470	23,114			
7	,, woollen	,,	4,531	69,994	7	Gram	maund	98,214	1,00,133			
8	Rice and paddy	ton	63,553	14,17,760	8	Hardware and cutlery			40,544			
9	Salt	maund	151,885	1,67,946	9	Hides, bullock and buffalo	number	25,706	6,320			
10	Silk, raw	lb.	45,560	1,93,461	10	Horns	,,	3,800	429			
11	All other articles not included above			2,25,570	11	Indigo	maund	158	426			
					12	Jaggery and molasses	,,	160,237	4,48,758			
					13	Lacquered ware			2,59,139			
					14	Lead	maund	54	1,208			
					15	Metal ware			25,541			
					16	Orpiment, yellow	maund	806	6,438			
					17	Petroleum	,,	110,419	1,95,381			
					18	Piece goods, cotton	piece	300,995	2,55,030			
					19	,, silk	,,	76,055	4,66,240			
					20	Ponies	number	408	29,045			
					21	Sesamum oil	maund	56,843	5,23,408			
					22	Stick lac	,,	4,058	41,164			
					23	Stones, precious			29,283			
					24	Sugar	maund	108	400			
					25	Tea, dry	,,	247	2,786			
					26	Tea, wet pickled	,,	13,036	1,10,623			
					27	Timber	ton	6,404	1,21,853			
					28	Tobacco	maund	96,109	1,08,686			
					29	Wheat	,,	13,904	25,969			
					30	All other articles not included above			5,34,089			
				52,75,609					38,40,739	91,16,348	3,71,54,020	
											1,08,32,844	
											1,02,41,406	—
											GRAND TOTAL	0,42,28,276

Value of Exports and Imports by Land - - - Rs. 91,16,348

APPENDIX (H.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of all EXPORTS and IMPORTS by Sea and Land to and from the Custom Houses of BRITISH BURMAH, during the Year 1861–62, ending 30 April 1862.

Division.	NAME OF PORT OR CUSTOM HOUSE.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total Value for each Custom House.	Total Value by Sea and Land separately.	Amount of Duty realized.	Total Value for each Custom House of previous Year.	Total Amount of Duty of previous Year.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Pegu	Rangoon	1,23,87,679	1,40,26,752	2,64,14,431	- -	8,10,644	2,10,61,907	5,88,565
	Bassein	10,72,968	5,50,279	16,23,247	- -	1,23,744	9,41,713	68,776
	Total by Sea	- -	- -	- -	2,80,37,678	—	—	—
	Thayetmyo	47,40,723	33,98,498	81,39,221	- -	6,08,966	75,05,582	5,58,606
	Toungoo	5,34,886	4,42,241	9,77,127	- -	10,170	10,54,113	13,148
	Total by Land	- -	- -	- -	91,16,348	—	—	—
	Total *Rs.*	1,87,36,256	1,84,17,770	3,71,54,026	3,71,54,026	15,53,524	3,05,63,315	12,29,095
Tenasserim	Moulmein	78,12,980	82,36,484	1,60,49,464	- -	1,22,412	97,66,059	1,00,481
	Tavoy	2,30,553	2,67,000	4,97,553	- -	10,377	4,00,929	10,594
	Mergui	1,42,851	1,42,976	2,85,827	- -	3,129	3,33,388	2,770
	Total by Sea	- -	- -	- -	1,68,32,844	—	—	—
	Total *Rs.*	81,86,384	86,46,460	1,68,32,844	1,68,32,844	1,35,918	1,05,00,376	1,13,845
Arracan	Akyab	46,01,531	56,27,495	1,02,29,026	- -	3,59,802	79,17,827	4,29,840
	Ramree	7,287	5,093	12,380	- -	- -		
	Total by Sea	- -	- -	- -	1,02,41,406	—	—	—
	Total *Rs.*	46,08,818	56,32,588	1,02,41,406	1,02,41,406	3,59,802	79,17,827	4,29,840
	GRAND TOTAL of the Province by Sea and Land *Rs.*	3,15,31,458	3,26,96,818	6,42,28,276	6,42,28,276	20,49,244	4,89,81,518	17,72,780

REMARKS.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS BY OR ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT.

	Pegu Division.	Tenasserim Division.	Arracan Division.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Agricultural Implements	376	- -	- -	376
Commissariat Stores	3,42,402	- -	2,850	3,45,252
Electric Telegraph Stores	11,810	- -	4,800	16,610
Engineering Stores	15,214	- -	- -	15,214
Military and Ordnance Stores	1,36,235	- -	- -	1,36,235
Medical Stores	1,650	- -	2,700	4,350
Naval Stores	5,037	- -	5,000	10,037
Opium	- -	- -	19,140	19,140
Treasure	13,000	- -	5,75,539	5,88,539
Timber	2,248	- -	- -	2,248
Stationery	9,086	- -	- -	9,086
Stamps	- -	- -	14,500	14,500
Machinery	9,560	- -	- -	9,560
Total *Rs.*	5,46,618	- -	6,24,529	11,71,147
Amount of Fines and Confiscations	14,248	451	159	14,858

APPENDIX (I.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of GRAIN (Rice Husked and Unhusked) and TIMBER exported from the Province of BRITISH BURMAH, during the Year 1861-62, ending 30 April 1862.

Division.	PORT OR CUSTOM HOUSE, AND NATURE OF ARTICLE.		To United Kingdom.		To all other Ports.		Total Quantity and Value by Sea and Land, separately.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			Tons.	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*
Pegu Division.	By Sea - Rangoon	Rice	77,933	27,04,388	33,588	12,09,212	- -	-	111,521	40,03,600
		Paddy	87	1,875	2,531	57,202	- -	- -	2,618	59,077
	By Sea - Bassein	Rice	33,757	9,09,596	2,610	69,269	- -	- -	36,367	9,78,865
		Paddy	- -	- -	2,085	31,703	- -	- -	2,085	31,703
	Total by Sea	Rice	- -	- -	- -	- -	147,888	49,82,465	—	—
		Paddy	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,703	90,780	—	—
	By Land - Meeaday	Rice	- -	- -	8,210	3,30,212	- -	- -	8,210	3,30,212
		Paddy	- -	- -	55,344	10,87,548	- -	- -	55,343	10,87,548
	Total by Land	Rice	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,210	3,30,212	—	—
		Paddy	- -	- -	- -	- -	55,343	10,87,548	—	—
	TOTAL of Pegu Division	Rice	111,690	36,13,984	44,408	16,98,693	156,098	53,12,677	156,098	53,12,677
		Paddy	87	1,875	59,959	11,76,453	60,046	11,78,328	60,046	11,78,328
Tenasserim Division.	By Sea - Maulmain	Rice	18,546	6,11,696	1,746	62,700	- -	- -	20,292	6,74,396
		Paddy	1,164	3,448	7,162	1,11,898	- -	- -	8,325	1,15,346
		Timber	57,944	37,00,493	40,026	23,62,403	- -	- -	97,270	60,62,896
	By Sea - Tavoy	Rice	- -	- -	1,712	73,417	- -	- -	1,712	73,417
		Paddy	- -	- -	13	280	- -	- -	13	280
		Timber	- -	- -	- -	3,332	- -	- -	- -	3,332
	By Sea - Mergui	Rice	- -	- -	350	13,455	- -	- -	350	13,455
		Paddy	- -	- -	13	593	- -	- -	13	593
		Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total by Sea	Rice	- -	- -	- -	- -	22,354	7,61,268	—	—
		Paddy	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,351	1,16,219	—	—
		Timber	- -	- -	- -	- -	97,970	60,66,228	—	—
	TOTAL of Tenasserim Division	Rice	18,546	6,11,696	3,808	1,49,572	22,354	7,61,268	22,354	7,61,268
		Paddy	1,164	3,448	7,188	1,12,771	8,351	1,16,219	8,351	1,16,219
		Timber	57,944	37,00,493	40,026	23,65,735	97,970	60,66,228	97,970	60,66,228
Arracan Division.	By Sea - Akyab	Rice	97,274	32,10,625	8,633	2,91,552	- -	- -	105,907	35,02,177
		Paddy	- -	- -	702	10,670	- -	- -	702	10,670
	By Sea - Ramree	Rice	- -	- -	17	462	- -	- -	17	462
		Paddy	- -	- -	203	3,700	- -	- -	203	3,700
	Total by Sea	Rice	- -	- -	- -	- -	105,925	35,02,639	—	—
		Paddy	- -	- -	- -	- -	905	14,370	—	—
	TOTAL of Arracan Division	Rice	97,274	32,10,625	8,650	2,92,014	105,925	35,02,639	105,925	35,02,639
		Paddy	- -	- -	905	14,370	905	14,370	905	14,870
	TOTAL of British Burmah	Rice	227,510	74,36,305	56,806	21,40,279	284,377	95,76,584	284,377	95,76,584
		Paddy	1,251	5,323	68,052	13,03,594	69,302	13,08,917	69,302	13,08,917
		Timber	57,944	37,00,493	40,026	23,65,735	97,970	60,66,228	97,970	60,66,228

APPENDIX (J.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Amount demand of Revenue for the Year 1861-62, omitting Fractions.

ITEMS.	DIVISIONS. Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan.	Total of British Burmah.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1. Land	13,98,353	5,25,361	7,32,996	26,56,710	
2. Capitation tax	11,92,044	2,20,507	3,20,484	17,33,035	
3. Fisheries	4,19,993	86,575	- -	5,06,568	
4. Salt	41,286	16,861	15,557	73,704	
5. Forest produce	1,564	7,509	- -	9,073	
6. Excise	3,13,663	3,43,263	1,33,189	7,90,115	
7. Sea customs, including fines, confiscations, &c.	9,36,981	1,36,370	3,59,961	14,33,312	
8. Inland customs	6,31,769	- -	- -	6,31,769	
9. Port dues and marine receipts, including flotilla earnings and dockyard cash receipts	1,80,158	48,750	56,955	2,85,863	
10. Timber sold—duty on, and miscellaneous proceeds of forest	3,67,503	3,16,794	- -	6,84,297	
11. Fines and fees on criminal processes	89,479	46,400	11,483	1,47,362	
12. Sale of unclaimed property	3,756	1,671	362	5,789	
13. Postage stamps	20,252	11,271	9,270	40,793	
14. Stamps on civil suits and law papers	1,14,422	99,663	28,506	2,42,591	
15. Income tax	1,44,527	98,349	91,031	3,33,907	
16. Karen Chiefs' tribute	3,874	- -	- -	3,874	
17. Miscellaneous	10,604	4,589	33,693	48,886	
Total	58,70,228	19,63,933	17,93,487	96,27,648	
Note.—During the year 1861-62, land, to the amount shown in the annexed Statement, was sold in British Burmah	16,563	3,982	478	21,023	

STATEMENT of LOCAL TAXES for the Year 1861-62.

	DIVISIONS. Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan.	Total of British Burmah.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Municipal Fund	92,414	37,370	- -	1,29,784	
Bazar rent	41,091	19,328	7,349	67,768	
Ferries	3,565	3,048	12,890	19,503	
Rent on town lots	56,978	- -	- -	56,978	
Talabanah Fund	- -	- -	484	484	
Cattle Pound Fund	- -	- -	4,804	4,804	
Revenue Record Fund	- -	- -	24	24	
Convict Labour Fund	- -	- -	10,700	10,700	
Total	1,94,048	59,746	36,251	2,90,045	

Note.—In the Administration Report for 1860-61, the amount shown as demand of revenue for Pegu amounted to 51,52,035 rupees; subsequently 6,520 rupees were added to this amount, which was not known at the time the Administration Report was framed.

APPENDIX (K.)

DISBURSEMENTS on account of Salaries of Establishments and Contingencies, and other Expenses in the Civil Administration of the PROVINCE of BRITISH BURMAH for 1861-62, omitting Fractions.

Nos.	ITEMS.	DIVISIONS. Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan.	Total of British Burmah.	REMARKS.
	JUDICIAL:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Civil and Criminal Courts and office establishment	3,11,766	1,38,710	87,802	5,38,278	The disbursements entered for Arracan are approximate, as for two months the entries are on account of the previous, not the current year. There is, however, no material difference.
2	Police, including village police and all guards to civil and military departments	5,41,899	3,21,823	40,683	9,04,405	
3	Gaol establishment (permanent and temporary)	48,630	38,176	17,154	1,03,960	
4	Prisoners' maintenance	58,515	90,015	31,304	1,85,834	
5	Contingent expenses	32,604	28,461	12,193	73,318	
	REVENUE:					
6	Office establishments	89,548	1,23,505	51,073	2,64,426	
7	Contingent expenses, including commission to Thoogyees	2,54,816	82,192	2,24,093	5,01,101	
8	Income tax establishment and contingencies	10,915	7,959	9,860	28,734	
9	Settlement establishment, &c., and Revenue Survey in Arracan	23,938	16,622	17,476	48,036	
	CUSTOMS:					
10	Establishments (sea customs)	45,825	20,940	7,074	79,539	
11	Contingent expenses	35,028	918	240	36,186	
12	Establishments (inland customs)	40,544	-	-	40,544	
13	Contingent expenses	14,015	-	-	14,015	
	MARINE:					
14	Port establishments	28,970	34,300	11,480	78,020	
15	Port contingencies	3,014				
16	Port stores, repairs to light vessel, provision, &c.	24,611	-	-	24,611	
17	Flotilla—Pay of establishment of Superintendent and of Commanders, Officers, Engineers, &c. of vessels and steamers for Tenasserim and Arracan	69,836	87,467	69,969	2,27,272	
18	River (fresh water) pilots	4,080	-	-	4,080	
19	Coal and wood fuel	43,215	13,660	-	56,875	
20	Office contingencies	4,992	3,187	-	8,179	
21	Marine stores, repairs, and provisions for flotilla vessels	21,650	13,874	-	35,524	
22	Dockyard—Pay of establishments	51,871	-	-	51,871	
23	Office contingencies	3,328	-	-	3,328	
24	Shipping office	1,224	-	-	1,224	
	GENERAL:					
	Chief Commissioner's Secretary, Court and office establishment	17,253	-	-	17,253	
	Contingent expenses	338	-	-	338	
	Topographical survey	17,726	-	-	17,726	
	Pegu Light Infantry Battalion and Arracan Local Battalion	33,022	-	1,57,344	1,90,366	
	Forest and timber revenue departments	305,494	29,840	-	3,35,334	
	Post office	—	—	—	—	
	Ecclesiastical and educational charges	20,078	6,934	6,065	33,077	
	Electric telegraph	—	—	—	—	
	Charitable dispensaries	3,694	24,991	-	28,685	
	Total	21,63,999	10,85,274	7,45,266	39,94,539	

STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS from Funds not debitable to the regular Revenue of the Province during 1861-62.

	DIVISIONS. Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan.	Total of British Burmah.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal, police establishment and contingencies	71,304	40,993	-	1,12,297
Bazar establishment, &c.	5,489	2,503	11,652	19,644
Ferries	300	-	-	300
Land Sale Fund and rent on town lots	2,808	-	-	2,808
Total	79,901	43,496	11,652	1,35,041
The following Expenses are not debitable to Expenditure of British Burmah, and are not included above:				
Cost of stores to other of Her Majesty's steamers	-	2,180	-	2,180
Amount of pilotage of other of Her Majesty's steamers	-	1,119	-	1,119
Delhi state prisoners	7,382	-	-	7,382

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on 01 February, 2020